Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No.15107/1-C July 15th, 1906.

Immigration,

Honolulu.

Proceed immediately; envelopes shipped. Register under sections five and six if conditions met.

LARNED.

Attest:

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Dec 15320/2
Notice to Chinese re registration

See Part II Hereafter

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA POSTAL

4PO HO C 35 Collect U. S. G.

Honolulu, July 14, 1908.

Immigrant,

Washington, (D. C.)

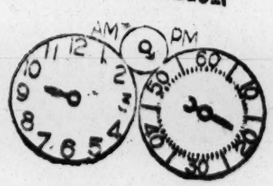
Arrangements made start registration July 16, Chinese are anxious outside envelopes not arrived may I begin without them? Shall I register Children described Sections five and six? Ex-patriation Act March 2, 1907.

Brown.

830am, July 15, 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUL 15 1908
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
JUL 15
1908



15107/1-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

June 12th, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Referring to the Bureau's letter of the 2nd inst., in which reference was made to your communication of March 10, last, No.1012-C, the Bureau is forwarding by registered mail seven (7) packages containing certificates of identity, numbered consecutively from 3001 to 8000.

Numbers 8001 to 10000 have been retained in the Bureau, the idea being that you will hardly exhaust the supply sent. Of course if any blank forms are left unused at the close of the registration period (which possibly it may be necessary to renew, in view of the delay that occurred in the preparation of the blanks), they should be returned to the Bureau by registered mail for safe filing. Some of those retained here it will be necessary to use from time to time in issuing certificates in lieu of such as may become lost or destroyed.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

AWP-8

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

15,107/1-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

June 2,1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of March 10th last, No.1012-C, and prior correspondence, the Bureau incloses a Certificate of Identity (No.1, original,duplicate and triplicate) which has been prepared as a sample of the manner in which it desires the certificates filled out by you, and which should be returned to the Bureau for filing after it has been used in said manner. The Bureau is also mailing (registered) 3 packages of the blank certificates, covering the numbers 2 (the inclosed being No.1) to 3000, one package containing numbers 2 to 1000, one numbers 1001 to 2000, and the other numbers 2001 to 3000. It will be necessary to keep a careful record and account for each certificate.

A linen envelope, in which to place the certificate when delivered to an applicant, has been ordered and a supply of 10,000 will be shipped to you. A seal and a perforating machine are also being shipped for your use in this work. See 15323/1 + 15,307/3

In a general way, Bureau Circular No.23, of January 24, 1908, furnishes the necessary instructions for the preparation of these certificates but the Bureau desires to be somewhat more specific and if you do not clearly understand any point you should immediately request an explanation thereof for it is

important that not the least mistake shall be made. The sample inclosed furnishes a more accurate illustration of the manner in which the certificate is to be prepared than it was possible to print in the circular. The photograph attached to said sample, however, is not ideal either as to position of the subject or as to clearness of print. The face should be taken absolutely full rather than partly on the quarter as in the sample. In filling out the blank, it will be well to write the particulars on the triplicate first, copying them onto the duplicate and from that onto the original and comparing the three carefully. In placing the certificate in the perforating machine and seal after being filled out, the entire sheet will be torn from the book and the original, duplicate and triplicate left attached to each other and folded as indicated in the sample so that the perforated number and the seal will take right side up on the original and triplicate and upside down on the duplicate; this insuring a ready matching to test genuineness in the future if necessary and also as a discouragement of attempts at counterfeiting. It will be necessary to place considerable pressure on the seal in order to obtain a clear impression on the three copies. The paper is very tough and ought not to crackle under the seal unless climatic conditions are such as to dry it out to an extreme point, in which event it will be necessary to adopt some measure to soften the paper, probably by placing the book of blanks with the

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

leaves opened up loosely in a case with a wet sponge.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS

Incl. 7194,

REGISTERED.

(See 15320(1))

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

15320/1

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

March 24, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 10th instant, No. 1012, reporting upon arrangements for the registration of native born and naturalized Chinese of Hawaii, you are hereby authorized to accept the proposal of R. W. Perkins for taking the photographs required for use on the certificates to be issued, the price to be 44-1/2¢ for every such photograph, including three prints from each negative, this price to include the photographic supplies and labor involved. The Government will also pay the actual and necessary expenses incident to the travel of the photographer and conveyance of his equipment to such points in the Hawaiian Islands as you may designate, for the purpose of carrying on the registration, such expenditures to be vouchered in the manner required by the accounting system of the Department and rendered monthly for settlement from the appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

Agreement in triplicate, with two additional complete copies, should be prepared, executed and forwarded for approval in the customary manner, care being taken to see that all of the points covering the work are fully stated therein. Monthly vouchers for expense shall be accompanied by written letters of instruction from you, specifying in detail points to be visited, for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the contract.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General.

Approved:
(Signed) Charles Earl
Acting Secretary.

(See 15320/1)

WW

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Department of Commerce and Labor

Photographing 15320/1

Loo Joe ~~14,214/1~~ 15,321/1

W. P. Kapulani 15,214/11

M. A. Silva 15,214/12

No. 204
(Ed. 5-14-07—500,000)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Inspector in Charge
PORT OF Honolulu, Hawaii.

No. 1012-C.

March 10, 1908.

Approved
Jgm
by FHL

Commissioner-General of Immigration.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise that all preliminary arrangements have been made looking to the commencement of work in registering Hawaiian born and Naturalized Chinese of Hawaii. All the remains now is the Bureau approval of such plans and the arrival of the necessary blanks from Washington.

I find it will be necessary to secure the services of a Chinese interpreter, a stenographer and a clerk. To take any one of the other Inspectors out of the office, or to call upon our regular Chinese interpreter for the assistance necessary, would seriously effect the general work of the station, particularly during visits to the various islands, therefore I have suggested to M. A. Silva that possibly the Bureau would consider employing him as the clerk at $100. per month; William P. Kapulani, stenographer at $100. per month and Loo Joe, Chinese interpreter at $100. per month.

Mr. M. A. Silva was employed temporarily at this station during the recent European immigration and I found him to be a man of the highest integrity. Mr. William P. Kapulani is an

Lee 51755 51
Spanish-Portuguese Interp.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Del 15321/1

expert typewriter. Such a person will be very valuable in taking testimony direct on the machine and obviate the necessity of first recording in short hand to be later transcribed. Mr. Loo Joe is the emergency Chinese interpreter now assigned to duty at this station and is employed only when the occasion demands it. I have suggested to Mr. Loo Joe that probably the Bureau would consider employing him regularly, during the registration period, at a monthly salary of $100. With these three men to assist, together with a photographer, I will feel well equipped to enter upon the work and have it completed in specified time. The three fully understand that their appointment, if made, will be temporary, to continue only during the registration period. Each have signified a willingness to accept and I have the honor to recommend that M. A. Silva, William P. Kapulani and Loo Joe, be appointed clerk, typewriter and Chinese interpreter respectively, at a monthly salary of $100. each and in addition to be allowed their actual and nesessary traveling expenses when accompanying the Inspector in Charge to any of the outlying islands or districts. Such appointments to continue in force during the period of registering Hawaiian born and Naturalized Chinese in Hawaii, and to terminate on February 28, 1909.

Del 15320/1

The arrangements for photographing have proven troublesome in that no professional photographers are to be found on the

outlying islands, except Japanese photographers of unknown ability, and nothing could be done but negotiate with the two professional white photographers of this city. I have had a number of conferences with Mr. J. J. Williams and Mr. R. W. Perkins outlining the plans and arranging for meeting the lack of facilities for such work in the more remote and unsettled parts. This feature has been provided for and all emergencies, in so far as can be forseen, have been arranged.

Enclosed will be found copy of letter addressed to each of the two photographers named and also copy of their bids. The letters explains themselves and need no explanation, except the clause pertaining to expenses of photographer. In arranging the details and speculating on the probable cost of photographing each person, it was found to be an exceedingly difficult matter to estimate the expenses so as to include cost of traveling. The writer is well acquainted with the means of traveling in and about the various islands and can appreciate the position of photographer when asked to designate a price for work of this nature, therefore, in order to meet the conditions, photographers were asked to bid on the work and materials, the Government to pay the actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses. In either event, whether the cost of making each photograph is based on a figure including traveling expenses, or is calculated exclusive of expenses, the aggregate cost to the Government would be practically the same, I , therefore have the honor to recommend that the bid of R. W.

Perkins, being the lowest, be accepted and authority be issued in accordance therewith, authority to cover also the payment to him of the actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses of photographer when accompanying the Inspector in Charge to any of the outlying islands or districts.

Another expense to anticipate will be one in establishing headquarters for the work in the outlying districts. I do not anticipate any great amount of difficulty in the matter, but in many places our living rooms will be, at best, small and poorly adapted and located for such work, making it necessaey to rent a room of some kind to be used as an office. If the Bureau feels justified in issuing general authority for any emergency expenses of this nature that may possibly be incurred in the course of the work, it will save considerable time and obviate the necessity of asking for authority in each case.

It will also be necessary, and I have the honor to request that, an additional seal to be carried by the Inspector in Charge for use in the work, be forwarded. The seal now in this office is in daily use and should not be taken from the station.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

B.

Department of Commerce and Labor

3001 - 8000

Mr Steen:

Give me the papers re
Hawaii cuts.

No. 203
(Ed. 1-8-08—600,000)

6/11/08

Letter from Bureau Engraving & Ptg.
transmitting 140 books containing
7000 cts. of identification of Checks
Nos. 3001 to 10,000.

Recd in Bureau 6/12/08

Form 8296 to be receipted & returned
to Treasury Dept.

RECORDS AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
JUN 12 1908
BUREAU OF

6/1/08

Bureau returned receipt + letter from Bureau Engraving + Ptg. transmitting 3000 ctfs of identification Nos. 1 to 3000

Treasury Form 8296.

Sgd J. E. Ralph
Director of Bureau Eng + Ptg

15107/1-C.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

May 5,1908.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 20th ultimo, No.1012-C, requesting authority for expenses incurred by Messrs. Silva, Kapulani and Loo Joe, when absent from Honolulu on business connected with the registration of Chinese persons, you are advised that the general authority issued to you would appear to be ample to cover any items of expense incident to travel and subsistence by the said persons.

Respectfully,
(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

M-JSB

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1012-C.

OFFICE OF Inspector in Charge.

PORT OF Honolulu, Hawaii.,

April 2o, 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGED

MAY 5 1908

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to Bureau letter No. 15,321/1-C--15,214/11-12-C, of April 6, 1908, I beg to advise that the three persons assigned to duty of assisting in registering Chinese persons who were born or naturalized in Hawaii, will not be placed on duty until all the materials are at hand.

In connection with the assignment, however, no authority is granted for the actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by Mr. Silva, Mr. Kapulani and Mr. Loo Joe when away from Honolulu on business connected with the work and I therefore have the honor to recommend that such authority be granted for each.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

B.

Honolulu has general travel authy.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION ENTERED MAY 4-1908 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

4/4/581

Department of Commerce and Labor

Instructions for the use of this blank must be furnished when call forms are sent. Forms now being engraved by the Bu. of Eng. & S.P.

No. 203
(Ed. 5-14-07—1,000,000)

No. ____

ORIGINAL

APPLICATION FOR CARD OF IDENTIFICATION

Read carefully instructions on back before filling out this application

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Hawaii, ____, *190*

TO THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE,
UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

SIR: I hereby make application for CARD OF IDENTIFICATION, authorized to be issued under Regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, approved January 14, 1908, to Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent born in the Hawaiian Islands, and to Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent who were naturalized as citizens of Hawaii prior to annexation of said islands to the United States, and I hereby certify that I am entitled to such card of identification by reason of being ____

in substantiation of which I submit herewith the following documentary proofs and affidavit, or affidavits: ____

Name by which commonly known: ____

All other names by which known: ____

Age: ____

Occupation: ____

Where born: ____ Date of birth: ____

Present local residence: ____

Height: ____ feet, ____ inches, without shoes.

Physical marks and peculiarities: ____

Signature in Chinese: ____

Signature in English: ____

11—2385

INSTRUCTIONS

NUMBER.—This space must *not* be filled by applicant.

DATE.—Space at top of application to bear date of filing with Inspector in Charge, and must be properly filled in by applicant at time of filing.

"I AM ENTITLED TO SUCH CARD OF IDENTIFICATION BY REASON OF BEING"—These blank spaces must be filled in by applicant, and will designate his status, such as "Born in Hawaii," "Naturalized American citizen," giving date in either case. This should be followed in the next blank space with a list of the evidence submitted.

NAMES.—In addition to giving name by which commonly known (which only will be inserted in certificate when issued), applicant must furnish *all* names by which known, such as babyhood name, marriage name, etc.

AGE.—Give age on last birthday.

WHERE BORN.—Give city, village, or town, and country.

DATE OF BIRTH.—Give month, day, and year.

PRESENT LOCAL RESIDENCE.—Give street and number, town and island.

HEIGHT.—Height must be accurately taken in feet and inches according to American measurement, and must be recorded without shoes.

PHYSICAL MARKS AND PECULIARITIES.—It is important in recording physical marks and peculiarities that the most prominent be recorded and such as are least likely to be obliterated by lapse of time.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Three must accompany this application. All to be of uniform size, with head 1¼ inches from tip of chin to top of crown, and print large enough to be trimmed to fit space $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches wide and 2⅜ inches in height. Photographs must be on best quality of photographic paper, properly finished, and can be secured from

---

SIGNATURE.—Applicant must sign in Chinese characters, and also in English if possible, name by which commonly known, in spaces at bottom for that purpose. In the case of young children the signature shall be so attached by parent or guardian.

Application must be made personally, and cards of identification will only be delivered to person to whom issued, except in cases of children under 10 years of age. This rule of personal application and delivery of cards of identification will be strictly adhered to except in cases of illness, infirmities of age, and children under 10 years of age, when, at the discretion of the Inspector in Charge, card may be taken to person to whom issued, or delivered to parent or guardian.

11—2365

ORIGINAL

AFFIDAVIT

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

AFFIDAVIT in support of claim of _____
(Applicant's name.)

to _____
(Here state whether Hawaiian born or naturalized.)

_____

_____

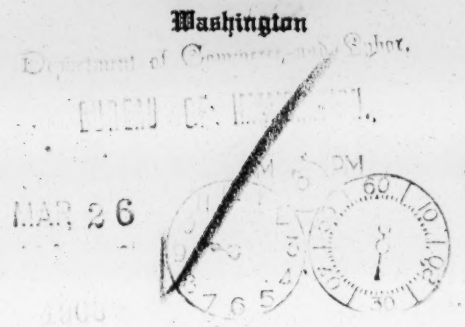
_____

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15214/12-C
15321/1-C

Washington



March 25, 1908.

Sir:

Referring to the Bureau's letters of the 24th instant, the Department has to state that the matter of the appointment of M. A. Silva and William P. Kapulani at Honolulu, T. H., has been submitted to the Civil Service Commission, and that a certificate has this day been issued authorizing the appointment of Loo Joe as Chinese interpreter at $1200 per annum, by change from Chinese interpreter at $5 per diem when actually employed. Rather than limit the appointment to one year, the Department prefers that the Bureau make recommendation for Loo Joe's return to his former status, or for other disposition of his case, at the proper time.

15,214/12 15,214/11 15,321/1

Yours very respectfully,

Herbert Knox Smith

Acting Secretary.

The Commissioner General of Immigration.

H-Sh

15214/11-C

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

March 24, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

In further connection with the proposed registration of native born and naturalized Chinese of Hawaii, as set forth in another letter of this date, it also appears that the services of a stenographer and typewriter will be needed for a period not exceeding one year, and a great saving of time would be involved by the employment of a person who is skilful enough to take testimony direct on the typewriter, thereby avoiding the necessity of delay in transcription of shorthand notes.

Accordingly, it is recommended that Mr. William P. Kapulani be given a temporary appointment as clerk (Stenographer and Typewriter) for a period of three months, subject to renewal under the terms of Civil Service Rule VIII, with compensation at the rate of $100 per month, payable from the appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

WW

See 15,214/11

15,321/1-C

~~14812/1-C~~

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

March 24, 1908.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

In connection with the registration of Chinese native born and naturalized citizens of Hawaii, as explained in another letter of this date, I have the honor to report that the services of a competent and trustworthy Chinese interpreter will be needed during the registration, and for this purpose it is recommended that Loo Joe be reappointed temporarily to the position of Chinese interpreter, with compensation at the rate of $100 per month, such appointment to be limited to a period not exceeding one year, salary being payable from the appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

During the continuance of this appointment, the services of Loo Joe under the present appointment, for service when actually employed, should be discontinued.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General.

See 15321/1

WW

Department of Commerce and Labor

15214/12-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

March 24, 1908.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

The registration of Hawaiian born and naturalized Chinese in the Territory of Hawaii is about to be commenced and additional help will be necessary to carry on the work, without interfering with the regular business of the Honolulu station. Necessarily, the persons employed in this capacity must be intrusted with the care and preparation of documents which would cause great embarrassment if they came into improper hands and the Inspector in Charge at Honolulu reports that for the clerical work it would be advisable to authorize the employment of Mr. M. A. Silva as clerk, at $100 per month, the probable time of completing registration being estimated to be one year. The work involves travel to almost every portion of the Hawaiian Islands and for this job employment it is recommended that Mr. Silva be appointed, on the terms above indicated, for a period of three months, subject to renewal under the terms of Civil Service Rule VIII, as recently amended.

Mr. Silva has been employed on previous occasions when emergency required and is certified to be a man of the highest integrity. This is an especially important point, as there would be a likelihood of serious results following the employment, by selection from the

See 15,214/12

eligible list, of some person whose past record may not be fully known.

Appropriation: "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. F. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

C.

See 15,214/12

15,107/1-C

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

February 27th, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

In reply to your telegram of the 25th instant, which it does not seem necessary to answer by wire, the Bureau has to advise you that a revised sketch of the certificate of identity is being returned to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing today, approved, and an order is being entered for the 10,000 blank forms. The space which will be allowed on the blank for attaching photograph is 2-5/8" in height by 2-1/8" in width, which will permit of the use of a photograph representing the head of the subject as about 1-1/4" from the tip of the chin to the top of the crown and of proportionate width.

When the blanks are ready to forward to you the Bureau will prepare one set as a "dummy" and will give you detailed instructions with regard to the manner in which it desires this important work done. Pending the receipt of the blanks and such instructions, you might ascertain who will be the best parties to do the photographic work in different central points in the Islands, and thus avoid additional delay.

The long delay that has already occurred has been due to the fact that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is extremely busy; and, while the 1st of March, the date set in the Circular for the commencement of the registration period, is now upon us, the Bureau does not

anticipate that any trouble will be encountered in completing the issuance of the certificates within such period. If difficulty should arise, however, it will be easy to extend the period for such additional time as may be necessary.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

AWP-ß

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1012-C.

OFFICE OF Inspector in Charg
PORT OF Honolulu, Hawaii
February 25, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of an official cablegram sent to the Bureau this date.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

B.

Form C. P. 34.
6247

No. 1012-C.

E.

No._____ No._____

REC'D.		SENT.
	Honolulu, Hawaii. February 25, 1908.	

To Immigrant.

Washington.

Ten thousand certificates required.

Cable dimensions space provided for photograph.

Brown.

(Govt, official business, collect)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

No.15,107/1-C February 27th, 1908.

Sir:

Returning herewith the communication addressed to you on the 20th instant by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the letter of this Department dated February 5th thereto attached, and the revised sketch of the Chinese Certificate of Identity mentioned in said correspondence, I have the honor to advise you that the said sketch is satisfactory, both as to design and dimensions, and to request that you have the Bureau of Engraving and Printing proceed with the work of preparing the plates and engraving the certificates.

As indicated in Circular No.23 of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of this Department, a copy of which is inclosed, it is intended that the certificate of identity shall be prepared in triplicate, the original in each instance to be delivered to the person of Chinese descent to whom granted, the duplicate to be placed in the files of this Department for future reference, and the triplicate to be retained in the office of the Chinese inspector in charge of the District of Hawaii. It is desired that the blanks shall be bound in books of convenient size (paper covers), numbered consecutively, and arranged in the books with the

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

triplicate at the top, the duplicate next thereunder, and the original at the bottom of the sheet, so that in filling in the blank spaces at the time of issuance the three may be conveniently made to correspond by copying from one to the other; perforations to be made to permit of easy detachment from the temporary binding and from each other.

10,000 of the blanks will be required - i.e., 10,000 of the originals, duplicates, and triplicates. As the certificate is intended to be a permanent means of identification, it is highly important that durable, tough, heavy paper shall be used, and it is also desired that such paper shall be of a secret brand to aid in the prevention of forgery.

If the foregoing directions are not clearly understood by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, this Department will be glad to have one of its officers confer with the official of that Bureau who will be charged with the handling of the work, in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the details to be followed in preparing the certificate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus,

Secretary.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou,

Secretary of the Treasury.

4 Incl.#6211.

AWP-S

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Feb. 20, 1909.

[illegible],

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith revised model for a certificate for identifying [illegible] persons for use in the Naturalization [illegible] prepared [illegible] suggestions contained in the letter of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce & Labor, [illegible] inclosed, dated [illegible], addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and [illegible] this Bureau on the 7th.

In paragraph 1 the Assistant Secretary of Commerce & Labor requests that, if possible without sacrificing legibility and artistic effect, the size of the certificate be reduced by 1/2" to 1". It is found that the writing on the face of the certificate cannot be made smaller without sacrificing legibility, and the model is not, therefore, reduced as suggested.

It will be noticed that the seal of the Department of Commerce & Labor is not very distinct in the model. It will be more distinct in the engraving.

If the model now meets with approval, please have the same indicated thereon and return it to this Bureau at your earliest

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

[illegible] together with [illegible] copy of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce & Labor.

Respectfully,

Director.

OVER

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

No.15107/1-C February 25th, 1908.

Immigration,

Honolulu, T. H.

Cable estimated number certificates identity required.

LARNED.

Attest:

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP-b

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM
VIA POSTAL

CABLEGRAM

1PO NE C 13 U. S. G. Collect

Honolulu, Feb 25, 1908.

Immigrant,

Washington.

Ten thousand certificates required cable dimensions space provided for photograph.

Brown.

840am Feb 26, 1908.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
FEB 26 1908

Department of Commerce and Labor

2/19/08

Telephoned Mr. Simmons, Chief, Div. Plg & Stationery, Treasy Dept, and asked that this matter be expedited as much as possible. He replied that Bur. of Eng. & Plg. is very busy, but would do best possible.

A.N.P.

No. 203
(Ed. 5-14-07—1,000,000)

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

No.15159/1-C

Washington

February 5th, 1906.

Sir:

I have the honor to return herewith the model of a certificate of identity for Chinese persons for use in the Hawaiian Islands, submitted with your letter of the 29th ultimo (219, Division of Printing and Stationery). On examining the model it seems desirable to suggest the following changes:

(1) That on the reverse side of the certificate an entire blank line be left after the word "Name"; and that the items "age," and "Height.....ft.....in" be placed on the second line, leaving appropriate blank spaces, the other items to then follow as in the model.

(2) That, if possible without sacrificing legibility and artistic effect, the length of the certificate be reduced by 1/2" to 1". This apparently would be perfectly feasible so far as the reverse is concerned, but possibly ~~the~~ some difficulty may be encountered because of the fact that considerable engraving will be required on the face.

(3) That, as it is desirable to make the certificate as attractive as possible in appearance, a more extensive color effect be employed in the face thereof than is indicated in the model. If a tinted background were placed under the printed matter, and some appropriate design worked into the background (perhaps the design of the seal of the Department of Commerce and Labor could be used with good effect), the object in view, it is thought, would be accomplished.

(4) That, with the object of making erasures and alterations more

difficult, the tinted background of the reverse side of the certificate be made in either a lightly lined effect or in a wave effect, so that the lines or waves would be broken by the least attempt at erasure.

(5) It is, of course, understood that the end of the reverse side on which it is intended that the photograph of the person to whom the certificate is granted shall be inserted is to be left blank——the wording, representation of seal, etc., appearing in the draft of the circular used as copy in preparing the model having been inserted therein for purposes of illustration merely.

If you will have a model amended in the above particulars submitted at as early a date as convenient, this Department will very much appreciate the favor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.

Secretary.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Inclosure #6170.

AWP-b

DIVISION OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

January 29, 1908.

The Honorable
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a model of a certificate of identity for Chinese persons, for use in the Hawaiian Islands, for your consideration.

If satisfactory please cause your approval to be placed on the margin, and return the model to this Department, (Division of Printing and Stationery,) at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 31 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN 31 1908
ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 5 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY TO PERSONS OF CHINESE DESCENT IN HAWAII

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

BUREAU CIRCULAR No. 23

January 14, 1908.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The following special regulations regarding the issuance of certificates of identity to Chinese American citizens, resident in the Territory of Hawaii, are hereby promulgated:

(*a*) With a view to affording a proper and efficient means of identification to persons of the Chinese race born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as citizens thereof prior to the annexation of said islands to the United States, a certificate of identity will be issued by the immigration officer in charge in said Territory to each person of the Chinese race born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to their annexation, who shall apply for such certificate within one year from March 1, 1908, or who, on applying for admission to the Territory of Hawaii, shall establish that he was absent from the said Territory during the entire year commencing March 1, 1908; the application for such certificate to be in each instance substantiated by proofs sufficient to satisfy the said officer in charge of the truth of the claim of citizenship advanced: *Provided*, That in any case in which it is shown to the satisfaction of the said inspector in charge that failure to procure such certificate of identity within the one year beginning March 1, 1908, was due to sickness or other disability beyond the control of the applicant, such certificate shall be granted notwithstanding the expiration of the year: *And provided further*, That only one such certificate of identity shall be issued to any one person; except that duplicates may be furnished of those unavoidably lost or destroyed, under the terms of paragraph (*k*) of these regulations.

(*b*) As, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, a wife is regarded as partaking of the status of her husband, the wives of persons of the Chinese race born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as citizens thereof prior to annexation, will also be furnished with the certificate of identity herein mentioned: *Provided*, That such certificate shall be of effect and valid for the protection of the holder only so long as she retains her status acquired by marriage.

(*c*) The minimum age at which the certificate of identity shall be issued to children born of Chinese parents in the Hawaiian Islands shall be five years, unless the child is about to depart from the Territory with the intention of returning, in which event a certificate may be issued with the understanding that when the child returns and has reached or passed the age of five years such certificate will be surrendered and be superseded by a new one issued as of the age then reached, upon the submission of satisfactory evidence of identity. All children furnished with certificates representing them at the age of from five to nine years shall have the privilege of securing a new certificate, on surrendering the old one and submitting satisfactory evidence of identity at the expiration of ten years from the date of that first granted, and those securing certificates representing them as between the ages of ten and eighteen years shall have the privilege of securing a new certificate, on surrendering the old one and submitting satisfactory evidence of identity after reaching their majority, the object being to furnish such persons with certificates that will afford a

permanent and sure means of identification. The limit of one year fixed in paragraph (*a*) hereof shall not apply to children less than five years of age now living in the Territory of Hawaii.

(*d*) The said certificate of identity shall be accepted by the immigration officers of the United States as conclusive evidence of the American citizenship of the holder described therein, and such holder shall be accorded all the privileges allowed American citizens, to reside in and leave and reenter both the continental and the insular territory of the United States.

(*e*) In issuing the above-mentioned certificate of identity, a form of the following character, furnished by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, shall be used, and the instructions hereinafter given shall be carefully observed:

No..... (Face.) ORIGINAL.

United States of America.

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY.

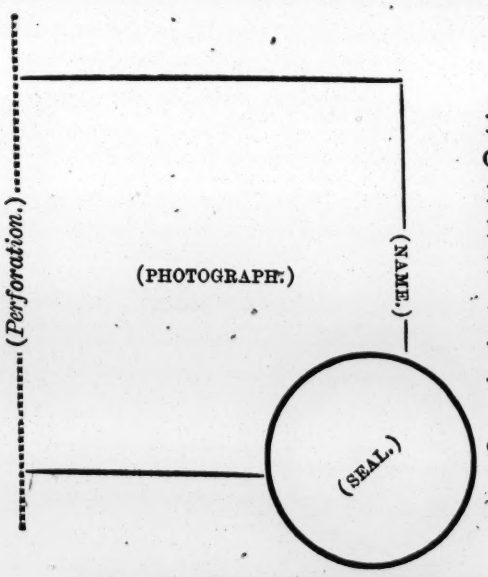
Issued in conformity with a regulation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, adopted January 14, 1908.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the case of the person named on the reverse side hereof has been adjudicated, satisfactory proof having been submitted and placed on file showing said person to have been born in the Hawaiian Islands or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to the annexation of said Islands to the United States.

This certificate is not transferable, and is granted solely for the identification and protection of said Chinese person so long as his status remains unchanged; to insure the attainment of which object an accurate description of said person is written on the reverse side hereof, and his photographic likeness is attached, with his name written partly across, the number above given perforated through the edge of, and the official seal of the inspector in charge impressed partly over, said photograph.

(Back.)

DESCRIPTION.



Name ..... Age .....
Occupation .....
Local residence .....
Height ..... feet ..... inches.
Physical marks and peculiarities .....
.....
.....
.....

Issued in the Territory of Hawaii, this ..... day of ....., 190 .

.....
Inspector in Charge.

(*f*) The certificates are printed from engraved plates, numbered consecutively, and bound in books containing 50 each, an original, a duplicate, and a triplicate of each number being furnished, arranged the latter two above the former for convenience in copying from one to the other, and perforated to permit of easy detachment from the book and from each other.

(*g*) In issuing said certificates care will be exercised to have the original and the duplicate correspond in every detail. All blank spaces remaining after writing in the data required to complete the identification of the person to whom the certificate is issued will be covered by ruled lines, so as to prevent the insertion of any additional word or words without detection. When placing the impression of the seal upon the certificate the three copies will be inserted in the seal at once; and in perforating the margin of the photographs, such perforation will be made simultaneously, so that if necessary at any subsequent time to verify the original certificate by comparison with the duplicate or triplicate, placing one immediately over the other will cause the perforated numbers to exactly match. The perforations must pass through the edge of the photograph without touching the face or other portion of the subject of the photograph. The copy of certificate herein given has been so printed as to furnish an illustration of the manner in which such certificates should be prepared.

(*h*) When it has been determined that an applicant is entitled to a certificate of identity, such applicant shall have three unmounted full-face photographs of himself taken by a photographer designated by the inspector in charge (with whom contract has been made for the service), such photographs to be attached to the original, duplicate, and triplicate of the certificate. The height will be carefully taken and inserted in feet and inches, and in recording physical marks and peculiarities, those which are the most prominent and the least likely to be obliterated by lapse of time shall be selected.

(*i*) The certificate of identity, not being transferable, if found by an immigration official in the possession of a person to whom it does not relate as shown by a comparison of such person with the photograph and personal description appearing thereon, shall be taken up and forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for cancellation.

(*j*) The duplicates of certificates will be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization immediately upon the issuance of the originals, in order that such duplicates may be safely filed for future reference, and the triplicates will be retained on the files of the immigration officer in charge, with the application and evidence forming the basis of his action.

(*k*) If such a certificate of identity shall be unavoidably lost or destroyed at any time, a certificate in lieu thereof will be issued by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, upon the applicant's furnishing satisfactory proof of the unavoidable loss or destruction of such certificate and of his identity as the person to whom it was originally issued.

F. S. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Approved:
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

No. 15,159/1-C

January 13, 1908.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of June 19, 1905 (No. 219, Division of Printing and Stationery), and to previous correspondence regarding the proposed preparation by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of certificates of identity for Chinese persons, under Rule 59 of the Chinese Regulations of this Department approved May 3, 1905, the negotiations concerning which were later discontinued by reason of the determination not to continue in force the rule mentioned, I have the honor to return, herewith, the sketches of face and back of the proposed certificate, and to advise you as follows:

The Department has now decided to adopt, in the Hawaiian Islands, in the cases of persons of Chinese descent born in said Islands or naturalized as citizens thereof prior to the passage of the annexation act, a certificate similar to that with regard to which the above-mentioned discontinued plan related; and with that object in view the circular will be issued of which a copy is inclosed herewith. In limiting the certificate to the purpose mentioned it will be necessary to change quite materially both its form and contents, as indicated in paragraph (e) of the said circular.

I have the honor to request, therefore, that the Bureau of

Engraving and Printing be directed to prepare, for submission to this Department, drawings, corresponding in a general way to those returned herewith, but changed in form and contents to agree with paragraph (e) of the circular; it being understood, of course, that the expenses incident to the preparation of such drawings, as well as that of preparing plates and printing the certificates, shall be born by the appropriation under the control of this Department for the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Acts. It is desired that the certificate shall be as small and compact as it is possible to make it without sacrificing artistic appearance and legibility.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.

Secretary.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Inclosure 6504 (3)
AWP/WP

15,107/1-C

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

January 13th, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Since the receipt of your letter of November 16th, last, No.1012-C, careful attention has been given the subject of issuing certificates of identity to persons of Chinese descent born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands, and as a result a circular, of which a copy is inclosed, is about to be published. Correspondence is now being had with the Treasury Department regarding the engraving of the proposed certificate, and the forwarding of a supply of the blank forms will be expedited as much as possible.

You will note that is has been possible to incorporate in the circular as now drawn all of the suggestions made by the committee of Chinese-American citizens in the memorandum submitted to you except two suggestions, one of which relates to a question of sufficiency of evidence upon which it would be improper to express an advanced opinion in a published regulation, and the other of which involves the issuance of authority to you to visit such points in the Hawaiian Islands as necessary for the purpose of effecting the proposed registration.

On the question of evidence, it will be necessary for you to exercise discretion, and it is anticipated that there will be no parti-

cular difficulty in determining promptly whether a naturalization certificate or a certificate of birth presented to you by an applicant may properly be accepted as conclusive on the question of citizenship or must only be regarded as prima facie.

It will be necessary, of course, for you to visit various points in the Islands where Chinese are located, and authority is accordingly granted for the expenses involved in such travel.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.
Secretary.

Inclosure #600

AWP-A

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1012-C.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

November 16, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN 13 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter 15,107/1-C, of September 23, 1907, in the matter of proposed certificate of identity to be issued to Chinese persons of Hawaiian birth and Chinese persons who were naturalized as citizens of the Hawaiian Islands prior to annexation.

Replying thereto I have the honor to advise the Bureau that this subject has been discussed very thoroughly with the Chinese Colsul at this port, also with a number of the petitioners and quite exhaustively with the American Chinese Club, which club is made up largely of representative Chinese citizens of Honolulu.

Upon receipt of above acknowledged letter, the subject matter was carefully laid before the Chinese Consul and fully considered. The Consul in turn placed the matter before the American Chinese Club, resulting in that body appointing a committee of five of its members to meet with the writer for the purpose of arranging for a full meeting of the club when the Inspector in Charge could be present and every phase of the subject fully considered and some action taken which could be made the subject of a further report to the Department. The meeting was

arranged for and took place two weeks ago in the hall of the American Chinese Club, with a very large attendance. The Chinese Consul called on the Inspector in Charge to outline a plan proposed to be adopted by the Government by which Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent born in Hawaii, and Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent who were naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands prior to annexation to the United States, could be assured of more freedom under the enforcement of the Exclusion Laws. The members were, in a measure, acquainted with the object of the call, but details of the proposed plan were presented and the meeting afterwards took up the matter and discussed it in all its features. After the Government side had been presented, as far as was in my power, and questions answered, to the best of my ability, the Inspector in Charge withdrew, leaving the meeting to further discuss the matter in private. This discussion resulted in the original committee of five members being directed to again call on the writer and present a number of suggestions which they had hoped could be made a part of the rules to be adopted by the Department in governing the registration. Two copies of sucg suggestions are herewith enclosed.

SECTION 1. Under this section it is proposed to have cards of identification issue to any and all Chinese persons holding naturalization papers issued by the Hawaiian Government prior to annexation, making no further investigation of their status, relying solely upon proper identification of the person

with attached photograph; also to accept Hawaiian birth papers, issued by the Secretary of Hawaii, such papers bearing photograph of the owner, as conclusive proof of Hawaiian birth, which would entitle owner thereof to card of identification, except in cases where this office is in posession of facts which tend to show fraud, when applicant would be required to offer testimony in support of his claim. I am of the opinion that the Department can freely accept of such papers and in the manner suggested. Naturalization papers carrying a photograph of the owner, who can be identified beyond question, and Hawaiian birth papers, issued since annexation, can, in most cases, be accepted as bona fide. In this connection however, I would recommend that all Hawaiian birth papers, issued prior to annexation, be disregarded and require each holder thereof to prove his Hawaiian birth. These latter mentioned papers are practically worthless, bear no photograph or description and from all the facts that can be gathered, were carelessly issued and with little or no investigation.

SECTION 2. I think this section could be adopted with little difficulty. I am of the opinion that every Chinese applying for card of identification should be required to apply in person, except where suffering from illness or infirmities of age, when it should be arranged to send a deputy to visit such and receive their application. In compelling personal application, a comparison can be made of the applicant with photograph and preclude the possibility of fraud. I am also of the opinion that the same rule should apply in the delivery

of cards, making an additional exception however, in the case of children under a certain age, allowing cards of such to be delivered to parents or guardians. This section also suggests the minimum age at which cards shall issue, fixing the age at five years and over. A photograph of a child under five years of age is hardly recognizable as the same person at ten years of age and I am of the opinion that some such age limit should be established.

SECTION 3. In addition to the provisions of this section, the writer would suggest the following: "Card of identification to remain valid only so long as she retain her status". The object being to invalidate a card when the owner thereof becomes the wife of another.

SECTION 4. The proposal of the Department to have photographs attached to card of identification, caused considerable discussion. The writer argued the utter uselessness of such card without photograph and pointed out the advantages of card with photograph. The more prominent of the Chinese saw the value of a photograph and the uselessness of card without, but feeling more or less humiliated in having to carry a photograph of themselves on a card, the will of a majority brought about a compromise, hence their suggestion of one photograph of full face. The matter of photographs to be furnished at Government expense is one which the writer discussed very little. This suggestion, which was almost unanimously made, is prompted by the fact that the persons interested are citizens

of the United States, not aliens, and should be put to absolutely no expense in getting something that rightfully belongs to them, viz: some means of protection as citizens, and they feel that that means should come to them absolutely free of cost. The Inspector in Charge is of the opinion that more uniformity of size and a better quality of photograph would be assured if some arrangements could be made with a professional photographer, designating one for each Island, whereby all could be made at the same place and properly finished rather than accept photographs made by amateurs which will fade after a time and be of no value. The writer has had considerable experience with accepting photographs that have been carelessly made. Photographs on Chinese Certificates of Residence are, in many instances, so badly faded as to render them of no value, and in having photographs made at Government expense the objects of the registration would certainly be very much better subserved.

SECTION 5. If I understand the intentions of the Department, the object in issuing cards of identification is for the purposes herein suggested.

SECTION 6. The object of this section is to compel, so far as is possible, the registering within a time limit without allowing the work to drag over an indefinite period. I feel however that the time suggested is too long. From statistics at hand, there have been about 5000 Chinese born in Hawaii and 7000 naturalized. Of the former, about 3000 are now here or

expect to return to Hawaii; while of the latter only about 2000 remain, therefore it does appear to me that six months is sufficient time to complete the work. Beyond that period cards to issue to only such persons as may be absent from the Territory of Hawaii and return, who can prove their status, and to children as they attain the age of five years. It may not be advisable to place a time limit on the work, but the experience of the writer with the registration of 1901, shows that such matters are delayed until the last day and without a limit, would run over a number of years.

SECTION 7. I am of the opinion that the suggestions in this section should be adopted.

SECTION 8. I am of the opinion that the suggestions in this section should be adopted.

SECTION 9. I am of the opinion that the suggestions in this section should be adopted.

SECTION 10. I am of the opinion that the suggestions in this section should be adopted.

The Bureau will observe that the matter of including Merchants, teachers, students, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, and the wives and minor children of domiciled merchants, is not mentioned in the suggestions made by the Chinese Consul or the American Chinese Club. In talking with the Consul and certain members of the club, I learned that their sole object in petioning the Secretary was to provide some means of identifying Chinese persons who were not amenable to the Exclusion Laws,

leaving persons of the exempt class in exactly the same position as they are at present. In studying the matter, I am of the opinion that considerable confusion would be occasioned in issuing cards of identification to persons of the exempt class. A merchant today may be a laborer tomorrow. A student today may be graduated tomorrow and immediately take on a different status. The minor child of a domiciled merchant may become of age tomorrow and no longer carry the status of the father. From all I can learn, it was not the intention of petitioners to include the class of Chinese exempted under the law, and the Chinese Consul is very much in favor of confining the registration to Hawaiian born and Naturalized Chinese only. The plan now in practice in this office of handling cases of Chinese of the exempt class, is working quite satisfactorilly and I hope the Bureau can see its way clear to limit the registration to Naturalized and Hawaiian born Chinese.

If the Bureau will permit of a few suggestions from the writer, I have the honor to submit the following: Front of card to bear photograph, nameand number, so that all important features may be grouped together. Reverse side of card to be printed leaving no spaces to be filled and to read as follows.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Certificate of Identity.

Issued in conformity with a regulation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, adopted , 190

This is to certify that the case of the person named herein,

has this day been adjudicated by me, satisfactory proof having been submitted and placed on file showing said person to have been born in Hawaii or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

This certificate is not transferable, and is grated solely for the identification and protection of said Chinese person so long as his or her status remains unchanged; to insure the attainment of which object an accurate description of said person is written on the reverse side hereof, and photographic likeness showing full face is attached, with name written partly across, and number perforated through the edge of, and my official seal impressed partly over said photograph."

The within form of application, with instructions printed on back, is suggested. The application and instructions are offered as fitting the conditions in Hawaii and are prompted from the experience of this office in dealing with Chinese. I would also suggest a form of affidavit to be used in connection with the work. This affidavit to be furnished in such cases where additional proof would be required to establish a claim.

Many questions will be encountered in connection with the proposed registration, questions that can only be adjusted as we are brought face to face with them, but some can be anticipated and settled in advance. The work is of such importance and involves so much time, labor and expense that I am prompted to ask if the Bureau would consider calling me to Washington where

No. 1012-C. Com-Gen. (9)

I can talk personally with the Commissioner-General and get an outline of his views. I am quite familiar with the desires of the Chinese in the matter and much correspondence could be avoided if the Bureau thinks favorably of the suggestion.

Respectfully,

James A. Moss

Inspector in Charge.

Inclosures. (5)
Sample card of iden.
2 copies suggest'n by A. C. C.
Form affidavit.
Form Application.

THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE BY YEE CHIN, WM. YAP KWAI FONG, CHING SHAI, CHUN MING, AND WONG LEONG, COMMITTEE OF FIVE OF THE AMERICAN CHINESE CLUB, AND CONSUL CHANG TSO FAN AT HONOLULU ON THE 25th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1907, RELATIVE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF HAWAIIAN BORN CHINESE OF CHINESE PARENTS AND OF NATURALIZED CHINESE IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII .

--oOo--

(1) The Inspector in Charge of the Immigration Bureau in the Territory of Hawaii shall, from time to time, issue a card of identification that will be good for all time, to any Chinese American citizen in the Territory of Hawaii, on presentation of his or her paper of naturalization or certificate of Hawaiian birth from the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii. The said paper or certificate shall be taken and accepted by the Inspector in Charge as conclusive proof of American citizenship to the person therein named, unless such Inspector shall be in possession of facts tending to show that the same was fraudulently secured, in which event it shall be treated as prima facie evidence only.

(2) A parent shall have the right to bring his or her child or children personally to such Inspector of the Immigration Bureau, and secure a card or cards of identification from him for each of such children of Hawaiian birth of five or more years of age upon presentation of the certificate from the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

(3) Wives of Chinese American citizens are entitled under the laws and statutes of the United States to the same privileges and rights as their husbands, and a card of identification shall likewise be issued to them.

(4) Certain copies of full-faced photographs shall be taken by the applicant at the expense of the United States government to the Inspector issuing the cards of identification.

(5) A Chinese American citizen possessing a card of identification shall have all the rights and privileges of American citizenship to remain, enter, re-enter and leave the insular territories and mainland of the United States of America without molestation or hinderance. The said card of identification so produced, shall be taken and accepted as conclusive evidence.

(6) Any Chinese who has become a citizen of the United States by virtue of having been naturalized under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands and any Hawaiian born Chinese of the age of five years or over who shall fail to have himself or herself registered on or before June 30,1909, shall not be entitled to the rights and benefits provided herein, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, that such failure to register within the time specified was due to sickness or infirmities beyond his or her control.

(7) No Chinese of Hawaiian birth shall be registered until he or she has attained the age of five years, and if he or she should leave the Territory of Hawaii under such age, then the Inspector in Charge shall issue to such child papers entitling him or her to re-enter the Territory, and if at the time of re-entry, he or she shall have attained the age of five years, then such a card of identification shall be issued.

(8) The Inspector in Charge shall, during the period of registration, visit various parts of the Islands of the Territory of Hawaii, notifying all persons who are naturalized citizens or Hawaiian born Chinese to register and apply for cards of identification.

(9) Hawaiian born Chinese who have left the Territory of Hawaii and are absent therefrom during the period of registration, may have cards issued to them by presenting themselves personally to the Inspector at Honolulu and proving their right to such cards of identification.

(10) Duplicate cards of identification shall be issued on application upon satisfactory proof to the Inspector that the applicant being a Chinese American citizen has actually lost his or her original card of identification.

COMMITTEE: Yee Lin

Mun Yap Kwai Ong.

Ching Shai

Chun Ngoing

Yong Leong

I accord with the above suggestions relative to the identification of Hawaiian born children of Chinese Parents and of Naturalized Chinese in the Territory of Hawaii.

Chang Tso-Fan

H.I.J.C.M's CONSUL.

Department of Commerce and Labor

15,107/1-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

September 25, 1907.

Raymond C. Brown,

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Referring to another letter, bearing the above number, forwarded to-day, and the proposed rule covering the issuance of certificates of identity inclosed therewith, I desire to impress upon you, personally, the importance of handling this matter in a diplomatic and judicious manner.

See 15,107/1

You will note immediately upon reading the proposed rule that it is a modification of Rule 59 of the Regulations of May, 1905. You will recall also that said Rule 59 was the outcome of careful thought given by me to the subject of furnishing admitted Chinese with incontrovertible evidence of their exempt status; and that the rule was never put into effect, probably because soon after its promulgation the disturbances incident to the boycott took place.

I desire that you shall confer with the Chinese Consul at Honolulu, and also with at least some of the most prominent of the signers of the petition, explaining to them in what respects the issuance of this proposed regulation would work to the advantage of Chinese of the exempt classes and Chinese-American citizens residing in the Hawaiian Islands. You may state to the Consul-General that

the regulation is an embodiment of the efforts which the Commissioner-General has made during the past three or four years to bring about a plan that would result in removing, to the utmost possible extent, all causes for friction or annoyance in enforcing the Chinese exclusion laws in such particulars as they affect members of the exempt classes; also, that the Commissioner-General is very much in hopes that the plan may at least be given a trial in the Islands.

You will note that there has been removed from Rule 59, as now modified, every feature that could possibly have been regarded as objectionable in a personal way to the Chinese. It is proposed to have the certificates printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on secret process paper of a practically indestructible character, and that they shall be of a size that will fit into the ordinary official envelope and can be carried in the pocket without folding. The inclosed card (of which you should take particular care, returning it, as it is the only one possessed by the Bureau), will serve to illustrate, in a very rough way, what the certificate will be like. In the event that your negotiations result in putting this regulation into effect, detailed instructions will of course be given you with regard to the manner in which the certificates should be filled out and issued; particularly concerning the procurement of data that will render identification sure without the taking of any measurements aside from the height in feet and inches. There will be no disposition on the part of the Bureau to formulate unreasonable regulations concerning the issuance of the certificates, but at the same time of course

every possible precaution will have to be observed to prevent the perpetration of frauds.

This letter is intended for your personal guidance and for the purpose of giving you a hint as to how I would like to have the negotiations conducted.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

WP
Inclosure No.7579 (1)
(Form of identification card)

ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY TO PERSONS OF CHINESE DESCENT IN HAWAII.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

Department Circular No___

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: September 24th, 1907.

The following special regulations regarding the issuance of certificates of identity to ~~Chinese persons of the exempt class, and to~~ Chinese American citizens, resident in the Territory of Hawaii, are hereby promulgated:

(a) With a view to affording a proper and efficient means of identification to ~~Chinese persons, or persons of Chinese descent, admitted to the Territory of Hawaii upon proof of their status as members of the classes specifically exempted from the excluding provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws, viz: merchants, teachers, students, travelers for curiosity or pleasure,~~ and the wives and minor children of ~~domiciled merchants (whether seeking admission for the first time or returning to resume a formerly acquired domicil), and of affording such means of identification to~~ persons of the Chinese race born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as citizens thereof prior to the annexation of said Islands to the United States, a certificate of identity will ~~hereafter when applied for,~~ be issued by the immigration officer

Department of Commerce and Labor

Provided, That, in any case in which it is shown to the satisfaction of the said inspr in chg. that failure to procure such cert. of ~~identity~~ identity ~~cards~~ within the one year beginning January 1, 1908, was due to sickness or other disability beyond the control of the applicant, such cert. shall be granted notwithstanding the expiration of the year.

No. 203
(Ed. 5-14-07—1,000,000)

in charge in said Territory ~~to each member of said exempt classes admitted or re-admitted to said Territory by him,~~ and to each person of the Chinese race born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to their annexation, who shall apply for such certificate within one year from January 1, 1908, or who, on applying for admission to the Territory of Hawaii, shall establish that he was absent from the said Territory during the entire year 1908; the ~~said Territory, provided such~~ application ~~is~~ substantiated by proofs ~~that~~ sufficient to satisfy the said officer in charge of the truth of the claim of citizenship advanced; ~~Provided~~ And further, That only one such certificate of identity shall be issued to any one ~~Chinese~~ person——except that duplicates may be furnished of those unavoidably lost or destroyed, under the terms of paragraph ~~(k)~~ K of ~~this rule.~~ these regulations.

for such certificate to be in each instance

insert (b) (c) & (d)

(b) In issuing the above-mentioned certificate of identity, a form of the following character, furnished by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, ~~will~~ shall be used, and the instructions hereinafter given ~~will~~ shall be carefully observed:

~~Book~~ (~~Page~~) Page
No._____

Original.

insert page — See next page

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Certificate of Identity.

Issued in conformity with a regulation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, adopted , 1907.

This is to certify that the case of the person named ~~herein~~ on the reverse side hereof ~~, a Chinese person of Chinese descent, belonging to one of the classes specifically exempted from the excluding provisions of the Chinese~~

~~exclusion laws, or a person born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to the annexation of said Islands to the United States,~~ has ~~this day~~ been adjudicated ~~by me~~, satisfactory proof having been submitted and placed on file showing said person to have been born in the Hawaiian Islands or naturalized as a citizen ~~be a citizen thereof~~ prior to the annexation of said islands to the United States.

This certificate is not transferable, and is granted solely for the identification and protection of said Chinese person so long as his ~~or her~~ status remains unchanged; to insure the attainment of which object an accurate description of said person is written on the reverse side hereof, and his photographic likeness ~~are showing full face and profile of said person are~~ is attached, with his ~~his~~ name written partly across, the number above given perforated through the edge of, and ~~my~~ the official seal of the inspector in charge impressed partly over ~~each of~~ said photographs.

(Back)

Description.

(Name)

(Perforation)

Photograph. ~~(Full Face)~~

(Seal)

Name:——— ——— Age:—.
Occupation:————.
Local residence:————.
Height:—ft. —in.
Physical marks and peculiarities:

~~Issued at Honolulu, Hawaii, this~~ in the Territory of
~~—day of— 1907~~
~~Inspector~~ in Charge.
~~Port of———.~~
———, 190 .

Move over & spread out

(Name)

(Perforation)

Photograph. (Profile)

(Seal)

(4) The certificates are printed from engraved plates, numbered consecutively, and bound in books containing 50 each, an original, a duplicate, and a triplicate of each number being furnished, arranged the latter two above the former for convenience in copying from one to the other, and perforated to permit of easy detachment from the book and from each other.

(d) In issuing said certificates care will be exercised to have the original and the duplicate correspond in every detail. All blank spaces remaining after writing in the date required to complete the identification of the person to whom the certificate is issued will be covered by ruled lines, so as to prevent the insertion of any additional word or words without detection. When placing the impression of the seal upon the certificate the three copies will be inserted in the seal at once; and in perforating the margin of the photographs, such perforation will be made simultaneously, so that if necessary at any subsequent time to verify the original certificate by comparison with the duplicate or triplicate, placing one immediately over the other will cause the perforated numbers to exactly match. The perforations must pass through the edge of the photograph without touching the face or other portion of the subject of the photograph. The copy of certificate herein given has been so printed as to furnish an illustration of the manner in which such certificate should be prepared.

(e) ~~The certificate being issued as an accommodation to Chinese persons, any person applying therefor will be required to furnish six photographs of himself (three showing full face and three profile view)~~ When it has been determined that an applicant is entitled to a certificate of identity, such applicant shall have three unmounted full face photographs of himself taken by a photographer designated by the inspector in chg. (with whom contract has been made for the service), such photographs to be attached to the original, duplicate, & triplicate of the certificate.

The height will be carefully taken and inserted in feet and inches, and in recording physical marks and peculiarities, ~~and~~ those which are the most prominent and the least likely to be obliterated by lapse of time should be selected.

(f) ~~As shown on its face,~~ The said certificate of identity, ~~is~~ not being transferrable, ~~issued to a Chinese person of the exempt classes for his identification and protection only so long as such person retains his exempt status. Therefore, when such a certificate is~~ found by an immigration official in the possession of a ~~Chinese person, not shown thereby to be a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii by birth or naturalization, who is engaged in the performance of manual labor, or of a~~ person to whom it does not relate as shown by a comparison of such person with the photograph and personal description appearing thereon, ~~it~~ should be taken up and forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for cancellation.

(g) The duplicates of certificates will be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization immediately upon the issuance of the originals, in order that such duplicates may be safely filed

for future reference, and the triplicates will be retained on the files of the immigration officer in charge, with the application and evidence forming the basis of his action.

(h) If such a certificate of identification shall be unavoidably lost or destroyed at any time, a certificate in lieu thereof will be issued by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, upon the applicant's furnishing satisfactory proof of the unavoidable loss or destruction of such certificate and of his identity as the person to whom it was originally issued.

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

Approved,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.
Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

15107/1-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

September 23rd, 1907.

Raymond C. Brown,

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Careful consideration has been given by the Bureau and the Department to the petition submitted to the Secretary on August 8th, last, by certain Chinese residents of the Hawaiian Islands, and forwarded under cover of your letter of the 19th ultimo, No.1012-C. The prayer of the said petition is in the alternative: First, that instructions be given under which certificates of birth issued by the Territorial Government to persons of the Chinese race, and certificates of naturalization granted by the governments of the Kingdom of Hawaii and of the Republic of Hawaii prior to the annexation of said Islands to the United States, shall be accepted by immigration officials as conclusive evidence of the American citizenship of Chinese persons presenting the same: or, if that can not be done; Second, that "some regulation be made by which a certificate can be issued by your (this) Department of such Hawaiian birth, which certificate would be accepted as proof of American citizenship at all times and in all ports."

In view of the well-known fact that strict care and precautions were not exercised with regard to the issuance of birth and

naturalization certificates of the character above mentioned, and because of the fact that it would be almost, if not quite, impossible in many cases to obtain a satisfactory identification of a person presenting such certificate as the party to whom it was granted, the Department is not able to grant the first of the alternate prayers.

With regard to the second prayer, there is inclosed herewith a draft of a proposed regulation which it is believed will effectually afford the relief sought. You are directed to give said proposed regulation careful consideration and to confer with the petitioners, ascertaining whether it meets with their approval and would be likely to be taken advantage of generally by Chinese of the exempt classes and by Chinese-American citizens resident in the Territory of Hawaii. Upon receipt of affirmative advices from you, immediate steps will be taken for the printing of the blank certificates of identity, whereupon the regulation will be promulgated.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.
Secretary.

Inclosure No.9462

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Folder #2

52110/1 Apt

SCREENED
By EKL Date 8/29/89

ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY TO PERSONS OF CHINESE DESCENT IN HAWAII.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

Department Circular No___

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: September 24th, 1907.

The following special regulations regarding the issuance of certificates of identity to Chinese persons of the exempt class, and to Chinese American citizens, resident in the Territory of Hawaii, are hereby promulgated:

(a) With a view to affording a proper and efficient means of identification to Chinese persons, or persons of Chinese descent, admitted to the Territory of Hawaii upon proof of their status as members of the classes specifically exempted from the excluding provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws, viz: merchants, teachers, students, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, and the wives and minor children of domiciled merchants (whether seeking admission for the first time or returning to resume a formerly acquired domicil), and of affording such means of identification to persons of the Chinese race born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as citizens thereof prior to the annexation of said Islands to the United States, a certificate of identity will hereafter when applied for, be issued by the immigration officer

in charge in said Territory to each member of said exempt classes admitted or re-admitted to said Territory by him, and to each person of the Chinese race born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to their annexation, who shall apply for such certificate either when seeking admission to, or while residing in, said Territory, provided such application is substantiated by proofs that satisfy the said officer of the truth of the claim of citizenship advanced: Provided, That only one such certificate shall be issued to any one Chinese person——except that duplicates may be furnished of those unavoidably lost or destroyed, under the terms of paragraph (h) of this rule.

(b) In issuing the above-mentioned certificate of identity, a form of the following character, furnished by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, will be used, and the instructions hereinafter given will be carefully observed:

(Face)
No._____ Original.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Certificate of Identity.

Issued in conformity with a regulation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, adopted , 1907.

This is to certify that the case of , a Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, belonging to one of the classes specifically exempted from the excluding provisions of the Chinese

exclusion laws, or a person born in the Hawaiian Islands, or naturalized as a citizen thereof prior to the annexation of said Islands to the United States, has this day been adjudicated by me, satisfactory proof having been submitted and placed on file showing said person to be a ——— ———.

This certificate is not transferable, and is granted solely for the identification and protection of said Chinese person so long as his or her status remains unchanged; to insure the attainment of which object an accurate description of said person is written on the reverse side hereof, and photographic likenesses showing full face and profile of said person are attached, with———name written partly across, the number above given perforated through the edge of, and my official seal impressed partly over, each of said photographs.

(Back)

Description.

(Name)

(Perforation)

Photograph. (Full Face)

(Seal)

Name:——— ——— Age:—.
Occupation:———.
Local residence:———.
Height:—ft. —in. ~~Head length:———.~~
~~Head width:———. Head Bi. Zyi:———.~~
Physical marks and peculiarities:

———

———

———

Officer in Charge.

Port of———.
——— —, 190 .

(Name)

(Perforation)

Photograph. (Profile)

(Seal)

(c) The certificates are printed from engraved plates, numbered consecutively, and bound in books containing 50 each, an original, a duplicate, and a triplicate of each number being furnished, arranged the latter two above the former for convenience in copying from one to the other, and perforated to permit of easy detachment from the book and from each other.

(d) In issuing said certificates care will be exercised to have the original and the duplicate correspond in every detail. All blank spaces remaining after writing in the date required to complete the identification of the person to whom the certificate is issued will be covered by ruled lines, so as to prevent the insertion of any additional word or words without detection. When placing the impression of the seal upon the certificate the three copies will be inserted in the seal at once; and in perforating the margin of the photographs, such perforation will be made simultaneously, so that if necessary at any subsequent time to verify the original certificate by comparison with the duplicate or triplicate, placing one immediately over the other will cause the perforated numbers to exactly match. The perforations must pass through the edge of the photograph without touching the face or other portion of the subject of the photograph. The copy of certificate herein given has been so printed as to furnish an illustration of the manner in which such certificate should be prepared.

(e) The certificate being issued as an accommodation to Chinese persons, any person applying therefor will be required to furnish six photographs of himself (three showing full face and three profile view) ~~view) and to submit to the four measurements necessary to obtain the~~

The height will be carefully taken and inserted in feet and inches, and in recording physical marks and peculiarities, all those which are the most prominent and the least likely to be obliterated by lapse of time should be selected.

(f) As shown on its face, the said certificate of identity is issued to a Chinese person of the exempt classes for his identification and protection only so long as such person retains his exempt status. Therefore, when such a certificate is found by an immigration official in the possession of a Chinese person, not shown thereby to be a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii by birth or naturalization, who is engaged in the performance of manual labor, or of a person to whom it does not relate as shown by a comparison of such person with the photograph and personal description appearing thereon, it should be taken up and forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for cancellation.

(g) The duplicates of certificates will be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization immediately upon the issuance of the originals, in order that such duplicates may be safely filed

for future reference, and the triplicates will be retained on the files of the immigration officer in charge, with the application and evidence forming the basis of his action.

(h) If such a certificate of identification shall be unavoidably lost or destroyed at any time, a certificate in lieu thereof will be issued by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, upon the applicant's furnishing satisfactory proof of the unavoidable loss or destruction of such certificate and of his identity as the person to whom it was originally issued.

Commissioner-General.

Approved,

Secretary.

NUMBER 71

Note instructions on back.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

~~Honolulu~~, Hawaii _____ 190__

To the

Inspector in Charge.

United States Immigration Service,

Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:

I hereby make application for CARD OF IDENTIFICATION, authorized to be issued under Regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, approved Jan. 14 1908, to Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent ~~who were~~ born in the Hawaiian Islands and to Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent who were naturalized as citizens of Hawaii prior to annexation of said islands to the United States, and I hereby certify that I am entitled to such card of identification by reason of being

_____

_____

Name _____ Age _____

Occupation _____

Where born _____ Date of birth _____

Present local residence _____

Height _____ feet, _____ inches, without shoes.

Physical marks and peculiarities: _____

_____

_____

in substantiation of which I submit herewith the following documentary proofs + affidavits, or affidavits:

_____

_____

_____

(Sign here)

INSTRUCTIONS. 1

Number. This space must not be filled by applicant.

Date. Space at top of application to bear date of filing with Inspector in Charge and must be properly filled in by applicant at time of filing.

"I am entitled to such card of identification by reason of being" These blank spaces must be filled in by applicant and will designate his status, such as "Born in Hawaii" "Naturalized American citizen" giving date in either case. This should be followed, in the next blank space, with a list of the evidence submitted.

Name. Applicants full name must be filled in here, using the name commonly ~~used~~. As a rule Chinese persons have several names, a school name, a married name, a business name and possibly others. It is important, for the purposes of this identification card, that only one name be given and that name ~~is~~ be the one by which ~~a certain Chinese~~ the person is generally known. By which known Such

Age. Give age ~~at nearest~~ last birthday, ~~according to the Chinese calendar~~.

Where born. Give city, village or town and country.

Date of birth. Give month, day and year, ~~according to Chinese calendar.~~

Present local residence. Give street and number, town and Island.

Height. Height must be accurately taken in feet and inches according to american measurement and must be recorded without shoes.

Physical marks and peculiarities. It is important in recording physical marks and peculiarities that the most prominent be recorded and such as are least likely to be obliterated by lapse of time.

Photographs. Three must accompany this application. All to be of uniform size, with ~~face~~ 1¼ inch ~~wide~~ and print large enough to be trimmed ~~so as~~ to fit space 2⅜ inches wide and 2 inches ~~long~~. Photographs must be on best quality of photographic paper, ~~and~~ properly finished, and can be secured from _____ head from tip of chin to top of crown in height 2 3/8

Signature. Applicant must sign name in Chinese characters, and also in English, if possible, in space at bottom for that purpose. In the case of young children the signature sheet be so attached by parent or guardian.

Application must be made personally and cards of identification will only be delivered to person to whom issued, except in cases of children under 10 years of age. This rule of personal application and delivery of cards of identification will be strictly adhered to, except in cases of illness, infirmities of age, and children under 10 years of age, when, at the discression of the Inspector in Charge, card may be taken to person to whom issued or delivered to parent or guardian.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Affidavit in support of claim of _____
(APPLICANTS NAME)

to _____
(HERE STATE WHETHER HAWAIIAN BORN OR NATURALIZED)

_____
(SIGN HERE)

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this day of 190

_____
Notary Public

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The Chinese community of Hawaii takes this means to present to you a statement of their condition.

The Chinese have done more to develop Hawaii's agricultural resources than have any other people resident here. The pioneers came to Hawaii in the early sixties. Not only have we reclaimed land from the sea, restored abandoned lands to utility and productiveness, estimated at over twenty thousand acres, but we were the introducers of the rice industry, which is second only to sugar in its importance. Much as you may have heard of the marvellous growth of the sugar industry of these Islands, it may not have been brought to your notice that such unparalleled development was largely due to the labors of the Chinese.

We maintain Christian Churches, newspapers, a Y.M.C.A., a modern hospital, private schools, and many eleemosynary societies caring for the poor and aged of our race. We pay our taxes willingly; are rarely charged with crime; do not, as Chinese, interfere in politics; and are large consumers of American products and manufactures, spending most of our income in Hawaii. We pay our debts - for instance, any American merchant in Honolulu can tell you that the money paid to us from the fire claims of 1900, after the Chinese community of Honolulu had been burned out, amounting to $750,000.°°, though our loss was $1,500,000.°°, was used entirely for this purpose.

We are, as a people, fond of learning, and embrace gladly every opportunity offered, either in the public schools or in private institutions, to increase our knowledge, particularly with regard to American history and institutions.

We live in peace and friendliness with the other peoples

gathered in Hawaii, appreciating the spirit of the liberal government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, which is today perpetuated in the Government of the Territory of Hawaii. Every Chinese now here or who has ever been here has become an apostle to teach our fellow of countrymen of the desirability of reform in the ancient methods of China, - missionaries converted by the free institutions of Hawaii. For the future good of the Chinese Empire, we want more Chinese to learn what we ourselves have learned and assimilated in Hawaii.

Hawaii's industrial condition today is one of unstable equilibrium in that she is a country in which one industry is supreme in importance. Her condition as to labor for the sugar fields is also unsatisfactory in that one class of labor constitutes the main source of the labor supply.

Hawaii needs other industries besides sugar; she needs also another large and immediate supply of labor so that the leading industry shall not be dependant on but one source.

We recognize, as well-wishers of this our adopted land, the advantages of the efforts now being made to import the elements of a future citizen population, but we urge that the efforts on this behalf will consume so much time before the final results are obtained, that our petition is not out of place.

Hawaii's industrial condition is in a transition state; our suggestion is to make the unavoidable friction and unrest of such periods less irritating and less a source of loss to all concerned. At this time when strong efforts are being made to better economic, industrial and political conditions in Hawaii, and to bring about a great diversity of agricultural industry, all possible steps should be taken to preserve and assist the existing industries, for only by their prosperity can growth in other lines continue.

The rice industry is crippled because of insufficient labor, and is in fact threatened with extinction. We have tried

other labor than the Chinese, but without success. Other races do not take the place of the Chinese in this industry.

In the year 1898 the Chinese residents of Hawaii numbered twenty-five thousand, - today they do not exceed fifteen thousand. Of this number, not more than seven thousand are available for agricultural labor, and many are, by reason of age, becoming unfit for such labor. To save our industries, a fresh supply is imperative.

The laws of the United States now in force are resulting in our being gradually surplanted by the Japanese, notwithstanding the fact that we were first on the ground and have aided so largely in developing the resources of Hawaii.

We have no quarrel with the Japanese on this or any other score, but we have lived so long in Hawaii and love these Islands and the privileges we here enjoy under the Stars and Stripes, that we do want for the Chinese in Hawaii an equal opportunity with the other peoples of the earth.

We respectfully petition that the laws of the United States be modified as to Hawaii in order to admit Chinese here under such restrictions as to occupation and length of residence as may be thought best; and in presenting this petition to you, on behalf of the Chinese of Hawaii, we realize that we are memorializing only the Executive branch of the Federal Government, and that the final word in these matters is spoken by the American people through Congress.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Dated, Honolulu, Hawaii,

August 9th 1907. UNITED CHINESE SOCIETY,

by Chun Geun

Its President.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Sept. 6th, 1907.

No.15107-1/C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

The Bureau has given careful consideration to the contents of this petition and to the remarks of the Inspector in Charge at Honolulu, which accompany the same, in accordance with instructions given by you.

The point of view of the petitioners is understood and the Bureau fully appreciates the position taken by them, viz: that American citizens, although of Chinese descent, are entitled to all of the privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of this country. The most difficult and embarrassing problem of the many involved in administering the Chinese Exclusion Laws is constituted by the class of Chinese persons known as "natives", and a majority of the frauds which have been and are now being perpetrated fall within that class, so that the utmost care has to be exercised to feel even reasonably sure that the Government is not being imposed upon in each case of that character presented.

Alternate objects are sought by the petitioners: first, a concession under which birth and naturalization certificates issued by the Hawaiian authorities will be accepted by the immigration officials as conclusive evidence of the American citizenship of applicants presenting such papers; and, second, failing so broad a concession, issuance by the Department of credentials that, in the hands of American citizens of the Chinese race, will forever insure to them the privilege of leaving and entering United States territory without delay or annoyance.

To grant the first concession asked, would, in the Bureau's opinion, open a wide door for the perpetration of fraud, and seriously embarrass the officers charged with the enforcement of the exclusion laws. Moreover, any attempt to do such a thing would, in fact, be transferring, without sanction of law, to officials of the Territory of Hawaii functions which Congress has seen fit to vest in the immigration officers of the Federal Government. The Bureau does

No. 205
(Ed. 11-22-1904—500,000)

not believe, therefore, that this request could properly be granted. It would be possible, however, and perhaps advisable, to instruct the Inspector in Charge at Honolulu to make thorough inquiry into the system which is followed and the measure of care observed by the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii in issuing birth certificates, ascertaining positively to what degree and for how long a period such a practice has been observed as gives reasonable assurance of the bona fides of claims passed upon favorably by said Secretary, thus placing himself in a position where he will be able to know immediately when such papers are presented that they are or are not worthy of credence, and possibly to accord them practically conclusive weight in many instances, not because they are papers issued by the Secretary but because he is in possession himself of knowledge that satisfies him that the person of Chinese race described in such paper was actually born in American territory. This would result in no transfer of authority, and at the same time would accomplish, to a considerable extent at least, the object sought by the petitioners.

The Bureau has always held the view that American citizens of the Chinese race ought to be accorded every consideration and subjected to no annoyance or indignity. The best method of accomplishing what the petitioners desire would be by granting their alternate request; and the most direct and effective method of so doing would be the adoption by Congress of the several-times-repeated recommendation of this Bureau (again urged in the forthcoming Annual Report) that a re-registration of Chinese be authorized. If this were done, the native-born Chinaman could register as such upon proving to the Immigration officers charged with the conduct of the registration that he was actually born in the United States (or was naturalized under the laws of the ~~Kingdom~~ or Republic of Hawaii prior to annexation). Of course, it will not be possible to compel a native-born Chinaman to register, but the privilege could be extended to him, as it was in 1892 and 1893, and could be so safeguarded as to prevent any large number of frauds being perpetrated. If such a registration were authorized, the Bureau's experience would enable it to employ such a form of certificate and to observe such a degree of care that the future fraudulent transfer of the certificates would be next to impossible.

No. 205
(Ed. 11-22-1904—500,000)

If it is not thought that Congress is likely to act favorably upon this reiterated recommendation, and if the matter is of sufficient importance to call for the taking of immediate action, the Bureau suggests the possibility of extending to the Chinese-American citizens of Hawaii the terms of Rule 59 of the Chinese Regulations approved May 3, 1905, which Rule has never been put into active operation. Although this regulation was not drawn with the object of affording protection to American citizens of Chinese descent, there being no authority of law under which the Department could attempt to apply a regulation to a person who, in reality, is not a Chinaman in the sense of the exclusion laws, yet it is thought there could be no objection to allowing such persons the privilege, if they, of their own volition and for their own protection, saw fit to avail themselves thereof. The Rule mentioned will be found on pages 65 to 68 of the pamphlet submitted herewith.

Respectfully,

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 1012.-- C.

OFFICE OF Inspector in Charge

PORT OF Honolulu, Hawaii

August 19, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with instructions contained in letter from Mr. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor dated Honolulu, August 9, 1907, copy of which is enclosed, I have the honor to herewith transmit, petition filed by certain Chinese of Honolulu praying for a modification of the practice now in vogue at this port wherein Hawaiian birth papers and Naturalized citizen papers, in the hands of Chinese, are not accepted as conclusive proof in establishing their status under the Chinese Exclusion Laws.

Since June 14, 1900, at which time the Organic Act went into effect and the laws pertaining to the exclusion of Chinese persons were made to cover Chinese redident of Hawaii, this office has occupied a trying position in determining the status of certain Chinese, and particularly so those holding papers showing them to have been naturalized under the former Hawaiian government or born with its borders. In former years, certain Chinese subjects, and others, were declared to be citizens of Hawaii and were given papers by the proper government officials bearing evidence of that fact. To all intents and purposes

at the time of issuance, such papers were sufficient to prove the status of a particular person. The community was small and a person boded as a naturalized citizen would have been known as such by all inhabitants generally. This paper bore no photograph or other means of identification and, if it could for all times have remained in the hands of the original holder, would have served its legitimate purpose. A large number of these older persons have however passed away, others have gone to China to spend their last days and naturalization papers in the hands of either class would be of little value, consequently, with other effects, have passed into the hands of relatives or friends where, as has been proven in a number of cases (Bureau files 12359-C, 14610-C/21) they have been used in attempting to accomplish an end and defeat the objects of the exclusion law. What is true of naturalization papers is equally true of Hawaiian birth papers and in accepting either as conclusive evidence that the holder thereof is entitled to exemption under the workings of the exclusion laws, might, I fear, tempt of a bartering in such credentials that, in the hands of many persons, would be difficult for this office to controvert.

Your petitioners recite, on page 2, "It is probable that the intent of the provision for the issuance of such certificate has been to enable Chinese, when witnesses of their birth have departed or died, to show their American citizenship", but the writer is unable to agree that such certificate, in form as

issued by the former government of Hawaii, is sufficient. The two cases above referred to, representing four persons, which went to the Bureau on appeal, were denied admission as Hawaiian born on account of being in posession of Hawaiian birth papers which were proven, beyond a question of doubt, to have been in their hands illegally, and, further, this office has discovered other cases where Chinese persons have presented either the old Hawaiian birth or naturalization papers, which proved to be in the hands of a person other than the one to whom it was issued. These cases only illustrate the possibilities presented if we accept papers issued by the former government of Hawaii as conclusive evidence that the holder thereof is entitled to the status set forth in the certificate. I believe however, that this condition is not applicable to all Chinese persons holding papers issued by the Territorial government. The writer is not familiar with the means employed by the Secretary of Hawaii in issuing papers, or to what extent that official may go in proving a claim to Hawaiian birth, but great care appears to be shown in issuing papers only to those persons proven to be entitled to them and we can, in most cases, feel reasonably sure that holders of such papers, bearing a photograph, applicants signature in his own hand writing, and means of identification, over the signature of the Secretary, were in fact born in this territory. An incident however which occurred in the case of a Chinese person, Ng Moy, who held Hawaiian birth papers issued

by the Secretary of Hawaii, admitted on examination in this office that such paper was in his hands unlawfully, he and his bought witnesses swearing falsely before the Secretary in order to secure papers, which would prompt extreme care in all cases.

Some time since, at the time of our rejection of Lee Lau and Lee Hong (Bureau files 14610-C/21) the Bureau was asked as to how far this office should go in determining the status of a Chinese person holding Hawaiian birth papers, and was told to "continue, as in the past, to fully investigate claims of Hawaiian birth", but experience has demonstrated, and I am strongly of the opinion that if the Department should issue instructions for us to accept Hawaiian birth papers issued by the Territorial government since February 1901, as conclusive proof of citizenship, with a reasonable amount of diligence exercised on the part of this office, leaving practically only the question of identification, the purposes of the existing law would be amply subserved. The evident care, which appears to be exercised by the present government in issuing papers, since the last mentioned date, does not seem to have been shown by the former government, consequently a greater degree of reliance can be reasonably placed upon the issuance of papers during the past six years.

I have no doubt but that a large number of Chinese American citizens have been subjected to injustice in compelling them to prove a status which is theirs as the inalienable right of

every American born person, but so long as we have a Chinese Exclusion law on our books, so long is it the burden of all Chinese to prove their status. All are amenable to the Exclusion law until they have proven the contrary, and, after proving the contrary, that particular Chinese person would, for all times, in so far as the Exclusion law is concerned, be accorded every right of citizenship.

I think it is true that every rule has its exception and the exception is just cause for making a rule more stringent in its workings, but I hardly think it fair to question the integrity of all Chinese persons just because one, as in the case of Ng Moy above referred to, admitted dishonesty.

I am of opinion that a solution of the matter rests entirely in the registering of all Naturalized and Hawaiian birth Chinese and I believe it due such Chinese persons that our Government should provide for the systematic registering of all such, providing them with certain credentials bearing their photograph and description under the seal of the United States Government which will for all times and in all places guarantee them that protection which, in the very nature of things, would otherwise be denied.

Respectfully,

Raymond C. Moore

B. Inspector in Charge.

COPY.

MOANA HOTEL.
Waikiki Beach.
Honolulu, T. H.

August 9, 1907.

Sir:

The accompanying petition from Chinese citizens of Hawaii, dated August 8, was handed to me today, regarding the regulations touching the landing and departure of Chinese who are American citizens at and from ports of the United States. I refer it to you for such observations as your experience will enable you to make, whether it would be entirely practicable and safe to grant the prayer of the petitioners that the certificate of Hawaiian birth issued by the Territorial officials be accepted as proof by the officials of the United States, and whether, in your opinion, such certificates would answer the purposes of the existing law.

Any other suggestions you have to make upon the subject may be of value to the Department in connection with this matter.

You are instructed to return this petition, with your report, to the Department through the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Oscar S. Straus.

Secretary.

Raymond C. Brown,
Inspector in Charge.
Honolulu, T. H.

Honolulu, Hawaii,

August 8, 1907.

TO THE HONORABLE OSCAR STRAUS,

Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

Honolulu, Hawaii.

SIR:-

The undersigned, persons of Chinese descent, and citizens of the United States of America, most respectfully petition you that certain changes be made in existing regulations touching the landing and departure of Chinese at ports of the United States. As reasons why such changes should be made, we respectfully represent as follows:-

By virtue of the Constitution of the United States of America, and the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii, which went into effect on June 14, 1900, all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii at the time of annexation became citizens of the United States of America. It also followed, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, of the Organic Act, and of the Constitution of the Republic, that all persons who were born within the Hawaiian Islands became citizens of the United States, and that all persons who had been naturalized (and under the laws

of the Kingdom and of the Republic Chinese persons might become naturalized) were citizens of the United States.

Recognizing the fact that by the lapse of time Chinese who, under the laws of the United States had no right to be naturalized would encounter difficulties in proving their Hawaiian birth and consequent American citizenship, the Territory of Hawaii has made provision for the issuance to Chinese of certificates of Hawaiian birth. It is probable that the intent of the provision for the issuance of such certificate has been to enable Chinese, when witnesses of their birth have departed or died, to show their American citizenship. Notwithstanding the issuance of such certificates, however, the regulations of your Department have been such that the holder of a certificate has not been accorded rights which have been given to other American citizens. For instance, a Chinese person presenting himself at the port of San Francisco, on a trip from Honolulu, or a Chinese person endeavoring to land in Honolulu on his return from a trip to China, must do more than present his certificate of Hawaiian birth. He must, under the regulations, establish to the immigration officials the fact that he was born within the Hawaiian Islands. This interpretation of the regulation subjects Chinese to great inconvenience, and as time passes and witnesses to either naturalization under the laws of the Kingdom or the Republic, or witnesses to the Hawaiian birth, have departed or died, will render proof of American citizenship almost impossible.

Let us give you an illustration of the difficulty attendant upon the present interpretation of the law. It is a matter of fact that some Chinese were born here at least forty-five years ago. Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, such a person is a citizen of the United States. He is accorded the right, under the laws of the Territory, of having his Hawaiian birth certified to by the officials of the Territory; yet, should he desire to return to China to see his relatives, or to go to the United States on a visit, he is compelled to furnish proof, upon his return to Honolulu, or upon his arrival at San Francisco, of his birth in Hawaii. The witnesses through whose testimony he secured a certificate of Hawaiian birth from the Territorial officials may have died or departed, and he may be unable to secure their testimony. Under the interpretation given to the law, and under the regulations of your Department he cannot, under these circumstances, be permitted to return to Honolulu, or to visit the mainland.

We respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as the laws of the Territory of Hawaii,- both those in existence in the past and those at present in force,- require most stringent proof of Hawaiian birth, ~~that~~ some regulation be made through and by which certificates issued by the Territorial authorities, of Hawaiian birth, be accepted as proof of American citizenship.

This appeal is made not only on behalf of ourselves, claiming to be American citizens, but on behalf of our children.

We are very proud of the fact that we are American citizens, and proud likewise of the fact that our children are American citizens; yet, under existing regulations, our children, born today, might in the future have difficulty in establishing their citizenship, should they be required, each time on entering a port of the United States, to produce more than their certificate of birth.

Should the suggestion that the certificate of Hawaiian birth, issued by the Territorial officials, be accepted as proof by the officials of the United States, not meet with your approval, might we respectfully suggest that some regulation be made by which a certificate can be issued by your Department of such Hawaiian birth, which certificate would be accepted as proof of American citizenship at all times and in all ports.

Trusting that our representations will appeal to your well known sense of justice, we remain,

Very respectfully,

Chang Chan

Lau Yin

Chun Boo

Ho Leong

Kam Sen

A Kana

Wong Leong

Hu Pu

Yaung Chun Ming

Chun Ming

G. Kim Took

Goo Chun

Wong Lee

Lee Hoo Kong

Chow Chin

Wong Kwai

Ching Shai

C.H. Ching

Ching Kum Tai

A. Sing Took

Ten Sue Kong

Tye Yan

A. Yap

Ah Bung

Kuke Chan

Lau Ai

Nakanon Amana

Hong Chack

Loo Chung

H. M. M.

Loi Koon Choek

J. Amin

Lam Chun

Lam Tin

Hong Kuon

L. Chen Ang

L. Kwai

Choon Hing

G. S. Leon

L. Kamkelau

Young Kan

Yee Chin

Leong Chun

Sheehio

Pang Lim Moor

Foo See

Tong Doo.

Yhim

Sin yee.

Chin Chew yee

C. Apau

L'Main Tai.

Lah Leong

Yow Kwong

Wong Sun

yong. Mok. Chai

Lee Leong

Ching Alai

Yong Wa Soy

Kinang

Au Tim

Loo Jal

Lee Hong.

N. K. Sing

Char Pai Hung

Lai Sun

Au Sin Pang

Lee Lau

Shew Lun

Henry Lam

Tom, Chuck

Chock Sing

Chuck Hoy

Ho Poi

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 445-C

Jany 16, 1906

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

Photograph

An iqnuiry made by this office has established, with reasonable certainty, that

Won Lung

a person of Chinese descent, whose photograph is hereto attached, was born in the Hawaiian Islands, and is therefore entitled, prima facie, to go and come from Honolulu, T.H., upon presentation of this paper and proper identification as the person named herein.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F.M.B

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

GSC

15107/1

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

10421-C. March 10, 1905.

Geo. R. Cullen,
Acting Inspector in Charge,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Your letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 290-C, has been received and its contents noted with approval.

As soon as the press of current business will permit, the Bureau intends to attempt to devise some means for issuing identification cards to Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent residing in the United States.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F.P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

AWP-W.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 290-C February 25, 1905.

OFFICE OF Inspector in Charge.

PORT OF Honolulu, T.H.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 10421-C, in further reference to the subject of the procedure for the establishment of the claims of Chinese residents of this Territory to birth in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bureau's observations upon the subject are noted with interest, and it is a source of satisfaction that it concurs with us in the belief that "some kind of a paper should be furnished to American citizens of Chinese descent with a view to their identification and protection." It is hoped, therefore, that the Bureau may find a means of affording this protection, as a matter of common equity and fairness.

There is this to be said with respect to the application of the custom at San Framcisco at this port. If Chinese claiming Hawaiian nativity merely executed affidavits in duplicate, with photographs attached, and these were stamped with date of departure, apply for admission at San Francisco, say, and the officers there were not satisfied, the proper course to pursue would be to request our officers to investigate and report. This would mean detention for perhaps a considerable time. There-

fore, it seems better for us to preinvestigate such cases, without cost to the Government other than the time of our officers consumed in the work. This investigation would be in the form of sworn testimony, taken in duplicate. If the report be favorable a "finding" to that effect might be written at the conclusion of the testimony. A copy of this testimony would be filed here under a Chinese file number and one copy forwarded to the intended mainland port of arrival of the applicant for information and guidance. The applicant could be given a slip of paper indicating the file number so that we could readily find the case and identify him when he returns. In the event that the "finding" was unfavorable, then of course it would seem that the applicant could hardly expect to maintain his claims at a mainland port and would be wise to remain in Hawaii. Of course there is always liability of administrative error in "finding" either way even after the most careful and conscientious investigation, but against these limitations it is difficult to provide.

Without discussing further a subject presenting so many features, the last mentioned plan will be carried out here until further advised. Since the date of the Bureau's previous instructions the practice of issuing certificates of any character to Chinese who have satisfactorily proven their birth in Hawaii has been discontinued.

Respectfully,

Geo. R. Cullen

Acting Chinese Inspector in Charge.

GSC

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

10421-C. January 31, 1905.

F. M. Bechtel,
Inspector in Charge,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No.290-C, having further relation to the pre-investigation of the claims of Chinese persons alleging birth in the Hawaiian Islands, and setting forth certain "conditions confronting Chinese applying for passage to the United States", and your remarks have been given careful attention.

There can be no doubt that, as a matter of equity and fairness, your contention to the effect that some kind of a paper should be furnished to American citizens of Chinese descent with a view to their identification and protection, is reasonable and proper. In fact, I have long been of opinion that provision should be made for furnishing all Chinese and persons of Chinese descent, whether upon the mainland or the insular territory of the United States, provided their residence is of a lawful character, with carefully prepared and executed identification cards or certificates; and I trust that, in the near future, by legislation or otherwise, some means may be provided for action of this character. It would certainly seem that American citizens of Chinese descent should be afforded at least an equal degree of protecti tion to that furnished Chinese laborers who registered.

At present, however, there is no means at hand for meeting the

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

difficulty mentioned, to a greater extent than indicated in Bureau letter of December 27, last; unless an observance by Chinese of alleged Hawaiian birth departing from your port for visits to China of a procedure similar to that in vogue at San Francisco would be of some assistance and protection to them. No complaints have ever reached the Bureau of any difficulties or hardships imposed upon alleged natives visiting China from the mainland, a fact which may be partly due to said practice, which is as follows: Such a person of Chinese descent executes himself, or has one or more parties execute in his behalf, an affidavit setting forth the date and place, and perhaps some of the circumstances, of his birth; these are prepared in duplicate, and to if desired, each copy a photograph of the departing Chinaman is affixed; upon these papers an inspector stamps the fact and date of departure, retaining one copy (if submitted in duplicate). It may be that some measure of protection, in China, is afforded to the person possessed of such affidavits; at any rate, as stated above, no complaints upon this score have ever reached the Bureau. This method could readily be made a part of the plan outlined in Bureau letter of December 27, and the two together would seem to embody all that can be done at this time for accomplishing the purpose in view.

As stated in a letter addressed to you on November 1, last, the Chinese laws and regulations can not be applied to American citizens, and when once a person's status has been determined to be such, he is by such determination taken entirely out of their purview and operation.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

AWP. Commissioner-General.

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 290-C

January 16, 1905.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I am in receipt of Bureau letter of December 27, 1904, No. 10,421-C, regarding pre-investigations of cases of alleged Hawaiian-born Chinese persons, and note that the Bureau sanctions these pre-investigations, under the peculiar circumstances, but that it is thought unwise to issue to persons of Chinese descent born on the Hawaiian Islands any papers whatever, assurances of such persons' rights to re-entry to be given them orally.

I desire in this connection to present for the Bureau's consideration the following:

Conditions confronting Chinese applying for a passage to United States territory. Steamship companies require all Chinese persons to present credentials showing their status, even then exacting deposits of double passage money to cover cost of return in case landing is refused in the United States. A native born Chinese, with no documentary evidence, has no means of proving his status in Hong Kong or before any United States Consul abroad.

Not all Chinese-American citizens remain in sea-port towns in China; they go inland to visit relatives. To proceed inland and be free from indignities from various sources, application

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is made to the Consul-General, who looks into the case and issues a certificate which is sent by him to the Chinese Governor of the Province, by whom it is visaed, which certificate secures to the American citizen immunity from oppression of all sorts even down to military duty. Without credentials a native-born is severely handicapped on every hand; he certainly could gain no audience with the Consul-General.

On the mainland. A Chinese person is open to challenge to produce evidence of his right to be and remain in the United States. A native-born from here, having no credentials whatever (the Government no longer issuing certificates of birth) is liable to be apprehended and confined to jail pending a verification of his claims through an investigation of his case at the port of arrival. Failing to locate his case, through inaccuracies in the spelling of names or by a possible mistake in the date or the name of the steamer upon which he arrived, he is liable to be deported to China. If he had some form of certificate to keep it would be his sole protection; any attempts to substitute photographs would prove the undoing of persons presenting such certificates, - anticipating the argument that the way would be open to traffic in such credentials.

These phases are presented for such further consideration of the "certificate" matter as the Bureau may consider the subject worthy of. Until further notice the instructions contained in Bureau letter of December 27, 1904, will be strictly

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

carried out. No certificates will be issued by this office. Where a native-born Chinese goes to China the testimony will be filed in this office with the necessary photograph attached thereto. Where such Chinese persons go to the mainland a carbon copy of the testimony, with a photograph attached thereto, will be transmitted to the mainland port for which the passenger departs, care being taken in all cases to see that the papers go by the same steamer upon which the person therein referred to sails.

Respectfully,

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

GSC

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

10421-C. December 27, 1904.

F. M. Bechtel,
Inspector in Charge,
Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, No. 290-C, having further relation to the subject of conducting pre-investigations in the cases of Chinese of alleged Hawaiian birth, the contents of which communication have been carefully noted.

Inasmuch as the expense incident to such pre-investigations at your port is inconsiderable, the Chinese being required to produce their witnesses and other proof in your office, the Bureau withdraws the objection heretofore stated by it, and you may continue to conduct such pre-investigations. It is thought, however, that there is no necessity and that it would be unwise to issue to persons of Chinese descent born in the Hawaiian Islands, whether such persons purpose visiting China or the mainland of the United States, any papers whatever. In the cases of those desiring to visit China, the evidence taken and your finding thereon, together with a pohtograph of the

applicant, should be placed on file in your office for reference when the applicant returns to your port, any assurances of such person's right to reentry to be given him orally. In the cases of those desiring to visit the mainland, the evidence should be taken in duplicate, one copy to be retained on your files and the other to be transmitted by mail to the officer in charge at the mainland port of entry, care being exercised to insure the transmittal of such papers on the vessel on which the applicant proposes to sail.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F.P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

AWP-W.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 290-C

December 9, 1904.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I am in receipt today of Bureau letter of the 26th ultimo No. 10,421-C - dealing with the method of establishing the right of Hawaiian born Chinese persons to go and come from these Islands and I fear that there has been some misunderstanding as to the kind of work this office has been doing in such cases since Governor Carter stopped issuing certificates of Hawaiian birth; also that the Bureau has gathered a wrong impression as to the nature of the paper which has been furnished by us to such persons of Chinese descent who have proceeded to the mainland or China.

I fully recognize the force of the argument that native born Chinese do not constitute any of the excepted classes of Chinese under the Chinese Exclusion laws, and that the only way in which such persons come within our jurisdiction is when they present themselves for admission. I submit, however, that from the peculiar geographical position of Hawaii, Hawaiian born Chinese represent a class by themselves - somewhere between the Chinese laborer who must qualify for return and the domiciled merchant who may qualify in advance if he chooses, but upon whom this latter precaution is not obligatory. We will admit that for the Hawiian born Chinese who goes from here to China

there is no absolute necessity for him to qualify in advance; we do know, however, that if his case is looked into before he leaves it will greatly simplify the work of this station upon his return; for the work of investigation must be done sometime and undoubtedly can be accomplishedmuch better between steamers when the inspectors have some time at their disposal than when they are hurried with the work of examining many Chinese clamoring for admittance upon the day of their arrival.

A second argument in favor of pre-investigation is our knowledge of the Bureau's well known aim to be fair with the Chinese race; there havebeen times in the past when an applicant (laborer) has been given a return certificate upon a very perfunctory investigation of his claims, - a few lines of writing in pencil; upon the return of the Chinaman, an exhaustive examination of the applicant and his witnesses has shown time and again that no return certificate should ever have been issued, and if the applicant is debarred and his case appealed, the Immigration officers are accused of acting in bad faith in allowing the man to leave this country without the proper qualification and in debarring him upon his return. Can the Bureau see any analogy between the above and that ofan alleged native born Chinese who is suffered to leave the country with his bare affidavits, which might be discredited in San Francisco (if he were leaving for the Coast) or in this port upon his return from China, in case his witnesses should have died or moved away during his

absence abroad? In such event would it not have been fairer if his status had been established before he left Hawaii?

A third argument against the investigation of such cases only upon their return to this port or upon their application for admittance in San Francisco is the miserable detention quarters here, which are infinitely worse than San Francisco, which in turn is saying a great deal. A delay must of necessity occur since it is impossible to cover all Chinese cases the day they arrive, such investigation under ordinary conditions sometimes requiring a week to ten days to accomplish, according to the distance witnesses may be from Honolulu or the difficulty in locating them.

Again, in the case of Hawaiian born Chinese going to San Francisco: Of what force would their affidavits be in that port? We believe that they would be promptly turned down; if an investigation of the claims of such applicants is to be made by us here, through reference from San Francisco, shall the American citizen be compelled to wait in detention in San Francisco until his rights have been determined, which would be apt to take four weeks at least? The expense of such investigations will be heavy, entailing visits to other Islands of the Group and the time of the Inspector. Under the present practice, such native born Chinese as desire to leave these Islands, present themselves, together with their witnesses, <u>in this office</u>, at no expense to the Government - beyond the time of the officer making the investigation.

A sample form of the credentials we have issued in perhaps a dozen cases is herewith inclosed. This document pretends to represent nothing more than the wording indicates; it shows that the status of the holder as an American citizen has been exhaustively looked into and established by people perhaps best qualified to determine the facts in the case, leaving nothing to conjecture at the port where admission is sought. It would seem that American citizens, if they are such in good faith, should be allowed to go their way in peace and not be compelled to submit to endless detention in a strange port, awaiting the result of an investigation, which, inasmuch as it must be made somewhere along the line, might just as well be made before he starts on his journey.

The Bureau will understand that none of these certificates have been issued, or will be issued, to persons other than those intending to leave the Islands at an early date. It has not been the purpose of this office to issue papers to all who may apply for same and establish their American nativity and who have no intention of leaving Hawaii in the near future.

Undoubtedly the departure of a Chinese from here, whether his destination be San Francisco or China, is a voluntary action on his part, but should he, in justice, in so departing jeopardize his rights and privileges or incur heavy expenses, and undergo a long detention pending an investigation of his

status?

Further consideration of this subject is earnestly invited and final instructions requested.

Respectfully,

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

GSC

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

10421-C. November 26, 1904.

F. M. Bechtel,
Inspector in Charge,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir:

The Bureau has received your letter of the 15th inst., No.290-C, transmitting copy of a letter received by you from the Governor of Hawaii regarding the issuance of "certificates of birth" to Chinese, and the contents of said two communications have been noted with deep interest.

The stand taken by the Governor, to the effect that no more such certificates will be issued until some legislation making false swearing with regard to them perjury is passed, is certainly highly commendable, from the viewpoint of this service; however it may be looked upon by the Courts should it be brought to their attention in connection with an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the issuance.

The plan outlined by you for the preinvestigation of the cases of Chinese of alleged Hawaiian birth might perhaps be eminently desirable and highly satisfactory in its results both to the Government and the Chinese affected; but the Bureau does not understand under what provision of law such an arraggement can be put into operation. American citizens of Chinese descent can not, of course, be considered in any

sense Chinese persons, as contemplated by the exclusion laws; they do not, therefore, constitute one of the exempt classes; and the only manner in which officers of the Immigration Service obtain any jurisdiction over such persons, to determine their actual status, is by their application for admission at a port of entry. Such officers can not render any decision upon such cases in advance of the departure of alleged natives-born - or if they do render such decision, it would be binding upon no one.

Under these circumstances, as the law now stands, you can readily understand that the Bureau could not legally authorize the expenditure of any money for the investigation of cases of alleged natives-born, or the issuance to them of any papers showing the result of such investigation, prior to their departure from the United States for temporary visits abroad.

The practice which obtains at San Francisco in cases of this character it is thought goes as far as officers of this service have any authority to go. That practice is to permit Chinese of alleged American birth to present, at the time of departure, an affidavit, or as many like papers as they may care to prepare, bearing upon their claim, with a photograph of such passenger (outgoing) attached; and the Inspector to whom such paper (or papers) are presented stamps thereon: "Departed via Port of San Francisco (date) and (inspector's

name)." And this paper is then used, when applying for re-admission, as a means of identifying the applicant as a person who went out of the country on the date noted thereon - the photograph as well as the contents of the affidavits serving to so identify such applicant. This method, you will note, entails no expense upon the Government, the papers and photographs being prepared entirely at the Chinaman's expense; and the Chinaman's action, moreover, being ~~entirely~~ voluntary in character.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP.

name)." And this paper is then used, when applying for re-admission, as a means of identifying the applicant as a person who went out of the country on the date noted thereon - the photograph as well as the contents of the affidavits serving to so identify such applicant. This method, you will note, entails no expense upon the Government, the papers and photographs being prepared entirely at the Chinaman's expense; and the Chinaman's action, moreover, being ~~entirely~~ voluntary in character.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP.

D.&L.

Department of Commerce and Labor.
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 290-C November 15, 1904.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Bureau, copy of a communication this day received from Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, which explains itself.

I should state that I have had reason to believe for a long time, that there was a great deal of irregularity in the issuance of these certificates of Hawaiian birth. We have found this to be more particularly the case with such certificates issued prior to the time when Governor Carter had control of these matters. It has been our custom to take the testimony of witnesses where Chinese persons held Hawaiian birth certificates, and we have found, in a number of instances, that these witnesses by no means possessed such a knowledge of the birth in Hawaii of the Chinaman as would warrant the issuance of such a paper to him. We have done this because we have found an apparent carelessness in the issuance of these documents, and we made our investigation just as though the cases had never been passed upon by the Governor. During the absence of Governor Carter a few months ago we took the matter up actively with Secretary of the Territory,

A. L. C. Atkinson, at which time we ascertained that said officer was exercising far greater care in the issuance of these certificates than had been the practice under the old regime. The result of our conference on this subject was an understanding that perfect cooperation would exist between the Governor's office and ours in regard to the issuance of Hawaiian birth certificates.

The decision on the part of Governor Carter to no longer issue these certificates makes very little practical difference to this office. We have gone into the matter very thoroughly whenever Chinese presented certificates from the Governor's office. Such Chinese as desire to leave Hawaii for either the mainland or China (and return) will now appear at this office for the purpose of establishing their Hawaiian birth by the testimony of witnesses competent to testify. If the fact of birth is established to our satisfaction we shall give such persons a paper setting forth that fact, which shall bear a photograph, for identification, and the seal of the Department. A copy of this paper will be retained, photograph attached, and filed here with the evidence.

We shall follow this course until further instructed by the Bureau. If the Bureau deems it advisable, we will adopt the plan of using a blank, something similar to the Hawaiian Birth Certificate heretofore used at the Governor's office. If the Bureau sanctions such a course I will obtain bids for the necessary printing and submit them with request for authority to

expend the amount involved. Meanwhile, we will handle the matter in the manner above outlined.

Respectfully,

T M Dechtel

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

GSC

(One enclosure)

C O P Y

Executive Chamber,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

November 14, 1904.

F.M.Bechtel, Esq.,

In Charge of Immigration Office.

Honolulu.

Dear Sir:

To my amazement, I have just received an opinion from the Attorney General, to the effect that false swearing in connection with Chinese Certificates of Hawaiian Birth is probably not perjury under our statutes, as there is no law requiring such an oath to be taken.

I have, therefore, at once given notice to cease the issuance of all certificates of birth to Chinese until such time as the statutes may be changed.

While we have endeavored to use every precaution possible, and have questioned witnesses closely, yet if there is no moral influence over the witnesses, and no law to punish and make an example of one who testifies falsely, I do not think it right, under the circumstances, nor am I willing to have this Administration take the responsibility of issuing certificates

Very sincerely yours,

<Signed> E.R.Carter,

Governor.

5 2110/1-A

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By EKL Date 8/29/89

Department of Commerce and Labor

With Honolulu letter

10117-C of Aug 15 1911

Bureau files. 5/1110/1-A.

No. 204
Ed. 9-23-10—300,000

Paauhau, Hawaii

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					1		1		1		1				

Puna, Hawaii

	Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					1	1	1		2	1	2				2				

Laupahoehoe, Hawaii

	Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1		1		1		1			1	1		1	1	1				1				1				1					

Mahukona, Hawaii

Ages		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male																	1	1																

Kohala, Hawaii

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	70	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					8	9	8	7	6	9	4	5	6	3	5	3	5	3		1			1		1	4		1																1																																90
	Female					9	4	7	8	11	4	6	6	4	4	4	3		2	1		1		1				1		1				1																		

Kaimea, Hawaii

	Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					2		2				1	1			1		1			1			1	1				

Kona, Hawaii

	Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					18	3	7	7	6	4	7	5	5	4	1			1			1			1			1							1									1								

Hakalau, Hawaii

	Age	1	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1		1		2					

Kalihiwai, Kauai.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born.	Male																																																																														
	Female					1																																																																														
Total						1																																																																														
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																				
	Female																																																																																				
Total																																																																																				
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen	Male																																																																																			
	Female																																																																																				
Total																																																																																			
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																			
	Female																																																																																			
Total																																																																																			

Grand Total 1

Waipio, Hawaii

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					1	5	3	1	2	2	4	2		1	2	3	2					1				

Kealia, Kauai

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					1	1																													1																		

Kalihikai, Kauai.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born.	Male						1																																																																										2
	Female																																																																																			
Total							1																																																																											2
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																	
	Female																																																																																	
Total																																																																																	
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen	Male																																																																																
	Female																																																																																
Total																																																																																
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																
	Female																																																																																
Total																																																																																

Grand Total. 2

Mana, Kauai

		Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1			3				1		1			1					

Koloa, Kauai.

	Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1			1			2															1														

Grand Total 14

Lawai, Kauai.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2				

Anahola, Kauai.

Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born — Male					2	1	1		1	1	1			1	1		1				

Hanalei, Kauai.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	65	67	68	69	70	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					4	1	3	6	3	2	1		2	2	3	2					1							1						

Kilauea, Kauai.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					2	1	1		1	2				

Wahiawa. Kauai.

| Age. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | Total |
|---|---|---

Waialua, Kauai

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male										1				1		1		1			1									

Kapaia, Kauai.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total.
Hawaiian Born	Male								1							

Hulaia, Kauai.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male											1		1											1		1										

Hanapepe, Kauai

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					7	3	1	1	6	5	5	3	3	2	3	3			1							2								1							

Hanalei, Kauai

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	65	67	68	69	70	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					4	1	3	6	3	2	1		2	2	3	2					1								1							

Grand Total 37

Kapaa, Kauai

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					2	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	1					1				1			1					1	1				

Lihue, Kauai.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					4	1	2	2		2					1				1		2	1																1															

Pukoo, Molokai.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male							1	1			3		1		2	1					1						

Waimea, Kauai

Ages.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					4	8	3	2	6	2	4	2	2	6	1	2		2	1				1			1		2				1	1				

Kaunakakai, Molokai

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male																											1	1																		

Kamalo, Molokai.

| Age | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | Total |
|---|---|---

Waihee Maui.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1							2						

Wailuku, Maui

	Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male	1				3	4	5	5	4	4	1	5	2	2	1	3		2	2	1	2	1	1	2	4		1							1									1								

Waikapu, Maui

	Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male								1			1							

Kahului, Maui

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	Total
Hawaiian Born — Male					1	2	1		1		1							1				1			1	1																																											10
Hawaiian Born — Female							1																																																												1
Total					1	2	2		1		1							1				1			1	1																																											11
Naturalized American Citizen — Male																																																																	
Naturalized American Citizen — Female																																																														
Total																																																																
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen — Male																																																															
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen — Female																																																															
Total																																																															
Wife of American Citizen — Female																																																															
Total																																																															

Grand Total 11

Lahaina, Maui

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male							1	2		1			2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1					2						1						

Kaupo, Maui

	Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male								1																																																																											
	Female									1																																																																															
	Total								1	1																																																																														
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																							
	Female																																																																																						
	Total																																																																																						
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen	Male																																																																																						
	Female																																																																																						
	Total																																																																																						
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																							
	Female																																																																																						
	Total																																																																																						

Grand Total 2

Paia, Maui.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						3		1	2	3		2				1		1					1					1					

Keanae, Maui.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male							2		1				2		2						

Kula, Maui

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male			1		11	15	3	12	7	10	4	7	8	7	4	7	7		

Hana, Maui.

	Age	1	7	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					1		3		1	1											1					1										

Kipahulu Maui.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	67	68	70	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					1						1																																																																	2
	Female						1			1																																																																						2
Total						1	1			1		1																																																																					4
Nat. Am. Citizen.	Male																																																																																	
	Female																																																																																
Total.																																																																																
Children of American Citizen	Male																																																																															
	Female																																																																																
Total.																																																																															
Wife of American Citizen	Male																																																																															
	Female																																																																															
Total.																																																																															

Grand Total. 4

Makawao, Maui

	Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	74	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1	1	1		2	3		2	1			1		1			1				1									1								

Waiehu, Maui

	Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male									1																																																																														1
	Female												1																																																																																		1
	Total									1			1																																																																																			2
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																		

Kaanapali, Maui

| Age. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | Total |
|---|---|---

Hamakuapoko, Maui.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1		1	1					

Puunene, Maui.

	Age.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male																																																																															
	Female																																																																																					
	Total																																																																																					
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																					
	Female																																																																																					
	Total																																																																																					
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen	Male																										1				1																																																											2
	Female																																																																																					
	Total																										1				1																																																											2
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																				
	Female																																																																																					
	Total																																																																																					

Grand Total 2

Grand Total 1

Pauwela, Maui.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	62	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male							1				1		1						

Makena, Maui.

Ages		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male									1																																																																								1
	Female																																																																																			
Total										1																																																																									1
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																			
	Female																																																																																			
Total																																																																																				
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen	Male																																																																																			
	Female																																																																																			
Total																																																																																			
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																			
	Female																																																																																			
Total																																																																																			

Grand Total 1

Haiku, Maui

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born — Male							1	1	1	1						

Koolau, Maui

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male																																																																															
	Female													1																																																																								
Total														1																																																																							
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																				
	Female																																																																																				
Total																																																																																				
Children of Naturalized Am Citizen	Male																																																																																			
	Female																																																																																			
Total																																																																																			
Wife of American Citizen	Female																																																																																		
Total																																																																																			

Grand Total 1

Ewa, Oahu.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male		1	1	2	6	12	12	9	13	8	10	7	10	10	4	1	4	7	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1						1			1					

Honolulu, Oahu

| Age | | Mos. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 68 | 69 | 70 | Total |
|---|---|---

Grand Total 1

Waikane, Oahu.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						2	1	2	2	1	1		1		1					

Aiea, Oahu

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male																				1																																																																		
	Female																																																																																										
Total																					1																																																																										
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																				1																																																																												
	Female																																																																																										
Total																					1																																																																											
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen	Male																																																																																																						
	Female																																																																																																					
Total																																																																																																							
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																																							
	Female																																																																																																							
Total																																																																																																							

Grand Total. 1

Kaumla, Oahu.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					1			1			1												1											

Waialua, Oahu.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	65	66	68	69	70	71	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					3	4	3	3	5	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1		1		1	3			1		1				

Kaaawa, Oahu

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male																																																																															
	Female						1				1																																																																										
Total							1				1																																																																										
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																				
	Female																																																																																				
Total																																																																																					
Children of Naturalized Am Citizen	Male																																																																																				
	Female																																																																																				
Total																																																																																				
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																				
Total																																																																																				

Grand Total 2

Waipahu, Oahu.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total.
Hawaiian Born	Male							2	1									1								1								

Grand Total 7.

Kahuku, Oahu.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					1		1	1		1	1	1									1								

Waianae, Oahu.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male									1	1	1			1								

Kahalui Oahu

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						2	1	1																																																																										4
	Female					1																																																																													1
Total						1	2	1	1																																																																														5
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																							
	Female																																																																																							
Total																																																																																									
Children of Naturalized Am Citizen	Male																																																																																											
	Female																																																																																									
Total																																																																																											
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																											
	Female																																																																																										
Total																																																																																											

Grand Total 5

Punahou, Oahu.

| Age. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | Total. |
|---|---|---

Koolauloko, Oahu

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					4	9	10	9	7	4	6	6	2	5	4	2	6		1	3	3	2	1	1	1	2		1	1														1													

Hakipuu, Oahu

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian born	Male						1		1																																																																											
	Female						1				1		1																																																																										
Total							2		1		1		1																																																																									
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																				
	Female																																																																																			
Total																																																																																			
Children of Naturalized Am Citizen	Male																																																																																			
	Female																																																																																			
Total																																																																																		
Wife of American Citizen																																																																																			
	Female																																																																																			
Total																																																																																		

Grand Total 5

Kau, Hawaii

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	male					3	4	1	3			2	1		2	2								1							

Honokaa, Hawaii

52110
1-A

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1		2	1	1		1					

Grand Total 130

Olaa, Hawaii.

| Age. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | Total. |
|---|---|---

Hilo, Hawaii

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male					6	4	6	4	9	8	6	1	2		2	4		1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1				

Ookala, Hawaii

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male																																																																															
	Female					1		1																																																																													
Total						1		1																																																																												
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																																			1
	Female																																																																																		2
Total																																																																																		
Children of Naturalized Am. Citizen	Male																																																																																		
	Female																																																																																		
Total																																																																																	
Mfa. of American Citizen																																																																																		
	Female																																																																																		
Total.																																																																																	

Grand Total 2

Pepeekeo, Hawaii.

Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male						1	1		2					

Nahiku, Maui.

Age.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	Total
Hawaiian Born	Male											1																																																																				1
	Female																																																																																
Total												1																																																																				1
Naturalized American Citizen	Male																																																																															
	Female																																																																															
Total																																																																															
Children of Naturalized Citizen	Male																																																																														
	Female																																																																															
Total																																																																															
Wife of American Citizen	Male																																																																														
	Female																																																																														
Total																																																																														

Grand Total. 1

Honomu, Hawaii

| Ages. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | Total |
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52111/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52,111/1. February 17th, 1910.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Honolulu, T. H.

S i r :

The Bureau has to advise you that the resignation of George S. Curry from the position of Chinese Inspector in the Immigration Service at your station, with compensation at the rate of $2000 per annum, has been accepted by the Department, effective at the close of January 31st, 1910.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. E. Larned.

Assistant Commissioner-General.

JFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

52111/1

Washington

February 14, 1910.

RECORDS AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 15 1910
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Sir:

In accordance with the Bureau's recommendation of the 12th instant, the Department hereby accepts the resignation of George S. Curry, Chinese Inspector at $2000 per annum in the Immigration Service, Honolulu, T. H., effective at the close of January 31, 1910.

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

The Commissioner General of Immigration.

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 15 1910
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

CIVIL SERVICE DATA ENTERED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 3257.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, HAWAII

February 13, 1910.

Commissioner-General of Immigration.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with Bureau circular letter 51405/7 of October 25, 1905, I have the honor to report that inspector Goerge S. Curry, whose resignation was forwarded to the Bureau effective January 31, 1910, is not charged with any days absent.

Respectfully,

B. Inspector in Charge.

Noted - Dem

C

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

52111
1

No. 3348.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, HAWAII

February 12, 1910.

C

Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of Bureau circular No. 5 of January 5, 1904, I have the honor to forward herewith the official badge of inspector George S. Curry, resigned.

Respectfully,

Dyer C. Curry

B. Inspector in Charge.

Credited 3/8/10
FTW

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52111/1. February 12, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the resignation of George S. Curry from the position of Chinese Inspector in the Immigration Service at Honolulu, T. H., and would recommend that the same be accepted to take effect at the close of business on January 31, 1910.

Mr. Curry has not had any leave during the current calendar year.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Inc. 7241.
M/CEB

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

No. 609-C.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, HAWAII

53007/10

January 27, 1910.

Commissioner-general of Immigration.
Washington, D. C.

AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 9 1910
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the resignation of Inspector George S. Curry to take eefect at the close of buiness on January 31, 1910. Mr. Curry leaves the services of the Government to enter private business and I have the honor to receommend the acceptance of his resignation.

Respectfully,

B.

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

EFFICIENCY REPORT

1902

(Read the instructions on the reverse side of this Form before attempting to fill it out.)

1. Bureau Immigration & Naturalization. Where employed Honolulu, T.H.

3. Name Geo.S.Curry 4. Where born Washington, D.C.

5. Age 31 6. Position Chinese Inspector

7. Compensation $2000 P.A. 8. When appointed (*a*) January 1, 1906.

9. How appointed (*b*) Through Civil Service Examination.

10. Appointed from — State Territory of Hawaii; Congressional District; County Oahu

11. Status under Civil Service Rules (*c*) Classified Competitive.

12. Is the employee an honorably discharged soldier or sailor? No.

13. Other Government service See Question 17

14. Duties (describe fully) Chinese Inspector, administration of the Chinese Exclusion Laws; Acting Immigrant Inspector, and member of the Board of Special Inquiry.

15. Efficiency — Quantity of work (*d*) 10-tenths.; Quality of work (*e*) Excellent.; Interest manifested in work (*f*) Excellent.

16. Is this employee fully earning the salary he is now receiving? Yes.

17. Remarks (*g*) June 1901 to October 1903, Stenographer, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. October, 1903 to August, 1904, Stenographer and typewriter, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York; September, 1904 to January 1, 1906, Stenographer & Typewriter, Immigration Service, Honolulu, T.H., since that time Chinese Inspector, U.S Immigration Service, Honolulu, T.H.

Richard L. Halsey
(Acting) Head of Bureau or Office.

June 9, 1909

11—3005

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52000/902 August 13, 1909.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 16th ultimo, No.4090, you are informed that in the event of Inspector Curry tendering his resignation from the position of Immigrant Inspector, the Bureau will take immediate steps to provide a successor, but it is not considered necessary to establish a list of eligibles in Hawaii, nor would it be practicable to have an examination held in that Territory, except at the same time as the general examination is being held throughout the United States.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

FDD Commissioner-General.

July 16-1909.

Inspr-in-Charge Honolulu, re Geo. S. Curry contemplating resigning — takes up matter of securing an inspector to succeed him —

See 53000/902

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
AUG 3 - 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

July 21-1909.

F. M. Brechtel applies for assignment to duty in place of Inspr. Curry, who is about to resign. Letter in Scottet's file from Inspr Cullen intimates that Mr. Curry is to become Asst. U.S. Atty at Honolulu —

See 53000/199A

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

53000/705 June 15, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Pursuant to the suggestion contained in your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to recommend that the services of Chinese interpreter Lee Jee, stationed at Honolulu, T. H., be discontinued, in view of the facts set forth in copy of a memorandum forwarded to the Appointment Division with Bureau letter of the 1st instant, to the effect that he is, in the opinion of the Chinese of Honolulu, irresponsible, and therefore not a suitable person to occupy the responsible position of interpreter. At the time the copy of said memorandum was forwarded, the Bureau inadvertently overlooked the fact that his appointment, with compensation at $5.00 per diem when actually employed, had been changed to $1200 per annum and provided for regular employment.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned,

Acting Commissioner-General.

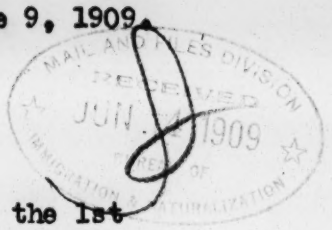
M-WW

Department of Commerce and Labor

52111/1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

June 9, 1909.



Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of the Bureau's letter of the 1st instant, transmitting copy of memorandum summarizing an investigation recently conducted with respect to a complaint against Chinese Inspector George S. Curry, of Honolulu, together with copies of the Bureau's letters, reprimanding Inspector Curry and directing that the Chinese work be hereafter divided among the inspectors.

The Department observes from the Bureau's letter, directing that both Inspectors Halsey and Curry be required to take part in the Chinese work at the port of Honolulu, that directions were given 53000-705 that Loo Joe, "heretofore employed temporarily on occasions," be not again employed as interpreter, as it is evident that the Chinese of Honolulu are quite generally of the opinion that he is irresponsible.

Take up in 53000/705

In view of the foregoing it would seem to be in order for the Bureau to make immediate recommendation for the separation of Interpreter Loo Joe from the service, it appearing that his compensation was changed from $5 per diem when actually employed to $1200 per annum, on July 16, 1908.

Respectfully,

Oscar S. Straus
Acting Secretary.

The Commissioner General of Immigration.
P-G ✓
S ✓

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

June 2, 1909.

51701/10
52111/1

Raymond C. Brown,

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Honolulu, T.H.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of June 30, 1908, No. 3721, and to a report submitted by Inspector Richard H. Taylor, under date of April 26, 1909, the Bureau has to advise you of your exoneration of the charges preferred against you on May 26, 1908, by one Sam Nuuanu, with the one exception that it has been shown that you have been guilty at different times of using unnecessarily harsh language toward the officers serving under you.

F. M. Brechtel says that Curry intends to resign - Regs his position - Rec'd File 53000-199-A

The Bureau must admonish you against this course; for, while the observance of proper discipline is essential to the efficient conduct of any immigration office, there is no necessity for enforcing that discipline in a manner calculated to injure and embitter the feelings of employees serving in a subordinate capacity.

While upon this subject, the Bureau must also direct your attention to the fact shown in another report of Inspector Taylor, dated April 26th, on the basis of which Inspector George S. Curry has been

reprimanded, that you permitted the existence at your port of the practice which brought about the negligent landing of the Chinese girl Yee Yaw. While this practice was promptly discontinued by you, the fact that it was allowed to grow up calls for an expression of disapproval.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

AWP/CAS

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington June 1,1909.

52111/1

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Referring to a report dated April 26th, submitted by Inspector Richard H. Taylor, who had been detailed to Honolulu to conduct several special investigations, the Bureau has to direct that hereafter the transaction of Chinese business at your port be not assigned exclusively to any particular inspector but that both Inspectors Halsey and Curry be required to take part therein and perfect themselves in the requirements of that branch of the service; also that Loo Joe, heretofore employed temporarily on occasions, be not again employed as interpreter, as it is evident that the Chinese of Honolulu are quite generally of the opinion that he is irresponsible.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe

Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

June 1, 1909.

52111/1

Chief,

Division of Appointments,

Dept. of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I beg to transmit herewith, for the files of the Secretary's office, a copy of a memorandum summarizing an investigation recently conducted with respect to a complaint, filed with the Bureau by Chinese Interpreter Tong Kau of Honolulu, against Chinese Inspector George S. Curry charging that said officer had landed certain Chinese persons not entitled to admission to Hawaii, together with copies of my letters to the Inspector in Charge, directing that the Chinese work be hereafter divided among the Inspectors, and to Inspector Curry reprimanding him for landing three Chinese children direct from the steamer.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.
Commissioner-General.

CAS

Incl. No. 2818 -(3)

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington June 1, 1909.

52111/1

George S. Curry,

Immigrant Inspector,

Honolulu, T. H.

(Through Inspector in Charge,
Honolulu, T. H.)

Sir:

The Bureau has received a report from Inspector Richard H. Taylor, who had been detailed to conduct certain special investigations in Honolulu, concerning your connection with the case of the Chinese girl Yee Yaw, who is to be returned to China as it has been shown that Yee Chin, a naturalized citizen of Hawaii and a merchant of Honolulu, who secured her admission, is not her father as claimed at the time of her arrival.

Your action in admitting this Chinese girl and her two alleged brothers direct from the steamer on the testimony of the alleged father alone, whose statements were later shown to be false as far as the girl is concerned, was not in accordance with efficient administration and unwarranted. However, as Inspector Taylor's report indicates that this procedure had been followed before in some instances where the applicants were members of the families of responsible Chinamen, the Bureau will consider this incident closed with this rebuke and an admonition that you do not again place yourself in a compromising position.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

CAS

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington May 29, 1909.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. 52111/1

In re investigation of complaint of Interpreter Tong Kau of Honolulu that Inspector George S. Curry of that station had landed Chinese not entitled to admission.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL:

Under date of August 7, 1908, Interpreter Tong Kau wrote to the Bureau direct (Inspector in Charge Brown being absent) alleging that Chinese Inspector Geo. S. Curry had landed Chinese not entitled to admission, citing three specific instances as follows: (1) Wong Kook Yee, who presented a fraudulent Hawaiian certificate of birth; (2) Chung Kum Shuen, alleged minor son of domiciled merchant; and (3) Chung Chee Hung and Chung Chook Hung, also alleged sons of the merchant who secured landing of the Chinaman last above named.

No further comment will be made on the first and second allegations than to say that the Inspector's connection with the first case is not shown since the Interpreter states "I caught a Chinaman named Wong Kook Yee, attempting to enter the United States under a false certificate of Hawaiian Birth;" and in the second case the interpreter's suspicion is founded on a rumor heard in Chinatown to the effect that the applicant was not a minor when admitted and that the alleged father had paid $100 to secure his landing; and he has submitted nothing to support his contention that Inspector Curry was illegally influenced in his action.

With his said communication the interpreter forwarded a transcript of the testimony taken in the case of Chung Chee Hung and Chung Chook Hung, which he claimed showed such discrepancies that the applicants' landing was unwarranted. This case was thoroughly investigated by Inspector in Charge Brown, by direction of the Bureau, and his report, dated February 8th, last, (delay in submitting same being due to his absence in connection with the registration of Chinese) shows that he is satisfied that these boys are the sons of the man who secured their entry, and that inquiry has developed the fact that these parties are living together as father and sons would do. Mr. Brown forwarded a letter from Interpreter Tong Kau which indicates that said interpreter, who assisted in the investigation, is not satisfied that the claimed relationship really exists.

Inspector Richard H. Taylor, who has been conducting a general investigation at Honolulu, also looked up this case of Chung Chee Hung and Chung Chook Hung. He does not seem to have questioned either Interpreter Tong Kau or Inspector Curry, but he did make inquiries among the Chinese. His opinion from the statements made to him, and after seeing the boys, is that they are minors and are the sons of their alleged father; and that, while he has no direct testimony to that effect, he believes that Loo Joe, who is at times employed as interpreter by the Honolulu office, secured $150 from the man who brought in the boys. His information on this last point was obtained from the former bookkeeper of the father's firm through reliable sources, but this man would make no statement to Mr. Taylor. The Inspector recommends that Loo Joe be not employed in the future to act as interpreter.

Another case, to which suspicion attached, but which was not mentioned in the interpreter's complaint, that of Yee Jew Siu, Lee Jew Yum, alleged sons, and Yee Yaw (Yee Lau) alleged daughter of Yee Chin a domiciled merchant, who were landed direct from the steamer by Inspector Curry, was also made the subject of investigation. Inspector Curry and Interpreter Tong Kau were both examined by Inspector Taylor. The former testified that he had known the father for many years as a merchant and a naturalized citizen, and as a man of integrity and responsibility, and that he admitted the three applicants as the minor children of said Yee Chin direct from the steamer after questioning all the parties and being satisfied that the relationship did actually exist; that there had been several instances where families of responsible men in the community were admitted direct from the steamer under like circumstances; and that this practice has been discontinued since soon after the landing of the above-named Yee Yaw as rumor charged that the girl was not the daughter of Yee Chin but his plural wife, and that all such applicants now have to go to the station for full inquiry into their status. The interpreter stated that the only questions the inspector put to the applicants were about their relationship to Yee Chin and each other; that the alleged father was present at the time; and that he asked Inspector Curry if he did not want the children questioned, to which he replied "No . . I know his father is a citizen and that they are father and son."

The status of Yee Yaw was brought into question in proceedings before a United States Commissioner, under a warrant of arrest charging that she was a laborer and neither the wife nor the daughter of Yee Chin, soon after her entry, but she was discharged as she apparently established her right to be here. As a result of Inspector Taylor's investigation, which showed that the quarters occupied by Yee Chin and his family had but two sleeping rooms and that the two boys undoubtedly occupied one and Yee Chin and his alleged daughter the other, a warrant was secured under the "Edmunds Act," charging her with the commission of adultery. This warrant was served late in the evening and the condition in which they found Yee Chin and Yee Yaw indicated

that they both used the same sleeping room. The man was closely questioned regarding the manner in which he secured the admission of the girl, but he denied absolutely that he had paid any money to anyone, stating that Inspector Curry landed the three applicants as his children upon his (Yee Chin's) own statements that they were such. There will be no prosecution in the case as the girl will be sent back to China by Yee Chin.

SUMMARY.

No evidence has been adduced which would connect Inspector Curry with the unlawful landing of Chinese persons not entitled to admission, although it is clearly shown that he did land the three alleged children of Yee Chin without any evidence to corroborate said Yee Chin's statements as to the claimed relationship. A complete investigation at the time the applicants arrived at Honolulu would undoubtedly have shown the falsity of the claim that Yee Yaw was the daughter of Yee Chin.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I concur in Inspector Taylor's suggestions that Inspector George S. Curry be severely reprimanded for his unwarranted action in landing Yee Yaw without a complete investigation; that as a remedy for possible evils that may exist the Chinese work at Honolulu be divided between Inspectors Halsey and Curry, which would make irregularities impossible except by collusion between the two officers; and that Loo Joe be not employed in the future as temporary interpreter.

A. Warnock Sanders,

Chief, Law Division.

CAS

Read by Mr. Keep and approved 5/29/09 J.M.P.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

April 26, 1909.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

SIR:

Pursuant to the instructions contained in Bureau letter No. *** 52111/1, dated February 18, 1909, I have investigated the charges set forth in letter from Chinese Interpreter TONG KAU, dated August 7, 1908, which letter forms a part of Bureau File No. 52111/1, against Chinese Interpreter GEORGE S. CURRY, wherein the writer suspects Inspector Curry of being engaged in questionable practices in connection with the landing of Chinese at this port, and have the honor to submit the following report relative thereto:

Immediately following my arrival in Honolulu, April 1, 1909, I took up this matter, and have given it careful attention since that time in view of the serious nature of the charges.

As regards the case of CHUNG CHOOK HUNG and CHUNG CHEE HUNG, two Chinese who arrived at the Port of Honolulu ex S/S China, July 31, 1908, who were subsequently landed upon the recommendation of Chinese Inspector Curry as the minor sons of CHUNG MOW BEU, a domiciled Chinese Merchant, there

are persistent rumors to the effect that money was paid to secure the landing of these two Chinese, but it is impossible to verify these rumors with any degree of certainty. The only definite information which I have been able to obtain comes from a Chinese named AH QUONG, who was formerly employed as a book-keeper by the SUNG MOW COMPANY, the business controlled and operated by CHUNG MOW BEU. After several conversations with LEE CHUCK, a respected Chinese Merchant in this city, whose honesty is vouched for by United States Attorney Breckons, I requested LEE CHUCK to get what facts he could concerning this case and he subsequently reported an interview between himself and AH QUONG, at which the latter stated that CHUNG MOW BEU paid LOO JOE, a Chinese frequently employed as interpreter by the Federal officials here, $150., in order to facilitate the landing of his two alleged sons; that CHUNG MOW BEU understood that part of the money paid LOO JOE was to be given to Inspector Curry; that CHUNG CHOOK HUNG and CHUNG CHEE HUNG are the sons of CHUNG MOW BEU, but that they were over twenty-one years of age at the time of their arrival. Unfortunately, AH QUONG refused positively to make any statements to me direct, and stated that if he was called as a witness he would deny all knowledge of the transaction. As this may be a piece of spitework on the part of a discharged employee, I do not give it much credence, es-

pecially in view of the fact that it cannot be independently supported. It is true that the records show many material discrepancies as between the testimony of the father and the alleged sons, which fact is referred to by Inspector Curry in his report covering the case, reference to which Inspector Curry would doubtless have omitted had he not been acting in good faith.

From my observation of the two boys I am satisfied that it would have been impossible for anyone to have adjudged them to be over twenty years of age at the time of their landing; to the contrary, their appearance would have indicated otherwise.

After taking all the facts into consideration, I do not believe that Inspector Curry was illegally influenced, or, in fact, influenced in any manner in the landing of these Chinese. I am inclined to believe, however, that LOO JOE secured money from the alleged father in this case upon the possible representations that part of it was for Inspector Curry, which,as the Bureau well knows, is the trick commonly practiced by unscrupulous Chinese.

The only other case to which suspicion attaches is that of YEE CHIN, a returning merchant and naturalized Hawaiian, who was landed at this port ex S/S Korea, November 2,

1906, together with his two alleged sons YEE JEW SIU and YEE JEW YAM (YEE YUM), and his alleged daughter YEE YAW (YEE LAU), by Inspector Curry without proper inspection.

Shortly after these Chinese were landed, letters were received by the local Immigration Bureau from B. F. BOWCHOW (fictitious) and AMOS P. WILDER, Consul General at Hong Kong, copies of which are submitted herewith, to the effect that YEE YAW was neither the wife or daughter of YEE CHIN. Upon the receipt of these letters, the matter was placed in the hands of United States Attorney Breckons, who caused a warrant to be issued for YEE YAW, charging her with being a Chinese laborer unlawfully in the United States. At the hearing before United States Commissioner Davis, she apparently established her right to be here and was permitted to remain. Shortly thereafter, this matter was placed before the Department of Justice by United States Attorney Breckons, as shown by a report submitted to the Attorney-General under date of December 22, 1908, copy of said report being submitted herewith, together with copies of all other correspondence relative thereto.

Shortly after my arrival here I took up the case of this woman and found that she was living in a second story back room over the store of WO SING & COMPANY, No. 10 Hotel Street, YEE CHIN'S place of business. An investigation dis-

closed the fact that there were but two sleeping rooms in the building occupied by these Chinese, one was occupied by the two boys, which left the other for YEE CHIN and YEE YAW. After visiting this place for several nights with a view of gaining a surreptitious entry to the quarters referred to, I found that such an arrangement would be impossible, as the entrance leads through the store, which is closed and barred before the Chinese retire.

After going over this matter with United States Attorney Breckons, I secured a warrant for the arrest of the woman under the so-called "Edmunds Act", charging her with the commission of adultery with YEE CHIN; this warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Bruns, who accompanied United States Attorney Breckons and myself to the premises in question at about 9:15 on the evening of the 20th instant. After satisfying ourselves that YEE CHIN had retired to his room upstairs, and just as his clerk was closing the store, we entered and started for the second floor. Before reaching the latter place, however, the attendant downstairs rang an electric bell, which was later found to be in the room occupied by YEE CHIN and YEE YAW. However, we reached the room in time to find YEE CHIN just emerging therefrom in his night attire; a further search disclosed the woman YEE YAW concealed behind a screen in one

corner of the room also in her night attire; each of their street clothes being placed upon chairs in the room. This convinced us unmistakably that the woman was living with YEE CHIN as his plural wife and not as his daughter. We informed YEE CHIN that we had proof to the effect that the woman was not his daughter, which fact he tacitly admitted and attempted to open negotiations whereby the case could be disposed of as easily as possible. He was informed that the case would be dropped if YEE YAW was returned to China on the next steamer. He was later told that if he told us the absolute truth as to the illegal landing of the woman in question, an extension of time in which to send her back to China would be granted, to which he agreed. He was then questioned very fully by both United States Attorney Breckons and myself, as to whether or not he paid anyone for permitting this woman to land; at the same time being assured that any information given us would be treated absolutely confidential. He stated positively that he did not pay any money to anyone to secure her landing; that at the time Inspector Curry boarded the steamer he told Curry that the two boys and the girl were his children, and that upon that proof alone, Curry landed them as being the children of a domiciled merchant. Reports from United States Attorney Breckons and Deputy United States Marshal Bruns relative to our visit to

YEE CHIN'S place are respectfully submitted herewith, together with the testimony of Chinese Inspector Curry and Chinese Interpreter TONG KAU upon the same subject.

The testimony of Inspector Curry is to the effect that Chinese arriving at this port as first cabin passengers were being landed from the steamer by the boarding officer upon the presentation of evidence of their right to land in this Territory, at the time YEE CHIN and his alleged family was landed by him.

It is true that YEE CHIN was an old resident of this place, a Chinese Merchant and Naturalized Citizen of the Kingdom of Hawaii, which facts were apparently known to Inspector Curry at the time he permitted them to land. However, as shown by the above, Inspector Curry had no right whatever to land a woman of YEE YAW'S age at least without the inspection prescribed by the rules governing the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act. In doing so he committed a gross error, and I feel that he should at least be severely reprimanded for doing so, and cautioned that a repetition of the same offense would result more seriously.

Since the foregoing occurrence, Chinese are no longer landed by the boarding officer, but are required to pass through the Immigration Station in the regular way.

As a remedy for any possibly evils that may exist, I would respectfully suggest that the work of investigating Chinese cases at this port be equally divided between Inspector Halsey and Inspector Curry, which would make irregularities impossible without collusion between those two officers. I would also suggest that the employment of LOO JOE temporarily to assist as Chinese Interpreter, be discontinued in the future, in view of the persistent rumors connecting him with shady dealings in Chinese cases. This may be an injustice to LOO JOE, but the Bureau cannot afford to have associated with its officers a man who the Chinese consider dishonest.

The sincerity of TONG KAU'S report is somewhat lessened in my opinion by the fact that he conferred with Inspector Bechtel relative to the contents thereof. While he claims to have shown Mr. Bechtel a copy of this report four days after it was written, yet, in view of Mr. Bechtel's attitude towards the local service here, and the fact that Interpreter TONG KAU sent this report to the Bureau in the temporary absence of Inspector in Charge Brown, I am strongly of the belief that the same may have been prompted by conferences with Mr. Bechtel prior to the time it was written. The Bureau can readily see the impropriety of an employee of

one station submitting confidential information of this character to one not connected therewith without the knowledge or consent of his superior officer. Whilst I do not question TONG KAU'S honesty as an official, yet his actions in this matter show a lack of discretion on his part.

Bureau File No. 52111/1 is returned herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

Richard H. Dayton.

Immigrant Inspector.

Inclosures.

Honolulu, T. H., April 22, 1909.

Honorable R. H. Taylor,

City.

Dear Sir:-

Concerning the matter of Yee Yaw, otherwise called Yee Lau, I beg to make the following report:-

During the afternoon of April 20, 1909, (Tuesday) a warrant for the arrest of one, Yee Yaw, otherwise called Yee Lau, was sent to the United States Marshal's Office, Honolulu, and on the evening of the same date, in company with yourself and the Honorable R. W. Breckons, United States District Attorney, I proceeded to serve the same. According to appointment, yourself, Mr. Breckons, and I met at 8.45 P.M. and proceeded to the residence of Yee Yaw, which is the same as that of Yee Sing, on the second floor of the store occupied by the firm of Wo Sing & Company, No.10 Hotel Street. Immediately on entering the store we located the stairway leading to the second floor, which stairway is at the rear of the store, but before half a dozen steps had been taken we heard a bell ring somewhere overhead and learned that the Chinaman who was in charge of store had by this means made known our presence to the people above, and on reaching the second floor we were met by Yee Sing, who had just come out of the bed-room immediately adjoining the stairway; on entering the bed-room it appeared to contain no other occupants than ourselves, but on looking behind a screen, which hid from view a bath tub, we found Yee Yaw attired in sleeping costume; Yee Sing was also attired in sleeping costume, both of them ready to retire for the night. On a rack stationed a few feet from the foot of

the bed were a pair of men's trousers, and to all appearances Yee Sing and Yee Yaw have been occupying the same bed-room. On questioning Yee Sing as to whether this woman, Yee Yaw, was his daughter or not, he did not deny outright that she was not, but his manner and his apparent hesitancy in making a direct answer, conveyed the impression that she was not. Anyway, after the matter had been discussed for several minutes, Mr. Breckons told Yee Sing that to save trouble for himself as well as the woman he had better deport Yee Yaw by the next boat to China, to which Yee Sing replied that the time was too short in which to do so, and asked to be allowed two months' time to deport her, which request was granted by Mr. Breckons and approved by yourself.

My personal opinion, based on what I saw and heard during the time that we were in the room, is that Yee Yaw is not the daughter of Yee Sing. Her presence in the same bed-room with Yee Sing at that time of night (9.15 P.M.), the fact that there was only one bed in the room, together with the presence of the man's trousers on the rack at the foot of the bed, as well as the fact that both Yee Sing and Yee Yaw were in sleeping costume in readiness to retire for the night, help to confirm my belief that this woman is not the daughter of Yee Sing.

All the above is respectfully submitted by

H.C. Brunn

Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal.

Approved:

E.R. Tuddy

United States Marshal.

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Attorney,

DISTRICT OF HAWAII,

HONOLULU.

April 21, 1909.

R. H. TAYLOR, Esq.,

U. S. Immigration Service,

Honolulu, Hawaii.

SIR:-

In order that you may make report to your Department in the case of the Chinese woman YEE YAW, otherwise YEE LAU, concerning whom an investigation has been conducted by you, I beg leave to state as follows:-

When the case originally arose I endeavored to have the woman deported on the ground that she was a Chinese laborer, and neither the wife nor the daughter of YEE CHIN, she having been landed as his daughter. On this proceeding, as your files will show, the United States was beaten, and later I endeavored to obtain evidence from China, but for some reason or other the State Department never took the matter up.

At your suggestion, the case still looking suspicious, a warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of the woman under the EDMUNDS Act, charging her with the commission of adultery with YEE CHIN. With this warrant, yourself, Deputy Marshal BRUNS and myself visited the place about 9:15 on the evening of the 20th. of April, 1909. Apparently precautions had been taken by YEE CHIN to anticipate visits of this nature, since a bell communicated with

the store on the first floor to the second story above, where the bedroom of the woman is located; however, we got up so quickly that the precautions amounted to nothing. We found in a large, well furnished bedroom, YEE CHIN, all ready to retire; when we entered the room the woman could not be seen, but later was found behind a screen in the room. With my knowledge, extending over a number of years' acquaintance with the habits of the Chinese, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that what we discovered on the evening in question clearly and unmistakably indicates the woman to be the wife of YEE CHIN and not his daughter. It is a matter of course exceedingly difficult of proof, but I myself have no doubt about it.

We then had a conversation with YEE CHIN on the subject of the woman. He did not directly admit the woman to be his wife; the proper term to use would be that he tacitly admitted it. After consultation with you, we determined that he should agree to send the woman back to China, and nothing further would be done, this being the chief end to be accomplished. He then agreed to do so, asking, however, for considerable time; finally, after consultation, we agreed to permit the woman to remain for not longer than two months, and at the end of that time I have no doubt YEE CHIN will return her to China.

Respectfully,

Robt. W. Bickerdike

United States District Attorney.

GEORGE S. CURRY-

Examined.

INSPECTOR TAYLOR: Q? What is your name?

A. George S. Curry.

INSPECTOR TAYLOR: Mr. Curry, I am making a general inspection of the Immigration office here for the Commissioner-General, and I want to ask you some questions relative to this station, which are in a measure confidential, and you can look upon it as being a conversation between yourself and the Commissioner-General, through me.

Q. You are the Chinese interpreter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been at the Port of Honolulu?

A. I arrived here in September, 1904, on the steamship "Manchuria". I wasn't Chinese Inspector at that time; I was a stenographer.

Q. What are your general duties now?

A. Specifically, I have the part of the administration of the Chinese Exclusion Laws. Also, incidental to that, acting as Immigrant Inspector; also, Member of the Board of Special Inquiry; and when the work under the Chinese Exclusion Law permits, I take part in immigration work.

Q. You are charged, generally, with the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under the Inspector in Charge, you have practically charge of that work?

A. Practically all the cases go through my hands; sometimes, the other inspectors here, if the work is rather

rushed, are called in. In such an event, why the cases will go over to some of the other inspectors. You see, the work here is different from what it is in any other part of the United States, you know. In the administration of the law, where Chinese desire to establish their status prior to their departure for China, an inspector in the field makes the investigation, taking the testimony and other proofs, which he sends on to the Chinese Inspector in Charge at the port of departure. Of course, it is all done right here in this office ------

Q. I understand. What is your relationship officially and otherwise with the Inspector in Charge, Mr. Raymond C. Brown. Is it pleasant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any complaint to make as regards the treatment you have received at the hands of Mr. Brown?

A. No, sir; I have no complaint to make.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make that you think would be to the advantage of the Service, as regards the manner in which the work of the station is being carried on?

A. There are one or two suggestions which I made to Mr. Brown when he was here last in regard to the method of checking up the Chinese crews of vessels plying between here and the Orient, be put in force - the filing of a manifest of the Chinese members of the crew.

Q. What is your opinion of Mr. Brown's efficiency as Inspector in Charge?

A. The work seems to have gone along without any complaint, as far as I know, either from outside people or peo-

ple in the office. It goes along just the same as under Mr. F. M. Bechtel, the former Inspector in Charge.

Q. What is the relationship generally between all of the employees and the Inspector in Charge? Is it pleasant or otherwise, as far as you have been able to observe?

A. There has been no friction between the inspectors and Mr. Brown. There are differences of opinion on points of law at times, but that is not considered friction at all.

Q. What is Mr. Brown's attitude towards the employees. Is he harsh, or does he conduct the station in a manner that the employees should not find fault with him. I refer now, specifically, to the inspectors, and not to the day laborers?

Q. I have no fault to find, myself, in any way.

Q. Does Mr. Brown make a practice of using harsh and profane language to the employees?

A. He certainly never used it to me.

Q. You heard him use it towards others?

A. I don't think I ever have.

Q. Is Mr. Brown attentive to his duties as Inspector in Charge? A. He is always here between office hours. He is here almost without exception between the regular office hours when the employees are here, and I don't know of any matter which he has neglected.

Q. In the landing of Chinese - returning merchants, and particularly Section Six Chinese, do you land them direct from the steamer, yourself, or, are they landed by the Inspector in Charge?

A. As a rule, they are all brought over to the station.

There are some cases where Chinese have been admitted direct from the steamer. Cases of citizens whose status have been determined before they left here and who were properly identified.

Q. Does that apply to all citizen Chinese?

A. Chinese coming first cabin, provided they are known to be citizens. Cases which have been investigated prior to their departure for China, and their having been properly identified. It has been a long time since Section Six Chinese came here first cabin, concerning whom we have had advices. I would examine the man on board the steamer and if he checked up with the certificate would admit him.

Q. Can you suggest any changes in the conduct of the station that would be a benefit to the Service, in your opinion?

A. The appointment of a stenographer at this port would, I think, facilitate the work a great deal, especially now, with the number of special inquiry cases we have.

Q. I understand that the number of special inquiry cases are reported by you as stenographer?

A. Not all of them; sometimes they are. Sometimes Mr. Halsey does the work ------

Q. Those cases are taken direct on the typewriter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a matter of fact, you have not many board cases now?

A. Considering the number of arrivals we have a large number of board cases. Practically all the Japanese arrivals in the last few months; the number of Japanese arrivals have fallen off considerably. Sometimes, we would have sixty or seventy board cases on one steamer.

Q. If I understand it correctly - only Chinese that you land direct from a steamer are pre-examined native cases who come first cabin? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in some instances, Section Six Chinese who come first cabin and whose cases have been pre-investigated?

A. Yes, sir. I may add to that, cases of domiciled merchants under the same circumstances, whose cases have been recently investigated and who were known to be entirely without status.

Q. How about the families in such cases. Would you land the wives, the children, if a previous investigation had been made? A. You mean wives and children who were coming here for the first time, or for the first time in a number of years?

Q. For the first time in a number of years?

A. In that case, the whole family would be brought over here for an extended investigation of their relationship.

Q. I will call your attention to the Case of Yee Chin and three children, Yee Yaw, Yee Jew Siu and Yee Jew Yum, who arrived at the Port of Honolulu on the steamship "Korea", November 2, 1906, as first cabin, as a naturalized citizen with his minor children. The records show that this man ~~was~~ and his children was landed from the steamer by you without any apparent investigation?

A. Yee Chin was an old resident here, a Chinese merchant, a citizen naturalized under the Hawaiian Kingdom. So far as I knew, from all reports, he was a man of integrity and responsibility; in fact, one of the very few leading Chinese in town. At the time he came I checked up the Chinese manifest,

and the woman in the case - the daughter - was identified by Yee Chin himself, and by the two sons as the daughter of Yee Chin, the sister of the two sons; and under the circumstances, I considered that there was no doubt in the case, taking into consideration the reputed responsibility and standing of the man in the community. There had been in several instances where families of responsible men in the community had been admitted direct from the steamer under like circumstances.

Afterthat, it was reported that the woman in the case was not the daughter of Yee Chin but a plural wife; so that, subsequent to that date, there have been no occurrences of that kind. If a man comes here with his family, no matter what is integrity or reputation may be, he has to come over to the station for an extended investigation.

Q. Then, I understand, that this family was landed with Yee Chin on your personal knowledge of his right to be here; and his children on his personal representations that they were his children?

A. On his personal representation that they were his children, and, taking into consideration what, I supposed, was his personal responsibility and his general reputation for integrity.

Q. How long had you known Yee Chin at that time?

A. I probably had known him ever since I had been in the Islands, as a merchant and citizen.

Q. At that time Yee Chin presented his original certificate of naturalization issued to him on September 24, ~~1900~~ 1890, according to your report?

A. Yes, sir; he was naturalized under the Hawaiian Kingdom. Under the Organic Act he was made a citizen of the United States; therefore, his minor children would be admitted - would be admissable.

Q. I understand that since that time no Chinese have been permitted to land under similar circumstances without first being examined at the station?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the result of information which subsequently developed, charging that the girl was not Yee Chin's daughter but his plural wife?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever investigated the case whether or not the woman was his wife or daughter?

A. I believe that Mr. Brown produced the evidence before the United States District Attorney, and the District Attorney himself looked into the matter. In fact, I wrote the letter myself either to our Department or to the Secretary of State, asking that the matter be taken up by the American Consul in China either in Hong Kong or Canton.

Q. Who was the Chinese interpreter at that time?

A. I don't know whether it was Tong Kau or Loo Joe, but I am pretty sure that it was Tong Kau.

Q. Loo Joe acts as interpreter in a great many Chinese cases for you, does he not?

A. Tong Kau is the regular interpreter here now, and Loo Joe is interpreter for Mr. Brown in his registration of Hawaiian-born Chinese.

Q. I mean in the past?

A. While Mr. Bechtel was Inspector in Charge Loo Joe was employed as boarding officer. Tong Kau gets very sick going out to the steamers, and in consideration of that fact, Loo Joe went out. Shortly after Mr. Brown took charge he required Tong Kau to go out to all steamers. Since that time Loo Joe has been employed on emergency cases where Tong Kau has been sick or otherwise.

Q. From your observations of Loo Joe, what do you think of him as regards his honesty in Chinese matters?

A. From all that I could learn I think him to be responsible. He has been employed, in fact for a long time prior to his going out, with Mr. Brown, on this Hawaiian registration business. He was employed by Mott-Smith, Secretary of the Territory; of course, you know that he was interpreter to quite an extent for the United States District Attorney.

Q. Have you ever heard any rumors to the effect that he was not honest? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent?

A. Well, in fact, every interpreter connected with this office I have heard rumors about.

Q. I mean rumors which you considered worthy of belief?

A. No, sir, I have heard rumors in cases which I have looked into, where there was no ground for the rumor.

Q. Then, I understand, as far as you are personally concerned, you are satisfied with your work here, and of the treatment you have received at the hands of the Inspector in Charge? A. I have no complaint to make.

INSPECTOR TAYLOR: That is all.

STATEMENT OF TONG KAU.
Chinese Interpreter, Honolulu.

INSPECTOR R. H. TAYLOR: Q. Referring to the case of Yee Chin and the three children he brought here on the steamer "Korea", November 2, 1906, Yee Yaw, Yee Jew Siu and Yee Jew Yum. Were you on the "Korea" at the time these Chinese were landed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Yee Chin at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you speak with him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see his two sons?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you talk with them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Curry talk with Yee Chin in your presence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he speak in English or did you act as interpreter?

A. I forgot, it is so long; I think I acted as interpreter. He knew how to speak English, too; I think I did act as interpreter.

Q. Did you act as interpreter in an investigation between the two sons and Mr. Curry on that occasion?

A. Yes, sir; just one word. He just asked that two boys: "Is Yee Chin your father?" and that two boys answered "Yes."

Q. What did he say to the girl"

A. "That is your father?" She said "Yes, that is my own father." "You are the daughter of Yee Chin?" She said

"Yes.", that is all.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Curry at that time relative to these children being the children of Yee Chin?

A. No, sir. When Mr. Curry asks the children the question, and I told Mr. Curry: "Do you want me to ask any questions?", and Mr. Curry said "No, no need; his father is a citizen. I know his father is a citizen, and I know that they are father and son."

Q. Do you know whether or not Yee Chin was present when Mr. Curry spoke to the children?

A. Yes, sir. The children were in a small room on the steamer - a bed room, and Yee Chin was outside the door standing there.

INSPECTOR TAYLOR: That is all.

November 2, 1906.

Case of YEE CHIN and three Children, YEE YAW, YEE JEW SIU and YEE JEW YUM, ex S/S Korea, November 2, 1906, 1st Cabin. Naturalized Citizen and Merchant, and Monir Children.

Certificates presented:

Original Certificate of Naturalization under the Hawaiian Kingdom, issued in the name of Yee Chim, September 24, 1890, signed C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior; also certified copy of same No. 58, with good picture of Yee Chin attached, dated March 24, 1901, signed by Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii. Also presents affidavit signed by L. Chok Cho and Low Cheong Wing, certifying to relationship of father and son between Yee Chin and Yee Jew Siu and Yee Jew Yum, and that the latter were born in Hawaii, and that they are minors, affidavits before Amos P. Wilder, American Consul General, Hong Kong, Aug. 9, 1906, pictures of boys attached under seal.

DECISION:

During the absence of Yee Chin from these Islands, I have made numerous inquiries among people well acquainted with him and learned that he undoubtedly was a naturalized citizen, and the certificates he now presents certainly bear out that report. Mr. Yee Chin is also known to this office to be a merchant of long standing, member and manager of the Wo Sing Co. of Hotel St., Honolulu.

I questioned Yee Chin closely as to whether Yee Yaw, Yee Jew Siu and Yee Yum were in fact his children, and he stated emphatically that they were, and that they were minors. I also, at another time, when the father was in another part of the ship, closely questioned the children on this point, and they corroborated the statements made by Mr. Yee Chin, their father. There is no doubt in my mind, but that Mr. Yee Chin is a naturalized citizen of the United States as well as a merchant, and that the children he brings with him are his own, and are minors. I therefore recommend their admission. (Landed from steamer.)

(signed) Geo. S. Curry.

Chinese Inspector and
Act'g. Immg'n. Inspector.

Approved:

(signed) Raymond C. Brown.

Acting Chinese Inspector in Charge.

GSC

Copy of Affidavit Presented by YEE CHIN.

AFFIDAVIT TO SUPPORT CLAIM OF TWO SONS (MINORS) TO ACCOMPANY FATHER TO HAWAII.

I, LO CHOK CHO, aged 53, Exporter of 534 Des Vouex Road, Hong Kong, and LOW CHEONG WING, aged 44, Cloth Dealer of 70 Wellington St., Hong Kong, being each severally and duly sworn, say: I know Yee Yew Siu and Yee Jew Yam, aged 12 and 10 years respectively, whose photographs are herewith attached and partially covered by seal to be the sons of Yee Chin, rightful possessor of attached Hawaiian documents (Citizenship papers), and I further say that they are minors. Each and both of us knew the boys in Honolulu. Low Chok Cho remembers when the younger one was born. He lived next door and these boys were in the home and constant companions of Yee Chin. Low Cheong Wing remembers the birth of both boys in Honolulu, having lived there as a merchant for about 8 years. Each of us says under oath that these boys are the legitimate sons of Yee Chin and Jim She.

(signed) L. Chok Cho.

(signed) Low Cheong Wing.

Before me personally appeared Low Chok Cho and Low Cheong Wing, who do depose and say that the above statements are just and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1906, at the American Consulate General, Hong Kong.

(signed) Amos P. Wilder.

American Consul General.

(Seal)

COPY.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

#395 Misc. Hongkong, November 5, 1906.

The Chief Immigration Officer,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

On the "Korea" arriving at Honolulu, November 2nd was Yee Chin, a passenger from this port of the War Sing firm of #10, Hotel (?) Street, Honolulu. He speaks good English, and I fitted him out with affidavits to secure admission for his two boys. I refused a paper for an alleged daughter.

A woman of perhaps 35 calls on me, and tells me that she is Yee Chin's wife, and shows a good paper, bearing his and her picture, dated Honolulu, March 10, 1906, signed before P. H. Burnett, Notary Public. Yee Chin's papers show that he is himself a citizen. The facts seem to be that Yee Chin brought this wife (Chim She) with him to Hongkong, and has left her destitute. He has taken back with him a young woman who may or may not be a plural wife. By the papers that she has he acknowledges this Hongkong woman as wife, so of course is not entitled to enter another wife. I report the case to you that you may deal with Yee Chin, who is a well known and prosperous merchant, as you elect.

If there is any way to force him to do something for this woman left behind, I shall be glad. I told her to come and see me within two months when you may be able to report some result of investigation. On the paper of the deserted wife Robert W. Breeton, U. S. District Attorney certifies that Yee Chin is a citizen. Chim She assures me that the woman who went with him is not a daughter, as he assured me when I refused her a paper, but another wife.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(signed) Amos P. Wilder.
Consul General.

COPY.

Honolulu, Nov. 24, 1906.

Hon. Raymond Brown,
Immigration Office,
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:

I would like to inform you that a Chinaman by name of Yee Chin, Manager of Wo Sing Co., has brought his second wife into this Territory by the S. S. Korea on the 2nd inst. That lady came into the Territory as his daughter. Yee Chin has instructed her to testify that he is her father in order that she may be landed.

You may investigate the case for he has violated the American and disgraced the honor of Chinese moral laws. The reason by bringing that girl here, as soon as she has landed she lives with him as his second wife. He already had three wives. One of them is at present in China, and the third returned to China with Yee Chin about eight months ago. The second one is the girl who landed here on the 2nd inst. by false representation before your office. At present that lady is living with Yee Chin in the upper part of his store, Wo Sing Co., corner of Hotel and Nuanuu Sts. There is no good reason for bringing a "daughter" here while his wife is in China. You will see very clearly about this case. No father is willing to allow his daughter to live in a store where many young men are also rooming. He allows his daughter to live with him in the same room. Unless this kind of dirty business is stopped it will have a bad influence in Chinatown. Do not believe all I written, but investigate yourself. I remain,

Yours truly,
(signed) B. F. Bowchow
Citizen of Hawaii.

No. 859-C. Inspector in Charge

Honolulu, Hawaii,

B. December 12, 1906.

Hon. Robt. W. Breckons,

United States District Attorney,

Honolulu.

Sir:

I am sending you herewith copies of two letters received by this office, which will explain themselves.

Yee Chin, together with three alleged children, Yee Yaw (Yee Lau), Yee Jew Sin and Yee Jew Yum, arrived at this port per S/S Korea, November 2, 1906, and were promptly landed, Yee Chin as a Naturalized Citizen; Yee Yaw (Yee Lau), alleged daughter; Yee Jew Sin and Yee Jew Yum, alleged sons, the three as children of a Naturalized Citizen of the United States.

Will you kindly advise me what action, in your opinion, would be proper in the premises.

Respectfully,

Acting Inspector in Charge.

B.

December 22, 1906.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

Sometime since, a Chinaman by the name of YEE CHIN, intending to return to China, made application to the Governor of Hawaii for a passport. I have known Mr. YEE CHIN ever since my coming to the Islands, and knew, both from what I have heard, and from documentary evidence, that he was a citizen of the United States. I accompanied him to the Governor's office, and assisted him in securing his passport. At the same time I, in addition thereto, gave him a letter stating that I knew him to be a citizen of the United States, in order that, should he have any trouble in China, he would have, in addition to the passport, a statement to that effect from me.

YEE CHIN proceeded with his family to China, and returned therefrom some month or so ago, arriving here the early part of November. On his return he was accompanied by a young woman eighteen years of age, as well as by two boys. All were permitted to land, the girl as his daughter and the two boys as his sons. Unquestionably the two boys were his sons, and citizens of the United States, having as I understand been born here.

On one evening last week some of the Ministers in town directed my attention to the fact that a young Chinaman by the name of LUM MUN KING had intermarried on December 8, 1906, with a Chinese girl by the name of KWAI FAR, they stating to me that the husband had a wife living in China; that the marriage between LUM MUN KING and KWAI FAR had not been

consummated by co-habitation, and that it had only been entered into by the persons concerned because they believed they had a right to marry.

I got hold of LUM MUN KING and KWAI FAR, and they substantiated what the Ministers had told me. Both of them were intelligent and talked good English. I inquired from them their reason for getting married when the husband had a wife living in China. They told me that they understood that a Chinaman had a right to marry here, if his first wife was in China, and intended remaining there. Inquiring where they got such an idea, they informed me that YEE CHIN, - the Chinese-American citizen referred to above - had brought a new wife from China. I inquired the sources of their information, and found that there was a general rumor to that effect. On the morning following, the head of the Immigration Service of Honolulu, handed me a copy of a letter received by him from the American Consul at Hong Kong: I enclose you herewith a copy of the same. At the same time he handed me a copy of an anonymous letter received by him, a copy of which I also enclose herewith. I made some inquiry, and while I could find out nothing positive, I came to the conclusion that there was grave ground for suspicion that the rumor was correct as to YEE CHIN bringing in a new wife.

I caused to be issued a warrant for the girl, charging her with being unlawfully in the country, whereupon she was arrested. Accompanied by the United States Marshal, I visited the place where her supposed father resided, and my suspicions were strengthened. The room occupied by her gave evidence of having been likewise occupied by YEE CHIN.

It was much better furnished and arranged than was the room occupied by his two boys.

The hearing in the case came on yesterday. I placed the girl on the stand; also YEE CHIN, and two residents of the house. All of them made out a clear case to the effect that the girl was the daughter of YEE CHIN, and of course there was nothing for the Commissioner to do but to discharge her.

In view of the fact that the American Consul at Hong Kong has reported this case, and that if in truth and in fact the girl was a plural wife of YEE CHIN and not his daughter, encouragement would be given to other Chinese to indulge in the same practice, I deem it advisable to lay the case before you, suggesting that, if you see nothing objectionable, you have the Secretary of State make the proper research and investigation in China, to arrive at the exact truth. YEE CHIN'S Chinese home is at HA TSA, Province of Canton, and it was there, according to the testimony, that the girl lived all of her lifetime. It would seem that it would be a comparatively easy matter to make an investigation on this point of the subject.

For the benefit of any person who might make the investigation, it will perhaps be advisable to give the names of all of the family. The father's name is YEE CHIN. The first wife of YEE CHIN and the woman claimed to be the mother of the two boys, a sister, and the girl in question, was WONG SHEE. The two boys are named TSU YAM and YEE TAI, and are ten and twelve years of age respectively. The sister residing in China is named YEE KAM LOOK, and is said to be

COPY.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF HAWAII.

Photograph of (signed) Yee Jew Yam.

IN THE MATTER OF THE HAWAIIAN BIRTH OF

YEE JEW SIU and YEE JEW YAM.

PETITION AND AFFIDAVIT OF

YEE CHIN, Father.

To

Honorable E. A. Mott-Smith,

Secretary of Hawaii,

Honolulu, Hawaii.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII,)
) ss.
HONOLULU, ISLAND AND COUNTY OF OAHU.)

Now comes YEE CHIN, and being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: I am a Naturalized American; was born in China in the year 1861, of Chinese parentage; married in China in the year 1880, to WONG SEE; came to Hawaii two years later, i.e., 1882; my wife remained behind and came to Hawaii in 1890; we had one child, a girl, born in China; of our marriage there are four children in all, Two Boys and Two Girls; three of the children were born in Honolulu aforesaid; I am a Merchant and reside at No. 10 Hotel Street in Honolulu, in the rear of WO SING COMPANY, of which firm I am Manager and Part Owner; my two sons - YEE JEW SIU and YEE JEW YAM, were both born at No. 10 Hotel Street aforesaid, to-wit: said YEE JEW SIU, was born on the first day of October, 1894, and the said YEE JEW YAM, was born on the thirteenth day of April, 1896; shortly after the birth of the last son, the Mother and all of the children, including these two sons, returned to China, and there together resided; the Mother died in China about eight years ago, and last November, one year ago, the said YEE JEW SIU and YEE JEW YAM returned to Honolulu, to live with me and have been here

ever since; the photographs hereto attached and made parts hereof, are true and good likenesses of the said sons at this time; and I offer as further proof as to their Hawaiian Birth, the affidavits of Mr. Chu Gem and Mr. Lee Chu, two reputable Chinese Merchants, who are close acquaintances of the family, and ask that same be made a part of this petition.

And according to the provisions of Act 64 of the Session Laws of the Territory of Hawaii for 1905, the said YEE JEW SIU and YEE JEW YAM, are entitled to Certificates of Hawaiian Birth:

WHEREFORE, your humble petitioner prays that the proofs of claim hereto attached, with this petition, be by you duly considered and that Certificates of Hawaiian Birth may issue as herein prayed for.

(signed) YEE CHIN

Petitioner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the
31st day of October, Anno Domini, 1907.

(seal) (signed) P. H. Burnette.

Notary Public, Honolulu, Hawaii.

These signatures made in my presence by
YEE JEW YAM,
Nov. 9-07.

(signed) YEE JEW YAM

(signed) (Chinese Characters)

(signed) E. A. Mott. Smith.

Secretary.

No. 859-C. Inspector in Charge.

Honolulu, Hawaii,

January 3, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter written by United States District Attorney Robt. W. Breckons to the United States Attorney-General, which explains itself.

This matter was brought to the attention of the District Attorney by the writer, on the strength of the two letters referred to, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Inasmuch as the woman was discharged by the United States Commissioner, I can see nothing more to do in the premises until some investigation along the lines suggested by the District Attorney is made in China. However if the Bureau has some other plan to suggest, I will be glad to proceed accordingly.

Respectfully,

Acting Inspector in Charge.

B.

No. 859-C. Inspector in Charge.

Honolulu, Hawaii,

January 4, 1907.

Hon. Amos P. Wilder,

United States Consul General,

Hong Kong.

Sir:

Referring further to the matter of Yee Chin and his alleged daughter Yee Yaw or Yee Lau, who arrived at this port per S/S Korea, November 2, 1906, I beg to inform you that Yee Yaw or Yee Lau was arrested on December 14th, and at a trial of her case before a United States Commissioner, she testified on oath, as did also Yee Chin the alleged father, as well as two other residents of the same house, that Yee Yaw or Yee Lau was the daughter of Yee Chin, whereupon, the Commissioner discharged her. This however does not necessarily end the matter, as this office has referred the case to the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, and the United States District Attorney has placed the case before the Department of Justice, suggesting a line of investigation through the State Department, which we hope may secure sufficient evidence to proceed further against them.

I shall be pleased to advise you of any new developments in the matter.

Respectfully,

Acting Inspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Bureau of Immigration
No. 14764-C/3 and Naturalization.

Washington, January 28, 1907.

Raymond C. Brown,

Acting Chinese Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, No. 859-C, transmitting copies of certain correspondence in connection with the case of one Yee Chin of Honolulu, who secured the admission of an alleged daughter at your port and is now living with her as his wife.

The Attorney-General has advised the Bureau that the matter has been taken up with the Department of State, in view of which it is not deemed necessary to take any action.

Respectfully,

(signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

W.L.

EFH.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

February 18,1909.

51701/18
52111/1
52114/4
53000/199-A

Richard H. Taylor,

Chinese Inspector,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Inclosed the Bureau hands you four files of papers,bearing the above numbers,which relate to matters which it desires you to investigate in San Francisco and Honolulu, consisting of a complaint by one Sam Nuuanu against Inspector in Charge R. C. Brown of Honolulu; a complaint by one Tong Kau against Inspector George S. Curry of said place; a report by Inspector W.T.Boyce of San Francisco, and accompanying papers, regarding alleged substitution of Chinese crewmen on vessels entering that port; and correspondence received in the Bureau from F. M. Bechtel of Honolulu, formerly Inspector in Charge at said place, in which he makes very damaging assertions with respect to the manner in which the office of the present Inspector in Charge is conducted.

52111/1

You are accordingly directed to proceed at the earliest practicable date, after full oral conference with the Bureau, to San Francisco and Honolulu for the purpose of going thoroughly into the questions raised in the inclosed papers and such other

related matters as may arise as your investigations proceed. You are also authorized to stop over in Los Angeles in connection with your former investigation of Chinese matters in that section, if it transpires that your presence there is necessary. Authority is granted for the traveling and other expenses involved payable from the appropriation for "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

AWP/CAS

Incl. (4 com.files).

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

February 8, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 23 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to Bureau letter 52,111/1, of September 4, 1908, in the matter of Interpreter Tong Kau's suspicions that Inspector George S. Curry is engaged in questionable practices, I beg to report as follows:

On my arrival in Honolulu, on December 1st last, I immediately set about gathering information looking to a positive determination as to whether or not there was any ground for such suspiciaons. In arrivihg at a conclusion, many difficulties have been met. The first and greatest of which was in conducting the investigations so as not to cause interested parties to be on their guard while under investigation and secondly to maintain the present relations which exist between Tong Kau and Mr. Curry and not impair Tong Kau's usefullness in any future developements, if this one should prove to be groundless.

The only means of determining whether or not the two boys, Chung Chock Hung and Chung Chee Hung, are, in reality, the minor sons of a domiciled Chinese merchant, was to pursue practically the same course that was used at the time of their admission, viz: reviewing the evidence; soliciting the opinion of reputable citizens;

FORMALLY
ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 24 1909

comparing the three persons, Father and two boys, and by observing their demeanor towards each other.

I have gone into the testimony quite carefully and do find, as contended by Tong Kau, some discrepancies in that offered by the alleged Father and the two boys, but the same may be true of many cases, even where the question of honesty is not raised and the bona fides of a case is not questioned. I have been fortunate in securing the help of several reputable Chinese merchants of Honolulu and without revealing to them the object of my inquiry, have requested tht they acquaint themselves with the two boys and the alleged Father and tell me, after observing them closely as to facial resemblance; their manner to one another and their home life, if, in their opinion, the three persons are, in reality, Father and sons. Mr. Chun Ming, whose reputation as an honest citizen has never been questioned and a man whose word I can safely accept under any and all circumstances and who, further, has been valuable to this office in assisting us to detect many questionable cases, states, unreservedly, that they are blood Father and sons and that the two boys are minors. Mr. Young Chan Chew, a reputable Chinese merchant, a man whom I have known for several years as a thoroughly reliable man in all his dealings, who conducts a business immediately opposite Sung Mow Co, the business controlled and operated by the alleged Father, states to me that, so far as he can learn, the three persons are Father and sons and that they are generally known as such throughout that section of the city. At my request, Mr.

Lai Duck, Assistant manager of one of the large manufacturing jewelry houses near the business of Sung Mow Co, made it a point to observe the deportment of the two boys towards the man Chung Mow Bew, the alleged Father, and Mr. Lai Duck reports to me that from all he can gather they are, in fact, Father and sons. I have visited the Sung Mow store personally on several occasions and passed it on many more, simply to observe the conditions and to determine for myself the various points which are employed in establishing a relationship, and am of the same opinion, with the others, that there is a family resemblance and that both boys are minors. They eat together and from all I can learn, sleep together; all appear to have an equal interest in the conduct of the business and I am of the opinion that Tong Kau's suspicions are without foundation.

In my investigations, where it was necessary to talk with Chinese through an interpreter, Tong Kau has accompanied me. He is therefore familiar with the means employed in determining this matter and a letter from him, herewith, expresses his views as they appear to him at the present time.

Tong Kau was requested to find NG CHICK, whose letter is herewith attached, but he is unable to locate such a person and I am of the opinion that the name is fictitious and the letter anonymous.

Tong Kau refers to the purchase of Hawaiian birth papers by one Wong Kook Yee and of arrangements that had been made with the Chinese inspector for his safe arrival in San Francisco, and also to the landing of a Chinese about 25 years of age as the minor son

of a Honolulu merchant and ends by the statement "I am not certain about the truth". If the truth were known, there would be no need of Tong Kau expressing his suspicions.

It is a difficult matter to arrive at the truth of a claim advanced by any alien, Chinese or any other nationality, and the only means of determining a case is to make an exhaustive investigation, going into the matter in detail and rendering a decision.

Within the past month a Chinese man presenting himself at this port for admission, claiming Hawaiian birth, confessed to me that he had purchased his Hawaiian birth paper from a man in China and had paid for it 89o Mexican dollars. No doubt many such cases are perpetrated in China, but the unsuspecting victim is invariably returned to his native land very much wiser from his experience.

We have made mistakes here, of course, but I am unprepared to state that Mr. Curry has been quilty of fraud as intimated by Mr. Tong Kau.

Tong Kau does Mr. Richard L. Halsey an injustice in the remark, " X X Mr. Halsey is a good man, but he believe whatever the Chinese Inspector says X X " I consider Mr. Halsey a man above reproach and when this station is in his charge, during my absence, I am easy in the knowledge that the work will be carefully and honestly conducted.

In conclusion, I am confident that the two boys in question, Chung Chock Hung and Chung Chee Hung, were rightfully admitted to this port, being minor sons of a domiciled Chinese merchant and

that Mr. Curry was acting honestly and within his rights in recommending to Mr. Halsey, the then Acting Inspector in Charge, that they be admitted and that Mr. Halsey rightfully approved the recommendation.

I have taken thus long in making my report owing to two principal reasons, the first one being my absence from Honolulu on registration work and the second one, that I wanted to be sure of my ground before reporting. I therefore hope the Bureau may overlook the length of time which has elapsed since the matter was placed in my hands.

Respectfully submitted.

Inspector in Charge.

B.

COPY.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

111

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

February 5, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 23 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Mr. R. C. Brown,

Inspector in Charge,

Dear Sir:

On the 18th of August, I sent a letter to the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, D. C. explaining the matter of the landing of two Chinese boys, Chun Chock Hung and Chun Chee Hung, supposed to be sons of a local merchant in this port, on August 3, 1908. On account of some doubt as to the evidence produced in establishing the right of landing the two boys, I undertook to investigate the case. I have referred the matter in the letter August 18th to the Washington authorities, which have turned the matter over to you. You have instructed me to investigate the case for you. I beg now to report that in my investigation, I have found the evidence produced for the landing of the boys doubtful, but I am not able in any way to find out whether the two boys are real sons of the merchant and I accompany with you asked Mr. Young Chan Chew and Mr. Lai Duck, two Chinese merchants, they said dident know because came from different part of China. However, comparing the facial likenesses of the two boys with the merchant, I found that one of the boys resembles the merchant, but the other does not resemble at all. What I am most suspicious of is the way that

the boys were landed. On August 1st, when you was still in the office, Chinese inspector was finished examining the two applicants but did not decide whether they can land or not, the evidence of the two boys were not submitted to the inspection to you, because he know you will leave this city next day. On the following Monday August 3, 1908, you having left the city, the boys were landed without any question. You have asked me to locate a certain man by the name of "Ng Chick". In such an investigation, I found great difficulty because there are two words in Chinese which have the same sound of Ng, viz: (Here are Chinese characters representing the two different sounds) and Chick, viz: (Here are more characters). At any rate I have not been able to locate the said Ng Chick.

I remain, your obiedient servant,

(signed) Tong Kau.

Chinese Interpreter.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
HONOLULU, T. H.

December /8, 1908.

3/8/9

Commissioner-General of Immigration.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With further reference to Bureau letter 52111/1, of September 4, 1908, in re interpreter Tong Kau's suspicions of inspector George S. Curry, I can only say, at this time, that the matter is being investigated and report will be made at the earliest possible date. The investigation is necessarily slow, but I want to thoroughly go into every source of information that will throw any light on the subject and hope the Bureau will not consider me negligent if the report should not be forthcoming within the usual time for replies from this station.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

B. 12/31 Ans

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Inspector in Charge.
(Makawao, Maui, T. H.) PORT OF Honolulu, Hawaii.
September 21, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter (forwarded to me at this place) No. 52111/1 of September 4, 1908, enclosing copy of a letter received from Chinese Interpreter Tong Kau, in which he sets forth his suspicions that Inspector George S. Curry is engaged in some questionable practices.

I regret that the schedule, in the registration of Hawaiian born Chinese, will not permit of my being in Honolulu before November 30th, but as soon as the opportunity presents itself, as suggested by the Bureau, the matter will be thoroughly investigated and report made in the premises.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

OCT 12 1908

B.

52111/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

September 5,1908.

PERSONAL

60

Raymond C. Brown,

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter of the 4th instant transmitting copy of a letter received from your Chinese Interpreter in reference to Inspector Curry, the Bureau incloses a letter which relates to the same subject signed by Ng Chick, which should receive your attention when opportunity presents.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

FW/CAS

Incl . 5662.

52111/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington September 4,1908.

Raymond C. Brown,

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T.H.

Sir:

The Bureau incloses herewith a copy of a letter received from your Chinese Interpreter,Tong Kau,in which he sets forth his suspicions that Chinese Inspector George S. Curry is engaged in practices which if true should be found out and reported to the Bureau. You are,therefore, instructed to make a thorough investigation of the allegations made by the Interpreter as soon as the opportunity presents and report the result to the Bureau as soon thereafter as practicable.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner- General

FW/CAS

Incl. 5660

52 11
Geo A Currie

Honolulu, H. I. August 21, 1908

Hon. F. P. Sargent
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington D. C.

Dear sir:-

I will inform you that two Chinese boys arrived by the S. S. Chiyoda July 30, 1908, claimed that they are the minor sons of Chun Maw Bee the local merchant, but they are not the sons of Chun Maw Bee. the first day report the sons of Chun Maw Bee by Loo Joe, the Chinese interperter, to the boys alleged father's statement was no good so the boys was denied landing, afterward the boys alleged father heard about it and afraid the boys will return to China, then the alleged father went to Loo Joe's residence, and made an arrangement with Loo Joe to see the Chinese inspector Currie to release the boys if, than the alleged father willing to pay to Loo Joe and Currie two hundred dollars for the trouble. The next day the Chinese inspector

SEP 4 1908

Currie did release both of the boys landed, it was on the 3rd of August, 1908. Now the thing was spread all over Chinese-town, and said that if any one who denied landing by the Chinese inspector Currie, than you can go and arrange Lee Joe for a sum of money, Lee Joe will be responsible to land anyone without question.

I should write to Mr. R. C. Brown the inspector in charge, owing Mr Brown was away from city to registration of the Hawaiian Chinese Birth certificate, but I will let him know about it as soon as he return, anything that you like to know any further, you can write and inquire from that two boys, I am sure that the boys will tell you the whole story.

Your obedience servent

Ng Chick

41531
46463

53111/1

Honolulu, T. H. August 7th. 1908

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

14489

Dear sir:-

Of late, I suspect that there must be some thing wrong with the Chinese Inspector of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii. (Geo. S. Curry) Last year two ago, I caught a Chinaman name Wong Kook Yee, attempting to enter the United States under a false certificate of Hawaiian Birth. I immediately reported the matter to the Inspector in Charge, who consulted the U. S. District Attoney.

After investigation, the Grand Jury indicted one Wong Hon, and the case was brought before the U. S. District Court. When cross-examined, Wong Kook Yee confessed that he bought the certificate of Hawaiian Birth from Wong Hon, who had the audacity to guarantee the Wong Kook Yee safe arrival in San Francisco, then he will pay Wong Hon one hundred fifty dollars ($150.00). Wong Kook Yee also said that he, Wong Hon, made arrangement with the Chinese Inspector, but did not know the Inspector's name. He said that he was a white man. Accordingly Judge Dole imposed a fine of two hundred dollars ($200.00) on Wong Hon, and about ten to fourteen days imprisonment. From that time on, I look carefully into the business of the Inspector.

Last year a Chinaman about twenty five years old, claimed to be the minor son of a Honolulu merchant and was permitted to land in Honolulu. The applicant said that he was eighteen years of age, after his landing, a rumor was spread all over China town. It was to the effect that the applicant had paid one hundred dollars in bribery be-

fore he was permitted to land. I am not certain about the truth.

On August 1st. of this present month, there were two other Chinese, one is Chung Chock Hung by name, and the other is Chung Chee Hung, on board the S. S. China, Choosing Honolulu as their destination, These also claimed to be the minor sons of the above mentioned merchant Chung Chock Hung is about twenty one years of age, and Chung Chee Hung is seventeen years respectively. But one says he is eighteen years of age, and the other said fifteen. The statements of these two young men were said very different from each other, and his father's statements also entire differen .Inspector was finished examined the two applicant on Saturday of August 1st., but did not decide wether they can land or not, but the Inspector did not report the matter to the Inspector in Charge, Mr Brown, because he knew Mr Brown will go to the country the next day. On monday morning of August 3rd., the Inspector was permitted the two applicants were landed without asking any further questions, The reason why the Inspector did not report the matter to Mr Brown on Saturday, I presume that Mr Brown is very careful in reading over the statements.

I intend to report the above statements to Mr Brown, but unfortunately he is out in the country, and he is very busy issuing the Certificates of Hawaiian Birth of the Chinese children.

Therefore, I send you a copy of these statements, and would respectfully to ask your openion about the matter, wether or not it is just to permet the two applicants to land, Judging from this statements of the applicants, I am a little inclined that some crooked business must have been transacted.

Concerning this matter, I would say that Mr Halsey is a good man, but he believe whatever theChinese Inspector says. If you mind to

investigate this matter, I would rather you write personally to Mr Brown.

Your obedient servant

Tong Kai
Chinese Secretary

August 3rd, 1908.

Cases of
CHUNG CHEE HUNG
CHUNG CHOOK HUNG
Minor sons of merchant.

DICISION:

From past investigations and from personal knowledge it is believed that the mercantile status of Chung Mow Beu is well established, and I entertain no doubt upon that point.

There are several and material discrepancies between the statements of applicants and Chung Mow Beu, alleged father, and they are such as to throw doubt upon the bona fides of the case. Upon examination, physically, of applicants their father, and the brother who came here a year ago, there is noticed a marked similarity in their features, especially their ears being of peculiar shape, and all resembling one another.

I am of the opinion that upon an appeal the Department would land applicants. While I am not thoroughly satisfied with the proofs in this case, I believe the weight of evidence is in favor of applicants, and in view of all of the foregoing I recommend their admission, they having established, to a reasonable certainty, their status as the minor sons of a domiciled Chinese merchant.

Geo. S. Curry

Chinese Inspector, and
Act'g Immg't.Inspector.

Approved:

Richard L. Halsey.

Acting Inspector in Charge.

GSC.

July 31, 1908.

Case of CHUNG CHEE HUNG, ex S/S CHINA, July 31, 1908, Chinese person, claims to be minor son of domiciled merchant.

Geo. S. Curry, Chinese Incpector
Tong Kau, Chinese Interpreter.

Applicant, sworn, testifies:

Q What is your name? A. Chung Chee Hung. 鍾奇雄
Q Have you any other name? A. That is all the name I have.
Q Are you married? A. No.
Q How old are you? A. 18 years old.
Q Give me the date of your birth? A. May 1, don't know the year.
Q Were you 18 years old last May, or will you be 18 years old next May? A. 18 years old last May.
Q May 1st, Chinese count, or May 1, American count? A. Chinese count.
Q Have you ever been in the Hawaiian Islands or the United States before? A. No.
Q Where have you been living in China? A. Yuen Hung, Seak Kee, China.
Q Is that where you were born? A. Yes.
Q What have you been doing there? A. I have been a merchant.
Q Own your own business? A. Business belongs to my grand-father.
Q What kind of business? A. Merchandise and butcher business.
Q And what kind of work have you been doing? A. Salesman.
Q What right have you to be landed here, do you know? A. I do not know.
Q Did you bring any papers here with you? A. Yes.
(Present affidavits with pictures attached, that applicant is minor son of domiciled Chinese merchant).
Q Where did you get those papers? A. My father sent them to me.
Q Well, your father is in China, is he not? A. No, he is in the Hawaiian Islands.
Q How long has he lived in the Hawaiian Islands? A. I do not know, it is more than ten years.
Q When and where did you last see your father? A. In Yuen Hung villag China, I do not know how long it has been since I have seen him, I was a small boy.
Q Has your village any other name besides Yuen Hung? A. Also called Yuen San Jai.
Q Have you ever seen your father? A. Yes, perhaps when a small baby.
Q Then you would not know him again if you should see him? A. No.
Q Have never seen a picture of your father? A. I have seen his pictur
Q But you don't know whether it is his picture or not, because you have never seen him to remember? A. That is right.
Q Your picture is attached to this paper, and whose is the other picture? A. My father.
Q If you are landed here what are you going to do? A. My father called me to come here and help him in his business.
Q What is his business? A. He is a merchant.
Q Do you know the name of his store ? A. No.

July 31, 1908.

Case of Chung Chee Hung:

Applicant Continued.

Q If you do not know the name of his store, how can you write letters to him? A. The name is Sung Mow.
Q What is the name of your father? A. CHUNG MOW BEU.
Q What is his married name? A. That is his married name.
Q Then what is his real name? A. The same thing.
Q Are you the own blood son of CHUNG MOW BEU? A. yes.
Q If you are the wn real son of this man, I want you to give me his real name? A. His real name is Chung Dai Yun.
Q How many brothers and sisters have you? A. I have two brothers, no sisters.
Q Give me their names and ages? A.
CHUNG KUM SHUEN, aged 20.
CHUNG CHUCK HUNG, aged 15.
Q Where are your two brothers? A. My older brother is in Honolulu, and my younger brother is coming here with me now.
Q Has your younger brother ever been here before? A. No.
Q What has younger brother been doing in China? A. At the same store with me.
Q What is the name of your mother? A. LOO SHE.
Q What village does she come from? A. Yuen San Jai, the same village as mine.
Q Is Loo She the first, 2nd, third or fourth wife of Chung Mow Beu? A. 1st wife.
Q What is the name of his second wife? A. He has not a second wife.
Q Is Loo She the only wife your father ever had? A. yes.
Q Is Loo She living or dead? A. She is living.
Q And where is she living? A. Yuen San Jai, China.
Q Has she ever been in the Hawaiian Islands? A. No.
Q How many brohters and sisters has your father? A. One brother, and one sister.
Q Give me their names? A. CHUNG MOW ON, brother.
CHUNG TIM, sister.
Q Where is Chung Mow On? A. He is in the same store where I worked in China in Yuen San Jai.
Q And where is this sister? A. Yuen San Jai, she is married to Loo Guin Cheng.
Q Where is Loo Guin Cheng? A. He is in Yuen San Jai.
Q What is the name of your father's father? A. Chung Yee Bow.
Q What is that, married or real name? A. I Only know the name of Chung Yee Bow, do not know whether real or married name.
Q Is he living or dead? A. He is living.
Q What is the name of your father's mother? A. Wong She.
Q Is she living or dead ? A. She is living.

July 31, 1908.

Case of CHUNG CHEE HUNG, applicant continued.

Q Are your mother's parents living? A. They are dead.
Q How many brothers and sisters has your mother? A. None.
Q You are sure about that? A. Yes, I am sure.
Q Was your first brother born in the Hawaiian Islands? A. No, born in China.
Q When did he come to the Hawaiian Islands? A. He came here last year.
Q Was it six months ago he left China? A. I do not know.
Q Did he come here a year before you left China? A. Only a few months. ago I don't remember.
Q Was it Spring time, fall time, winter time, or summer time that he left China? A. I don't know.
Q What did this brother do in China before he came here? A. He worked in the same store where I worked.
Q Did you and your younger brother try to come with him at that time? A. Yes, we came together to Hong Kong, but the younger brother did not come to Hong Kong, and I was refused by the Doctor.
Q After you were refused by the Doctor did you stay in Hong Kong, or did you return to your home town? A. I went back to my home.
Q When was it you went to Hong Kong and when was it you returned home again? A. I do not remember.
Q Was it warm weather or cold weather? by that I mean was it summer or winter time? A. I don't remember.
Q Had you ever made a long a journey away from your home town as when you went to Hong Kong that time? A. No.
Q Longest journey you had ever made in your life before? A. Yes.
Q And you can't tell me when you left your home town, and when you returned there? A. I can't tell.
Q How long did it take you to go from your native village to Hong Kong? A. One day.
Q You say one day? Was it one full day 24 hours? A. No.
Q How many hours was it ? A. I don't know.
Q More than one hour? A. One day.
Q What time in the morning did you leave your home? A. Early morning.
Q Reach Hong Kong in the afternoon of the same day? A. In the evening of the same day.
Q Did you come alone, or did your younger brother come with you. A. He came with me.
Q How did you travel, ride in carriage, train, on foot or in a boat? A. Boat.
Q Steam boat, sail boat, or row boat? A. Boat towed by launch.
Q Have you got letters with you from your father? A. No, sent letters to my grand-father.
Q How old is your grand-father? A. I don't know.
Q Can you give me any idea of about what his age is? A. Between 60 and 70.

July 31, 1908.

Case of CHUNG CHEE HUNG:

Applicant continued:

Q Are you the blood or adopted son of Chung Mow Bey? A. Real son.
Q Who do you know who is living in the Hawaiian Islands? A. My brother, Chung Kum Shuen, I do not know anyone else.
Q You do not know anyone alse who is now living in the Hawaiian Islands, is that right? A. perhaps some know me, but I do not know anyone.

陳敘垣

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 31st day of July, A. D. 1908.

Geo. S. Curry.
Chinese Inspector, and
Act'g Immg't Inspcetor.

The foregoing testimony has been translated to the affiant by me, and before signing he has acknowledged that is is a correct record and that he fully understood the same.

Tong Kau
Chinese Interpreter.

NOTE:
Before commencement of examination of applicant he stated he did not wish counsel and interpreter present during the hearing in his case.

Geo. S. Curry.
Chinese Inspceter.

GSC..

Case of Chung Chee Hung.

Applicant recalled and sworn.

Q You have testified that you travelled from your home to Hong Kong in a boat which was towed by a steam boat, - did you travel all of the way to Hong Kong, direct in that manner? A. yes.
Q You Went direct on the same boat, did not transfer to another boat part way? A. No.
Q And you left early in the morning, and got to Hong Kong when? A. In the evening.
Q After darkness had fallen? A. yes, very nearly dark.
Q Did you and your brohter Chung Chock Hung travel together? A. Yes.
Q On the way to Hong Kong at Macau? A. Direct went to Hong Kong.
Q Did you stop at Macau? A. No.
Q I want to ask you again, has your mother any brothers or sisters? A. No.
Q Your mother's father or mother living? A. Both of them are dead.
Q How far is their houe from your house in China? A. About 30 houses away.
Q How long ago did they die? A. I don't know.
Q Did you ever see them when they were living? A. No.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 31st day of July, A D. 1908.

Geo. S. Curry

Chinese Inspector, and
Act'g Immg't. Inspector.

The foregoing testimony has been translated to the affiant by me, and before signing he has acknowledged that it is a correct record and that he fully understood the same.

Tong Kau.

Chinese Interpreter.

GSC.

July 31, 1908.

Case of CHUNG CHOOK HUNG, ex S/S China, July 31,1908, Chinese person, claims to be minor son of merchant.
PRESENTS: Affidavits with picture attached, that he is minor son of merchant.

Geo S. Curry, Chinese Inspector.
Tong Kau, Chinese Interpreter.

Applicant, sworn, testifies:

Q What is your name? A. Chung Chook Hung. 陳朱卓行
Q Hav you any other name whatever? A. No.
Q How old are you? A. 15.
Q Give me the date of your bith? - month, day and year? A. May 13, Kwong Sui 29 (1903)
Q Have you ever been to the Hawaiian Islands before? A. No.
Q Where have you been living in China? A. Yuen Hung village, Seak Kee, China.
Q Has Yuen Hung Village any other name whatever? A. No,
Q Are you sure that Yuen Hung village has no other name? A. Yes, called Yuen San Jai.
Q What have you been doing in China? A. Merchant, working in my grand-father's store.
Q What kind of business? A. Merchandise.
Q Where is the store? A. Yuen Hung.
Q Is that where you were born? A. Yuen Hung.
Q What is the name of your mother? LOO SHE.
Q What village does she come from? A. Yuen San Jai.
Q How many brothers and sisters has your mother? A. She has one brother.
Q What is his name? A. Loo Lai Shu.
Q Where is he living? A. Yuen Hung village.
Q How far from your house in China? A. Very close.
Q Your family, and his family friendly and visit each other? A. Yes.
Q How many houses apart? About 10 to 20.
Q He is living in China now is he? A. Yes.
Q What is the name of your father? A. Chung Mow Beu.
Q What is the real name? A. I do not know.
Q Are you the real own blood son, pr the adopted son of Chung Mow Beu? A. Yes.
Q How is it then you do not know your father's real name? A. I do not know.
Q Are your mother's father and mother living? A. Her father is living, her mother is dead.
Q What is the name of your grand-father, mother 's side, who is living, A. Loo - forgot his name.
Q He is living where? A. IN Yuen San Jai, in his house.
Q Is that also close to your house ? A. Yes.
Q How many houses away? A. Six or seven houses.
Q And do you visit his house, and he visit your house? A. Yes, very often.

Case of CHUNG CHOOK HUNG.

Applicant continued.

Q Are your father's father and mother living? A. Yes, both of them are living.
Q What is the name of your grand-father, father's side? A. Chung Yee Bow.
Q What is the name of yourgrand-mother- father's side? A. Wong She.
Q You lived in the same house with them, or in a different house? A. Lived together in the same house.
Q How many brothers and sisters has your father? A. My father has one brother and one sister.
Q G ive me their names and where they are living, A. Chung Mow On, brother of my father, Yuen San Jai, China. Sister is named Chung Tim, living in Yuen Sun Jai, married to Loo Guin Cheng.
Q How many times has your father been married? A. Only once.
Q Then Loo She your mother is the only wife your father has ever had? A. Yes.
Q Where is your father? A. He is in the Hawaiian Islands.
Q What does he do here? A. He is a merchant.
Q What is the name of his store? A. Sung Mow.
Q Have you ever seen your father? A. No.
Q Have you ever seen a picture of him? A. Yes.
Q The picture attached to the papers you present? A. Yes.
Q But you do not know whether that is a picture of your father or not, because you never saw him? A. No, that is my father all right.
Q How do you know it is a picture of your father, you never saw him yourself? A. He wrote a letter and send the picture to my grand-father.
Q How many brother and sisters have you? A. I have two brothers.
Q Give me their names and tell me where they are? A.
CHUNG KUM Shuen, Honolulu, aged 20.
Chung Chee Hung, coming here with me, Aged 18.
Q Your brohter Chung Kum Sheum born here? A. No.
Q When did he come here? A. Last year.
Q In what month did he come here? A. May Chinese count, 1st year.
Q Did yougo to Hong Kong with him at that time? and attempt to come with him? A. No.
Q Did your brother Chung Chee Hung come to Hong with him at that time, and attempt to come with him? A. No.
Q Have either your brother Chung Chee Hung, or yourself ever attempted to come here before ? A. No.

Case of CHUNG CHOOK HUNG:

APPLICANT CONTINUED.

Q When you were in China yourself, and your brother Chung Chee Hung worked in your grand-father's store all of the time? A. Yes.
Q Worked together and slept in the same house? A. yes.
Q Were either yourself, or your brother Chung Chee Hung away from home before you started to come here this time? A. This is the first time for both of us.
Q At what time in the morning did you start to go to Hong Kong? A. Left early in the morning.
Q And at what time did you reach Hong Kong? A. Two O'clock in the afternoon.
Q And how did you travel? A. We started from Seak Kee in a sailing boat, towing us to Macau, and then we transfered to a steamer to Hong Kong.
Q And you left home early in the morning, and arrived at Hong Kong at 2o'clock in the afternoon.
Q And did you and your brother Chung Chee Hung travel together A. Yes.
Q Do you know anyone who is living in the Hawaiian Islands.?
A. My brother Chung Kum Shuen, only know him.
Q Don't know anyone alse who is living here? A. No.

陳卓行

Subscribed ans sworn to before me,
this 31st day of July, A. D. 1908.

Geo. S. Curry.
Chinese Inspcetor, and
Act'g Immg't Inspecter.

The foregoing testimony has been translated to the affiant by me, and before signing he has acknowledged that it is a correct record and that he fully understood the same.

Tong Kau.
Chinese Interpreter.

GSC.

Cases of CHUNG CHEE HUNG
AND CHUNG CHOOK HUNG:

August 1, 1908.

Alleged father, sworn, testifies:

陳茂棟

Q What is your name? A. CHUNG MOW BEU.
Q It that your married name? A. Yes.
Q What is your real name? A. CHUNG DAI YUE.
Q How old are you ? A. 47.
Q When did you first come to the Hawaiian Islands? A. I first came here Kwong Sui 21.
Q Have you ever been back to China since you first came here? A. No.
Q What is your business? A. Merchant, have a merchandise and butcher shop, corner Hotel and Maunakea Streets, Honolulu.
Q Is that your own store? A. My own business.
Q How long have you had that store there? A I have been at that place about four years.
Q Do you devote your entire time and attention to this business? A. Yes.
Q I have been past your store a good many times in the past year, and it is very selden that I have seen you in the store? A. Well, most of the time I am in the store, but sometimes I go outside to buy goods.
Q Buy what kinds of goods outside? A. Bug pigs, and merchandise also.
Q What is the name of your native village in China? A. YUEN SAN JAI, Seak Kee, China.
Q Has this village any other name? A. Yes, also called Yuen Hung.
Q What is the name of your wife? A. Loo She.
Q How many times have you been married? A. Only once.
Q What village does your wife come from? A. The same village.
Q Are her parents living or dead? A. Both of them are dead.
Q How long ago did they die? A. Long ago.
Q Did they die while you were in China? A? Yes, both died before I came here.
Q Who was who died, her adopted parents, or her real parents? A. Her real parents.
Q Did she have any adopted parents? A. No.
Q Where did they live in China? A. Yuen San Jai.
Q Near your house or far away? A. Very close to my house, only two or three houses away.
Q Are your mother and father living? A. Yes.
Q Give me their names? A. My father is Chung Yee Bo, and my mother Wong She.
Q And where are they living now? A. In Yuen San Jai?
Q How many brothers and sisters has your wife? A. She has three brothers.
Q All of them living? A. Yes.
Q Where are they living? A. In my village.
Q Give me their names? A. LOO HO CHOI, married name LOO LAI SHUE.
LOO CHUP, married name LOO HUIN SHE.
LOO NG BUNG, married name LOO YOOK SHIN.
Q Give me the names of your wife's parents. A. I forget both, because they died long before I married.

August 1, 1908.

Cases of CHUNG CHEE HUNG
and CHUNG CHOOK HUNG:

Alleged father continued:

Q How many brothers and sisters have you? A. I have one brother and one sister.
Q Give me their names and tell me where they are? A.
Chung Dai On, married name Chung Mow On.
in Yuen San Jai, brother.
Chung Tim, sister, in Yuen San Jai, married to Mr. Loo Chin Cheng.
Q Have you ever been back to China since you first came here? A. No.
Q Have you any children? A. Yes, I have three boys, and no girls.
Q Give me names and ages of your boys, and where they live? A.
CHUNG KUM SHUEN, boy, aged 20, in Honolulu now.
CHUNG CHEE HUNG, boy, aged 18, coming here now.
CHUNG CHOOK HUNG, boy, aged 16, coming here now.
Q What is the date of the birth of CHUNG CHEE HUNG? A. I forget.
Q What is the date of the birth of Chung Chook Hung? A. Also I forget.
Q Where were these children born? A. Yuen San Jai, China.
Q Has your wife ever been in these Islands? A. No.
Q When did Chung Kum Shuen came here? A. He came here last year June, Chinese count.
Q And where is he now? A. Working in my store.
Q What have your other two children been doing in China? A. Both of them have been working in my father's store.
Q Are these children you have named, your own blood sons? A. Yes.
Q You have never seen your sons since you came here? A. No.
Q Have you ever seen any pictures of them? A. Yes.
Q Have you any pictures with you? A. No.
Q Where are these pictures which you have seen? A. I used those picture to put on affidavits.
Q What affidavits? A. I sent them to China to my sons.
Q How did you know the pictures attached to those affidavits were pictures of your sons? A. I wrote a letter to my father, and told him to send the pictures, and those are the pictures which he sent me.
Q Then the only means you have of identifying these children coming here now are these pictures your father sent you? A. Yes.

陳茂標

Subscribed ans worn to before me
this 1st day of August, A. D. 1908.

Geo. S. Curry.
Chinese Inspector and
Act'g Immg't. Inspector.

The foregoing testimony has been translated to the affiant by me, and before signing he has acknowledged that it is a correct record and that he fully understood the same.

Tong Kau
Chinese Interpreter.

GSC.

Case of CHUNG CHEE HUNG
and CHUNG CHOOK HUNG:

Witness, sworn, testifies:
Identified by TK 林邦

Q What is your name? A. Lum Bong.
Q Have you any other name? A. Lum Kee Sung.
Q How old are you? A. 47 years old.
Q When did you first come to the Hawaiian Islands? A. 25 years ago.
Q Have you ever been back to China since first coming? A. Yes 3times
Q When did you return here from China the last time? A. Returned here last time K.S.32 (190_), November, Korea.
Q what is the name of your native village in China? A. Seak Kee--- Yuen Hung.
Q Has Yuen Hung village any other name? A. Also called Yuen San Jai.
Q What is your business? A. I sell fish at the fish market.
Q You come here to be a witness for whom today? A. Mow Beu called me to come down here to be a witness for his two sons, Chung Chook Hung, and Chung Chee Hung.
Q What is Chung Mow Beu's business? A. He is a merchant, has store Sung Mow, merchandise store, and butcher shop, Hotel and Maunakea Streets, Honolulu.
Q How long have you known this man? A. Knew him since a small boy in China.
Q Did you know his family in China? A. Yes.
Q How far did you live from his house in China? A. As far as from here to Maakea Fish Market.
Q When you were in China the last time did you visit his family? A. Yes. were
Q When you in China last time, who was living in Chung Mow Beu's house in China? A. Three boys of his, his wife, his father and mother perhaps more that I did not see.
Q Are Chung Chee Hung and Chung Chook Hung the real own blood sons of Chung Mow Beu? A. Yes.
Q How do you know they are? A I asked Chung Mow Beu's father, and he told me so.
Q What is his name ? A. Chung Yee Bo.
Q Did anyone else ever tell you that? A. No.
Q Are any of those children of Chung Mow Beu' in the Hawaiian Islands now? A. Yes, Chung Kum Shuen is here, a son of Chung Mow Beu.

(Applicant is taken into detention quarters, and there showed two above named applicants, one of whom he says he knows, and the other not, the one whom he points out as knowing gives the proper name of witness, and recognize him. Applicant is first shown applicant who gives name of CHUNG CHEE HUNG, he immediately identifies him, and says that is Chung Chook Hung, and as stated above applicant identifies him. The other applicant does not recognize witness, and witness does not recognize him)

August 1, 1908.

Cases of CHUNG CHEE HUNG
and CHUNG CHOOK HUNG:

Witness, Lum Bong, continued.

Q I have just shown you several Chinese, did you recognize anyone?
A. Yes.
Q What is the name of the person you recognized? A. CHUNG CHOOK HUNG.
Q The son of Chung Mow Beu whom you have before mentioned? A. Yes.
Q Did you recognize any other Chinese person out there? A. No.
Q Did you see CHUNG CHEE HUNG out there? A. No.
Q If he had been out there would you have recognized him? A. If he had been there I could have recognized him because I saw him in China.
Q You know all three boys of Chung Mow Beu, and know them all equally well? A. Yes, but Chung Chee Hung only saw me two times.
Q But if you should see Chung Chee Hung today you would recognize him? A. Yes, I can.
Q When you were in China what were the three boys of Chung Mow Beu doing? A. Working in their grand-father's store, Chung Yee Bo.
Q Have you any further statement to make? A. No.

林邦

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 1st day of August, A. D. 1908.

Geo. S. Curry
Chinese Inspector and
Act'g Immg't. Inspcetor.

The foregoing testimony has been translated to the affiant by me, and before signing he has acknowledged that it is a correct record and that he fully understood the same.

Tong Kau.
Chinese Interpreter.

GSC.

August 1, 1908.

Cases of CHUNG CHEE HUNG
and CHUNG CHOOK HUNG.

Witness, sworn, testifies:
Idn.TK.

陳金滿

Q What is your name? A. Chung Kum Moon.
Q How old are you? A. 28.
Q When did you first come to the Hawaiian Islands? A. 1895.
Q Where were you born in China? A. Yuen Hung, Seak Kee, China.
Q Has Yuen Hung village any other name? A. Yuen San Jai.
Q Have you ever been back to China since you first came here? A. Yes.
Q When did you return here the last time? A. 3 years ago.
Q That would be 1905, what month, day, and steamer? A. November, Korea.
Q What is your business? A. Member of C.K.Chow Store.

Q You come here to be a witness for whom today? A. Come down to be a witness for Chung Chee Hung, and Chung Chook Hung.
Q Do you know them well? A. Yes.
Q Would you be able to recognize them if you should see them today? A. Yes.
Q Sure? A. Yes.
Q If they should come to this port and apply for admission, do you know what right they would have to be landed? A. Because they are the sons of a merchant, the father is a merchant.
Q What is the nam of their father? A. Chung Mow Beu.
Q The man sitting over there (indicating alleged father? A. Yes.
Q What does Chung Mow Beu do? A. He is proprietor of Sung Mow store, at corner of Hotel and Maunakea Streets, merchandise and butcher store.
Q How long have you known Chung Mow Beu? A. All of my life.
Q Where did you first know him? A. Yuen Hung, China.
Q How do you know that Chung Chee Hung, and Chung Chook Hung are the sons of Chung Mow Beu? A. I have asked their grand-mother.
Q And where did you see the grandmother: A. Yuen Hung, China.
Q Did anyone else ever tell you that they were the sons of Chung Mow Beu? A. Chung Mow Beu's family all told me so.
Q Did you see these two boys in China when you were there the last time? A. Yes.
Q And where were they living then, - in whose house? A. In Chung Mow Beu's family house.
Q Are Chung Mow Beu's father and mother in China? A. Yes, I saw them there.
Q And what is the name of the father? A. Chung Yee Bo.
Q And what is his business? A. Merchandise store, and butcher shop, Yuen Hung, China. (Witness is taken into detention quarters, and there shown a number of Chinese, recognizes applicants, gives proper names, and applicants recognize him, giving prper name)

Chung Kam Moon.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this first day of August, A.D.1908. Geo. S.Curry
Chinese & Act'g Immg't. Inspector.

The foregoing testimony has been translated to the affiant by me and before signing he has acknowledged that it is a correct record and that he fully understood the same. Tong Kau.
GSC. Chinese Interpreter.

August 1st, 1908.

Sons of Chung Mow Beu:

Witness, sworn, testifies:

Q What is you name. A. P.L.Auerbach.
Q How long have you lived in Honolulu? A. About 22 years - 24 years.
Q Do you know that man (showing picture of Chunf Mow Beu)? A. Yes sir.
Q How long have you known this man? A. About two years.
Q Do you know what his business is now? A. At the present, to the best of my belief he is a pork butcher.
Q Pork butcher, do you mean by that he works for someone or has a place of his own? A. I believe that he owns the place.
Q Where is this place? A. I think it is King and Maunakea Street, not sure about tje location but I know the store perfectly well.
Q Does this man spend all of his time in the store attending to business? A. That I could not state.
Q For all you know then, he might be outside working for some one else? A. Yes, for all I know, he might at present.
Q He used to buy liquors from you? A. Yes, from Peacock & Cp.

R. L. Auerbach.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 1st day of August, 1908.

Geo. S. Curry.
Chinese Inspector and
Act's Immg't. Inspector.

Read over and acknowledged by affiant
to be correct.

Geo. S. Curry.
Chinese Inspector.

APPOINTMENT—CHINESE INSPECTOR

14489

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

December 30, 1905.

Sir:

You are hereby appointed Chinese Inspector in the Immigration Service of this Department with compensation at the rate of two thousand dollars per ~~diem~~ annum, when employed at your official station, payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

When you are absent from your station engaged upon official business assigned you by competent authority, an additional compensation of three and fifty one-hundredths dollars per diem in lieu of subsistence, together with your actual and necessary traveling expenses exclusive of subsistence, will be paid from the appropriation against which legally chargeable.

You are also designated to act as Immigrant Inspector, without additional compensation.

This appointment will take effect January 1, 1906. ~~or as soon thereafter as you enter on duty at your official station.~~

Payment of the compensation authorized in this appointment is subject to taking the oath of office.

(By promotion from Stenographer and Typewriter at $1600 per annum, in accordance with civil-service certificate No. 531.)

Respectfully,

(Signed) V. H. Metcalf.
Secretary.

Mr. George S. Curry.

G. W. L.

Through the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

S
H

Department of Commerce and Labor,

Bureau of Immigration,

Washington.

ead administration of the service.

Respectfully December 14, 1905.

(Signed) F.P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General.

For Original of Above - See File 49,663/8

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir;

I have the honor to transmit herewith two letters from the Inspector in Charge at Honolulu, T.H., in which he recommends increase in compensation as follows:-

Inspector R.L. Halsey, from $5.00 to $6.00 per diem.

George S. Curry, promotion to Chinese Inspector at $6.00 per diem.

Chinese Interpreter Teng Kau, from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum.

The facts set forth in the communications of Inspector Bechtel are so complete that little additional comment is deemed necessary. It is a fact that two inspectors, each receiving $6.00 per diem, have been transferred from Honolulu, and one of them has since died, his position not having been filled. Upon the remainder of the official force at Honolulu has devolved the duty of carrying forward the work of the station in a proper manner, thereby necessitating increased efforts upon their part and a higher grade of service, which certainly appears to merit the claim of adequate compensation, especially in view of the extremely high cost of living in the Hawaiian Islands.

The conditions are extraordinary, and I urgently recommend that favorable action be had upon all of the threecases mentioned above, believing as I do that such action would be in the line of an economi-

cal administration of the service.

Respectfully

(Signed) F.P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General.

For Original of Above - See File 46,463/8

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

45,403.

September 26, 1905.

F. M. Rechtel,

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 7th instant, which was referred to the Secretary with favorable recommendation with regard to the promotion of George S. Curry to the position of Inspector, you are advised that the Secretary declines, upon the information presented, to grant the proposed increase in compensation. There is transmitted herewith, however, an appointment designating Stenographer and Typewriter George S. Curry to act as immigrant inspector and Chinese inspector, without additional compensation.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Inclosure 7839
ARG

Department of Commerce and Labor

46463-8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

September 25, 1905.

Sir:

In accordance with the Bureau's recommendation of the 23rd instant, Stenographer and Typewriter George S. Curry is hereby designated to act as immigrant inspector and Chinese inspector, without additional compensation.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray,
Assistant Secretary.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration.

H-S

46,462/8

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

September 23, 1905.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce & Labor.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, I regret to note that you have disapproved the recommendation for the advancement of Stenographer and Typewriter George S. Curry to the position of Immigrant Inspector, but as his services in that capacity are undoubtedly required at Honolulu, it is requested that he be designated to act as Immigrant and Chinese Inspector, without additional compensation.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

WDS

Department of Commerce and Labor

46463 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

September 22, 1905.

Sir:

Referring to letter of the 7th instant from the Inspector in Charge at Honolulu and to Bureau indorsement thereon of the 20th instant, the Department has to state that the proposed increase in compensation of Stenographer and Typewriter George S. Curry does not, upon the information presented, meet with its approval. Mr. Curry will be designated to act as immigrant inspector and Chinese inspector, without additional compensation, if such action is desired.

Respectfully,

Secretary.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration.

√H-B√

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

No. 46,463. August 18, 1904.

George F. Curry, (Through Commissioner of Immigration)
Stenographer and Typewriter, U.S.I.S.,
Ellis Island, N.Y.

Sir:

As requested in your letter of 17th instant, the Bureau forwards herewith Government transportation requests Nos. 3557, 3558 and 3559, covering railroad and steamer transportation and Pullman fare incident to traveling from New York to Honolulu in conformity with instructions heretofore issued to that end.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

(Inclosure #4619)
WVL

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 20694

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 17, 1904.

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Through Commissioner of Immigration,

New York, New York.

Sir:

Referring to your order #46463, dated August 15, 1904, transferring me from this station to Honolulu, T. H., I have the honor to request that you furnish me with railroad transportation, and sleeping car berth from New York to San Francisco, and steamship passage and berth from San Francisco, to Honolulu.

Yours respectfully,

Geo S Berry

Stenographer & Typewriter U.S.I.S.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

No. 46,463. August 15, 1904.

George S. Curry, (Through Commissioner of Immigration)
Stenographer and Typewriter, U.S.I.S.,
Ellis Island, N.Y.

Sir:

You are hereby relieved of duty at Ellis Island and instructed to proceed to Honolulu, T.H., which will hereafter be your official station. You will report to F. M. Bechtel, Inspector in Charge, for instructions and assignment to duty. Authority is hereby granted for the traveling and other expenses involved in this transfer.

Your letter of promotion has been forwarded to the Inspector in Charge at Honolulu and the increase in compensation will take effect upon your arrival at your new station.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

Approved:
(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray;

Assistant Secretary.

WVL

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

No. 46463. August 12, 1904.

F. M. Bechtel,

Inspector in Charge,

Honolulu, T. H.

Sir:

The Bureau forwards herewith appointment of George S. Curry of Pennsylvania to the position of Stenographer and Typewriter, by promotion from Ellis Island station.

His official station is designated to be Honolulu, T. H. and he will perform service under your jurisdiction.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Inclosure 4572

ARG

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Washington

No. 46,463. August 1, 1904.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to recommend an increase in the compensation of George S. Curry, stenographer and typewriter, from $1300 to $1600 per annum, payable from the appropriation "Expenses of Regulating Immigration."

It is proposed to transfer Mr. Curry from New York to Honolulu, and the increased cost ofliving at the latter place makes the advances rate of compensation just about equal to that which he now receives.

Respectfully,

(Signed) [illegible] P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

WVL

October 14. 1903:-

Appointed Stenographer &

Typewriter. Ellis Island. N. Y..

$1100 per Annum.

Memorandum from acct

Dunn

52114/1 PART I

No.52114/1.

January 16,1909.

Lawler, United States Attorney,
Los Angeles, California.

Immigrant Inspector Taylor cannot be sent to Southern California under thirty days from now. Please arrange postponement of Ham Hi case accordingly.

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

JSB

Commissioner-General.

ROII

Department of Commerce and Labor

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

No. 52114/1. January 14, 1909.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

The following telegram has been received from the United States Attorney at Los Angeles, California:

> "Nas United States versus Ham Hi, criminal set for trial February fifth. Sepcial Agent Richard Taylor and Interpreter Frank Tape indispensible witnesses. Will you please have them here?"

The case of Ham Hi involves the alleged fraudulent uttering of residence certificates to Chinese, and it is considered to be an important case. Instructions can readily be issued to Chinese Interpreter Frank H. Tape, but I beg to ask what arrangements can be made for the detail of Inspector Richard H. Taylor to Los Angeles on February 5th, as he is now otherwise engaged.

Wm J Keyes.
Commissioner-General.

JFC

Secy states Taylor cannot be had for 30 days

DJC per FHL 1/15/09.

No. 204
Ed. 5-4-08—500,000

114

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA WESTERN UNION

3WU CB C 41 Paid Govt

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan 13, 1909.

Commissioner of Immigration,

Department of Commerce Labor,

Washington, D. C.,

Has United States versus Ham Hi, criminal set for trial February fifth. Special Agent Richard Taylor and Interpreter Frank Tape indispensible witnesses. Will you please have them here?

Lawler,

United States Attorney.

822am, Jam 14, 1909.

Address?

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52114/1

January 11,1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, (File No. 143794/5), and in accordance with your request return herewith the communication from United States Attorney Lawler of Los Angeles, California, relating to the proposed immunity in the case of William Downey who was indicted upon the charge of smuggling Chinese laborers into the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.

Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney General.

AWP/CAS

Incl. 657.

G-R

52114
1

Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN 11 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

52114/1

January 6, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Some time since papers from the files of this Department were sent to the Department of Commerce and Labor relative to the proposed immunity in the case of William Downey. Will you not be good enough to have these papers returned, as the case is now completed, and they are needed to complete the official files.

Very respectfully,

Charles J. Bonaparte,
Attorney General.

JAN 9 - 1909

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 8 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JAN 2 - 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

G-JHR

Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 2 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

114

December 31, 1908.

143794-5

Hon. Oscar S. Straus,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am duly in receipt of your letters of the 29th instant, in reference to the case of Antonio Downey, and to the charges made by Professor Fernando Sanford of the Immigration Commission. I have noted carefully what you say in the premises, and have advised United States Lawler at Los Angeles that he is authorized, in his discretion, to dismiss the proceedings against Downey, and I have also advised him of the contents of your letter in regard to Professor Sanford's charges. Please accept my sincere thanks for your courtesy in the matter, and believe me to be, as ever,

Yours most truly,

Charles J. Bonaparte
Attorney General.

To the Chief Secretary.

INDEXED

1/2/09

This seems to be a closed incident now.

File

Atty.

December 29, 1908.

your letter of the 26th

Fernando Sanford, of the

82

has been engaged in smug-

a. The papers in the case

y Lawler, who states that he

founded, and, further, he

eby, who appears as making

charges against Chan Kiu Sing, and who was formerly an employe of the Department of Justice.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has no evidence implicating either one of these parties in the smuggling of Chinese or in the violation of any of the laws which it administers. With the exception of about ten days temporary employment of Chan Kiu Sing as interpreter in Los Angeles, it has had no official connection with either one of them.

What action the Immigration Commission may have taken in the matter is not known to this Department, as that Commission is entirely separate and distinct from the Immigration Service of this Department. Mr. McKeeby, to whom United States Attorney Lawler refers, I understand, was at one time employed by that Commission, and it was in his capacity as an employe of that Commission that he volunteered to secure certain information for Messr.

No. 204
Ed. 5-4-08—500,000

December 29, 1908.

S i r:

I return herewith the papers accompanying your letter of the 26th instant relating to the charges made by Prof. Fernando Sanford, of the Immigration Commission, that one Chan Kiu Sing has been engaged in smuggling Chinese laborers into southern California. 52036-382 The papers in the case were forwarded to you by United States Attorney Lawler, who states that he believes the charges against Chan Kiu Sing ill founded, and, further, he expresses lack of confidence in George L. McKeeby, who appears as making charges against Chan Kiu Sing, and who was formerly an employe of the Department of Justice.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has no evidence implicating either one of these parties in the smuggling of Chinese or in the violation of any of the laws which it administers. With the exception of about ten days temporary employment of Chan Kiu Sing as interpreter in Los Angeles, it has had no official connection with either one of them.

What action the Immigration Commission may have taken in the matter is not known to this Department, as that Commission is entirely separate and distinct from the Immigration Service of this Department. Mr. McKeeby, to whom United States Attorney Lawler refers, I understand, was at one time employed by that Commission, and it was in his capacity as an employe of that Commission that he volunteered to secure certain information for Messrs.

Nesbit and Hillyer, in Southern California last spring under the direction of Assistant Secretary Wheeler, who is also a member of the Immigration Commission. It was in this capacity that Mr. McKeeby was present at certain interviews taken by Messrs. Hillyer and Nesbit, and their connection with him went no further than this. They received this voluntary information for what it was worth in aiding this Department in the administration of the law. A portion of it they considered reliable, and employed it to advantage, the balance was considered so untrustworthy that they disregarded it entirely. All of this information that came through Mr. McKeeby was volunteered by him, and their connection with him was extremely limited.

It is apparent from the foregoing that this Department can assume no responsibility whatever for anything that is said or done by the agents of the Immigration Commission. That Commission is created by a special act of Congress for specific purposes, and is responsible alone to Congress, and, as this Department has no control over the Immigration Commission or its employes, the Department assumes no responsibilities for what may be done under the authority of that Commission.

As the entire correspondence herewith relates to the charges of the Immigration Commission against certain parties who are in no way connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor, I do not care to express any opinion or take any action in connection therewith, but suggest that the subject be referred to that Commission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,
Attorney-General.

117

December 29, 1908.

S i r :

The papers which you handed me concerning the case of Antonio Downey, under indictment for the smuggling of Chinese laborers into the United States and confined in jail in Los Angeles, California, awaiting trial, have been carefully considered. I note the conclusions to which United States Attorney Lawler arrives in his letter of November 28, 1908, as follows: "In view of the circumstances, and particularly of the request of the Department of Commerce and Labor, it does not seem to me imporper to dismiss the case, which course will be taken provided it meets with your approval."

The disposition of this case as above indicated will greatly subserve the interests of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The situation in Southern California with regard to the administration of the Chinese Exclusion Laws became somewhat involved, as indicated in the letter of the United States Attorney. That district was thoroughly investigated by Messrs. Nesbit and Hillyer of this Department, under the direction of Assistant Secretary Wheeler, who is also a member of the Immigration Commission. New officers have been recently placed in charge of the border of Southern California. Since this change, the smuggling of Chinese in large numbers, as described in the letter of the United States Attorney, has practically ceased, and I am greatly encouraged with the result. As an indication of this fact, I note that the number of arrivals of Chinese at the Mexican port of Ensenada - through which port come those crossing this border - has fallen off from an average of about twenty-five on each ship until on the last ship reported there was but nine.

In the course of operations leading up to this result the representatives of this Department who visited California obtained a considerable amount of information from Antonio Downey and others along the border, and the interest of the Department in his case is due entirely to this assistance rendered by him.

I shall appreciate your favorable consideration of his case and I trust that prompt action will be taken towards the dismissal thereof in accordance with the views of the United States Attorney.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney General of the United States.

G-JHR

Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

December 26, 1908.

Hon. Oscar S. Straus,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Straus:

In connection with the papers relative to proposed immunity in the Downing matter, which I handed you at the Cabinet meeting, I have received the enclosed communication from United States Attorney Lawler which I send for your consideration. I shall be glad if you will return me the papers when you have completed your use for them.

Yours very truly,

Charles J. Bonaparte,
Attorney General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington

December 24, 1908.

Memorandum for the Assistant Secretary:

The accompanying papers (a letter from the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, dated November 28, 1908, with enclosures) were handed to the Secretary by the Attorney General, for such comment and advice as he might wish to make. As the subject refers principally to the investigations that were made by Messrs. Nesbit and Hillyer under your directions, the Secretary wishes me to transmit the correspondence to you for your prompt consideration, and for the preparation of a reply to the Attorney General for his signature.

A. B. Nesbit
Private Secretary.

Department of Justice
Office of the

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Southern District of California

Los Angeles, November 28, 1908.

Attorney General,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

Yours of November 2, 1908 (143794-1) - enclosing copy of communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor recommending the dismissal of the case against Antonio Downey, indicted in this District upon a charge of smuggling Chinese laborers into the United States, as also yours of Noember 3,1908 (143794-2), with its enclosures, upon the same subject - duly received.

The case against Downey has given me no little concern, not because of any particular difficulties in the case itself, but by reason of the collateral complications which have arisen in connection therewith.

A number of months since, this office became convinced that an extensive scheme for the importation of Chinese laborers was being carried into effect, in which persons living in or about Los Angeles were implicated.

On several occasions automobiles loaded with Chinese were apprehended between Los Angeles and Santa Ana, the occupants arrested, and, pursuant to proceedings in that behalf, in which proof of entry from Mexico was made, ordered deported. These and other indications of wholesale smuggling caused me to notify the local Chinese Inspector in Charge that I intended writing you fully upon the subject, recommending a thorough investigation, to the end that responsibility for such conditions might be fixed. Such letter was prepared, but, before its transmission, Messrs. Nesbitt and Hillyer, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, called, advising me that they had just completed an investigation of the Immigration Service along the Mexican border, and the communication was not forwarded. The gentlemen named related what appeared to be a very serious condition of affairs, involving officers in the Immigration Service in questionable, if not criminal, practices, much of their information having been obtained from Antonio Downey.

In the course of their interview I was for the first time apprised of the fact that complaints had been sworn to by Professor Sanford before the United States Commissioner at San Diego, in this District, charging Apolonio and Pedro Gonzales with bringing and aiding in the bringing of Chinese laborers into the United States, and that the defendants were then under arrest.

Messrs. Nesbitt and Hillyer indicated an intention to file a complete report of their investigations and to furnish me with a copy thereof. They furnished me copy of report of their interview with Downey, at the same time assuring me that no promise of immunity had been made, and suggested that I interview him, which was done thereafter.

Not long after the departure of the last named gentlemen Mr. Richard K. Taylor, Special Agent of the Immigration Service, came to Los Angeles for the purpose of making a thorough investigation, and co-operating with this office with a view to presenting the facts to the Grand Jury. Taylor made a most thorough and exhaustive inquiry at the outset of which we both entertained strong inclinations favorable to Downey, but, in view of the facts developed, and after interviewing him further, came to the conclusion that he had been guilty of deliberate falsehood in his statements to Messrs. Nesbitt and Hillyer, as well as to ourselves. Taylor's investigation convicted me, as I think it convinced him, that at least one of the parties very largely interested, if not actively participating, in Chinese Smuggling, was Mr. George L. McKeeby, formerly Assistant United States Attorney in this District, who, since retiring from the office, has devoted himself almost exclusively to the defense of Chinese laborers in deportation proceedings, in which proceedings he has presented the usual manufactured defense that his clients were native born citizens; and we have been endeavoring, so far without success, to get some case in which one of his witnesses might be successfully prosecuted for perjury. In the course of this investigation, it came, for the first time, to my knowledge, that McKeeby had been employed in some capacity by Professors Jenks and Sanford, and had also been interviewed by Messrs. Nesbitt and Hillyer. Naturally, McKeeby has made the most of this apparent official recognition among the Chinese, and, I am advised, has openly boasted of his influence in Chinese matters with the Government.

As a result of Mr. Taylor's investigation, the facts were presented to the Grand Jury with a view to the indictment, among others, of Downey; but before doing this, and in order that we might be fully advised as to all of the circumstances and be perfectly sure as to the exact status of Downey, I wired the Department of Commerce and Labor, requesting that the report of Nesbitt and Hillyer be transmitted, which request was not complied with, and we proceeded to present the matter with the lights before us, with the result that indictments were returned against Downey and others.

Early in the months of October I had an extensive interview with Mr. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and also with Professor Sanford, at which the above facts were stated, Mr. Taylor being present at the interview with the latter.

As will be seen from the letter of Mr. Hillyer herewith inclosed there has been some lack of harmony and the almost necessary friction and misunderstanding arising out of the numerous inquiries and investigations by commissions, special officers and special agents, wherein jealousies between local immigration officers, and the natural desire of the Chinese

and their agents, attorneys and representatives to discredit the service, have each played an important part. Throughout it all I have endeavored (I hope, successfully) to keep this office free from any entanglements.

For Messrs. Nesbitt and Hillyer and for Mr. Taylor I have only commendation; they arrived on the ground after most of the confusion had been created, and met an exceedingly difficult situation in a most efficient manner. I wrote Mr. Hillyer from Fresno on the 11th of November copy of my letter, together with his reply, being herewith enclosed.

I believe that Antonio Downey is guilty of the offense charged against him, but I am also now convinced that he could not be convicted thereof in the fact of the showing he can made as to the source from which the government has derived at least some of its information, and because it would be practically impossible to keep from the jury, even if it were proper to do so, the circumstances under which he made his statements to the various officers who have interviewed him.

The Mr S. H. Garrett, attorney for Downey, copy of whose letter is enclosed in the communication of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to yourself, has offices with Mr. McKeeby, and while this circumstance of itself may not be of great weight, still, taken in connection with what we believe to be McKeeby's relation with the entire scheme, it may be a matter of some considerable consequence.

Mr. Taylor advised me that he would make full report of his investigation to the Department of Commerce and Labor. Those reports should show the prevarications of Downey. For the purposes of the records of this office, if there is to be a dismissal of the case, believing, as I do, that the man is thoroughly guilty, I would respectfully suggest that the record be made to show that the dismissal is at the request of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In view of the circumstances, and particularly of the request of the Department of Commerce and Labor, it does not seem to me improper to dismiss the case, which course will be taken provided it meets with your approval.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd) Oscar Lawlor.

Dict. O.L. United States Attorney.

Fresno, Cal., November 11, 1908.

C. R. Hillyer, Esq.,
Washington, D.C.
My dear Hillyer:

Your communication of October 27th, enclosing letter to the Attorney General from the acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, duly received, for which accept my sincere thanks.

I had an extensive and satisfactory interview with Mr.Wheeler at San Francisco in the early part of October, at which time I anticipated returning to Los Angeles in a very few days and writing you in reference to the Downey and other cases; however, through the critical illness of Hon. Ruben H. Lloyd, next in line ahead of me for the office of Grandmaster of Masons of California, I was unexpectedly required to assume the duties of that position, which at the present time happen to be quite extensive and arduous and necessitated my remaining in San Francisco ten days longer than I had expected. Immediately upon my return to Los Angeles I was required to attend to the presentation of the case of Respondent in an action brought to enjoin the sale of Los Angeles County Road Bonds, my argument in which was concluded yesterday in time to take the train for Fresno for the purpose of attending the Novermber Term of the Federal Court here. This I hope will explain my apparent dereliction and I trust you will assure Mr. Wheeler that the delay has been due to circumstances entirely beyond my control.

Not very long after the departure of yourself and Mr.Nesbitt, Mr. Taylor commenced local investigation of alleged violators of the Chinese Exclusion Law. I had previously interviewed Downey, and Mr. Taylor had several interviews with him, in the course of which it became very apparent to both of us that Downey had in his statements to yourself and Mr. Nesbitt been guilty of gross falsehoods. Mr. Taylor went to Mexico where he saw the parties accused by Downey with complicity with smuggling and on his return reported to me that conviction of the parties would be impossible, in his opinion. After thoroughly going over the matter with Mr. Taylor (report of the latter's labors having, I understand, been forwarded to Washington as he progressed) and advised him that you and Mr. Nesbitt had stated to me that no promise whatever had been made to Downey, except that in view of his making full and complete disclosure to the government, you would exercise your good offices in his behalf. We wired Washington requesting that your report (a copy of which you had stated would be furnished me) be forwarded in order that we might have before us all of the data and information secured by you as well as that secured by Mr. Taylor; that request was in effect declined, hence we were compelled to act according to our best judgment upon the information which we had at hand and with a full understanding that no promise of immunity had been made to Downey or any other person.

The matter was fully presented to the Grand Jury and we secured the attendance of the Gonzales from Mexico upon the assurance that

they would not be arrested en route, with the result that the Grand Jury reported the indictments of which you have already been advised.

In our personal interview the various phases of the situation were fully discussed, and, I think well understood. The apparent controversy existing between the Immigration Service and the Commission has, as we then agreed, unfortunately complicated matters. Professor Jenks called upon me sometime since with the statement that he could secure a confession from the Chinaman supposed to be the go-between in the Tuttle transaction if we would agree not to prosecute him. The Attorney General did not feel it advisable or desirable that testimony should be secured in any such manner and I fully agreed with him and so advised Professors Sanford and Jenks. At that time I called their attention to the conflict and stated that I would not permit my office to become involved therein.

Immediately after Downey was arrested he stated that nothing would be done with him because Professor Jenks would prevent prosecution. This assertion I fully believe to be unfounded and arises out of the apparent official sanction given to McKeeby and others actively interested against the Government in Chinese deportation cases. Professor Sanford stated to me that he believed McKeeby to be a crook, yet, he was employed, to a limited extent, and has acted as men of his character and calibre naturally would, that is, extensively advertised the fact of his official employment and gretly exaggerated it; and has also used this fact in an attempt to reflect upon my office and has thus added to the unpleasantness of the situation.

I am thoroughly convinced that Downey is guilty, not only of violation of law with which he stands charged, but of lying to you and every other government official with whom he has come in contact, and, under such circumstances, I felt that any possible consideration for information communicated by him, had wholly failed; consequently, understanding that no promises had been made, I felt that he should be indicted, and proceeded accordingly. I have been extremely doubtful of conviction, because not only would Downey himself be very likely to exaggerate the extent of the promises made him, but Professor Sanford stated to me in so many words that he had been promised immunity. I believe Professor Sanford misapprehends and misunderstands the situation and gave to the statement, made by you and Mr. Nesbitt, entirely too broad a signification. I have the highest opinion of both Professors named, but can not avoid feeling that a situation necessarily confused at best has been confounded through misdirected efforts.

I have not interviewed Mr. Taylor for several weeks. He assured me that he would call upon you and Mr. Nesbitt and explain fully the situation here as he found it. I shall probably hear in due course from the Attorney General in response to your communication of the 27th, and will be glad to explain to him my views in reference to the advisability of discontinuing the prosecution.

Professor Sanford showed me in San Francisco a memorandum unsigned, but of which he said you were the author, in which a statement to this effect appeared: "Lawlor is entitled to no credit for statements secured from Downey" or words to that effect. I of course did not interview or prosecute Downey with any other idea than of performing my official duty as I saw it and so stated to those present at the interview in San Francisco referred to. I also there asserted and here repeat that the language attributed to you was not intended to convey the impression in your opinion I had been inspired by any other motive. Mr. Taylor's labors have been fully made known to me and I would not be giving him his due if I failed to state that it has never been my fortune to observe a more painstaking, faithful and efficient officer.

Give my kindest regards to Mr. Nesbitt, and with best wishes to yourself and expression of my sincere appreciation of your proferred assistance, which certainly will be aviled of, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Oscar Lawler.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Bureau of Corporations.

Washington November 18,1908.

Hon. Oscar Lawler,

United States Attorney,

Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mr. Lawler:

I have your favor of the 11th instanct and am greatly pleased to hear from you. Nesbit and I, of course, felt some responsibility in Downey's case in view of the fact that he would not have made himself liable to arrest had it not been at our request. I have read with care all you say with regard to his case and fully realize the highly involved state in which the matter has finally landed. When you come to think of it what else could we expect? The Immigration Officers in San Diego, Mr. Nesbit and myself, the Immigration Commission and its somewhat nebulous agents, Mr. Taylor, an officer of this Department, and finally your own office, constituted enough elements to the problem to bring about all the misunderstanding and confusion that one could well desire. The only wonder to me is that you have preserved your good nature and that things are no worse than we find them at the present time.

With regard to Downey's guilt or innocence, it may be, as you say, that he has deceived us, but there is one element in the matter which I fear you have lost sight of, and that is that Nesbit and I spent the best part of a month along the border making as conscientious and detailed inquiry as we were able to. The result of all this work was that we came to the conclusion that Lerdo Gonzales was doing more smuggling than all the rest of the smugglers put together. It is, of course, possible for any man to be misled in a case like this, but we are as certain of it as we are of anything the corpus delicti of which we have not seen.

Mr. Nesbit was in to see me last week, He left this Department a month or two ago and is now National Bank Examiner of the district around Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He is very enthusiastic about his new work and while I do not envy him the change from law work to work of this nature I can not say the same about the increased compensation he is in receipt of. Nesbit asked to be remembered to you.

We feel sure that the Downey matter will receive your careful attention and that you will do what is in your power to ease our consciences with regard to him.

I congratulate you upon the exalted position to which you have been raised in the fraternity, and hoping I may be of some service to you, even if beyond the length of a cable tow, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) C. R. Hillyer

Special Attorney.

S.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52114/1.

November 14th, 1908.

Richard H. Taylor,

Immigrant Inspector, U. S. I. S.,

Washington, D. C.

S i r :

In response to your letter of September 16th, last, authority is hereby granted covering the following expenses which were necessarily incurred in connection with your investigations in the vicinity of San Diego, California:

Sept. 4, Eliza Gilbert, Carrizo, B.C., Mexico, for his services as interpreter in case of Lerdo Gonzales, fugitive from justice.....$2.00
Sept. 4, Eliza Gilbert, Carrizo, B.C., Mexico, for hire of double team and driver, Sept. 3-4, 1908, to drive from Carrizo, B.C., Mexico, to Valentin, Mexico, and return about 23 miles each way, for self and Inspector Engelcke to locate Lerdo Gonzales, fugitive from justice..... 6/25
Sept. 8, S. H. Kroff, 1328 E. Street, San Diego, Cal., for hire of automobile and services, to make trip from San Diego, Cal., to vicinity of Campo, Cal., for self and Inspector Engelcke and Stenographer, for the purpose of interviewing witnesses in the case of 12 Chinese, arrested in an automobile in the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., January 16, 1908, (about 54 miles each way)....30.00
Sept. 8, R. A. Romo, Valentin, Mexico, for his services as interpreter in case of Lerdo Gonzales et al, accused of conspiracy in connection with the illegal entry of 12 Chinese, arrested in the vicinity of San Diego, January 16th, 1908..... 2.00

The above expenditures are payable from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act".

Approved:
(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.
Assistant Secretary.

Respectfully,
(Signed) F. H. Larned.
Acting Commissioner-General.

rwn

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

November 5, 1908.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

see copy herein

Sir:

Adverting to my letter of September 16, 1908, wherein Bureau authority is requested covering payment of the four items of expense set forth therein, I have the honor to request a reply thereto, in order that I may prepare and submit voucher for my September account.

Respectfully,

Richard H. Taylor.
Immigrant Inspector.

30 cts auto
2 " trips

Voucher

Letter now in writing by Commissioner

Office of Inspector in Charge,

Los Angeles, Cal., September 16, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Department of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Authority is respectfully requested for the payment of the following items, chargeable to appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act:"

Sept. 4 - Eliza Gilbert, Carrizo, B.Q., Mexico, for services as Spanish Interpreter in case of Lerdo Gonzales, fugitive from justice - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $2.00

Sept. 4 - Eliza Gilbert, Carrizo, B.Q., Mexico, for hire of double team and driver, Sept. 3-4, 1908, to drive from Carrizo, B.Q., Mexico to Valentin, Mexico and return about 23 miles each way, for self and Inspector Engelcke to locate Lerdo Gonzales, fugitive from justice - $6.25

Sept. 8 - S. H. Kroff 1328 E. Street, San Diego, Cal., for hire of automobile and services, to make trip from San Diego, Cal., to vicinity of Campo, Cal., for self and Inspector Engelcke and Stenographer, for the purpose of interviewing witnesses in the case of 12 chinese arrested in an automobile in the vicinity of San Diego, Cal., January 16, 1908 (about 54 miles each way)$30.00

Sept. 8 - R. A. Romo, Valentin, Mexico, for services as Spanish Interpreter, in case of Lerdo Gonzales et al accused of conspiracy in connection with the illegal entry of 12 chinese arrested in the vicinity of San Diego January 16, last - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $2.00

The above charges were necessary and proper in view of the exigencies of the case.

Very respectfully,

CIVIL SERVICE DATA ENTERED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Immigrant Inspector.

G-R

52114

Office of the Attorney General.

Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

November 3, 1908.

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DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with enclosed communication from Mr. S. H. Garrett in regard to the case of Antonio Downey. This correspondence has been transmitted to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California to be considered in connection with the other correspondence in the matter.

Very respectfully,

Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney General.

NOV 7 1908
FORWARDED
NOV 5 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OVER

CRH

October 31, 1908.

Sir:

With regard to the case of Antonio Downey, under indictment for smuggling Chinese in the Southern District of California, concerning which I communicated with you on the 27th instant, I deem it my duty to enclose you a copy of a letter which I have received from S. H. Garrett, Esq., of Los Angeles, California, who has been appointed by the United States Judge to defend the said Downey. The facts contained in Mr. Garrett's letter are substantially true, the only exception I should take being to the statement that the representatives of this Department, Messrs. Nesbit and Hillyer, promised Downey immunity. They realized that it was not within their power to make any such promise, and therefore promised to use their good offices in securing Downey's release in case of his arrest.

I am fully cognizant of the facts in connection with this case, and in view of its urgent character I earnestly request that the Department of Justice act in the matter with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

OVER

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney-General.

(ONE enclosure)

CRH

October 31, 1908.

S. H. Garrett, Esq.,
Mason Opera House Building,
127 South Broadway,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I have just received your letter of the 23d instant, informing me that you had been appointed by Judge Wellborn to defend Antonio Downey.

It is true that Downey rendered this Department valuable services in connection with the investigation into the administration of the Chinese Exclusion Law. He made a confession under oath to Messrs. Hillyer and Nesbit, representing this Department. He was promised by them that they would use their good offices in protecting him from prosecution for the confessed violations of the law. It is, of course, impossible for the agents of this Department to go any further than this. No one is authorized to grant immunity from prosecution except the United States District Attorney.

In fulfillment of the promises made to Downey, this Department had addressed a communication to the Department of Justice, stating the facts in Downey's case and requesting that Downey be given favorable consideration. It is the purpose of this Department to do everything in its power to make good the promises made to Downey by Messrs. Nesbit and Hillyer.

I note with concern that his case cannot come up before January, 1909, and that his trial will be set for some time later in that year; that he has five people dependent upon him for their support, and that his case is a pathetic one demanding immediate action.

OVER

As already stated, this Department had already moved in the matter, but in

view of your letter another communication will be sent at once to the Department of Justice, urging prompt action.

A copy of the letter to the Attorney General is enclosed, and you are informed that a copy of it was transmitted to Mr. Lawler several days ago. I feel that action upon Downey's case may be expected very soon, and if there is anything that this Department can do further than I have indicated, please advise me.

Very respectfully,

Wm R. Wheeler

Acting Secretary.

(ONE enclosure)

OVER

G-M

Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

143794-1

November 2, 1908.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, recommending the dismissal of the case against one Antonio Downey, in the Southern District of California, under indictment for smuggling Chinese. Your letter has this day been referred to the United States Attorney for the above district, for his consideration and for such action as he may deem to be appropriate in view of all the circumstances of the case. He has also been directed to advise the Department of his action in the premises, and on receipt of his reply you will be advised as to the action which he deems to be appropriate.

OVER

Yours very truly,

Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney General.

October 27, 1908.

Sir:

With regard to the case of Antonio Downey under indictment for smuggling Chinese, in the Southern District of California, I desire to submit the following statement in order that you may know the attitude of the Department of Commerce and Labor towards the said Downey.

The principal evidence against him is his own confession of a violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law obtained by Messrs. Nesbit and Hillyer who were sent out by the Department of Commerce and Labor to look into the operation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the administration of which is reposed in this Department. Messrs. Hillyer and Nesbit learned of Downey's presence in Mexico and certain facts connected with his case. He was safely on the other side of the line in Mexico, when they sent for him paying all of his expenses from Calexico to Chino, approximately $30, in order that they might secure his statement. After a thorough inquiry into his relations with the other smugglers they felt certain he was but a tool in their hands in the smuggling operations with which he confessed to have been connected. It is the recollection of Messrs. Hillyer and Nesbit that they furnished

Attorney-General,
October 27, 1908.

a copy of Downey's statement to United States Attorney Lawler and informed him that Downey could be found at Chino whenever he was needed and that he would be willing to come to Los Angeles and render every assistance. Downey is but a young man in his early twenties and the Department feels that it would do little good to prosecute him at the expense of the real smugglers who have forced him forward as a scapegoat.

The mission of the representatives of this Department was to get information with regard to violation of the laws which it is the duty of this Department to enforce, and it was necessary to resort to the methods used in Downey's case in order to accomplish anything. Messrs. Hillyer and Nesbit promised Downey that they would use their good offices with the authorities in securing his immunity from prosecution, and in view of this promise and of the very material aid which Downey gave them in getting at the situation, this Department respectfully commends Downey's case to you for such consideration as you may be able to give it along the lines above indicated.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Acting Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney-General.

M.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

October 28, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of Bureau letter No. 52114/2, dated October 15, 1908, and initialled "A.W.P", acknowledging receipt of my report dated the 3d instant, relative to recent investigations in Southern California, and inclosing a memorandum made by Mr. C. R. Hillyer relative to the same subject.

In view of the many complications which have arisen relative to the criminal prosecutions resulting from the several investigations, and in view of the fact that these cases will not come to trial before possibly next February, I hope to be able to visit the Department personally between now and that time, in order that I may be fully instructed as to the Bureau's attitude in these cases.

In paragraph III of Mr. Hillyer's memorandum, the inference is conveyed that "Old Jim," or Lowe Tung, made a confession relative to the Chinese apprehended at Santa Ana, and referred to in my report. While I have always felt satisfied that Lowe Tung was one of the moving spirits connected with the automobile route via Santa Ana, and feel sure that the testimony

OVER

in the Button, et al. case will connect him directly with that matter, yet I would be glad to have a copy of Lowe Tung's confession relative thereto.

Respectfully,

Richard H. Dayton.
Immigrant Inspector.

OVER

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

52114/1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

October 15,1908.

Richard H. Taylor,

Immigrant Inspector,

San Diego, Cal.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your report, dated the 3rd instant, and accompsnying exhibits, and of your letter of the 6th instant reporting that under instructions of the Assistant Secretary you will remain in Southern California district for a sufficient length of time to assist Mr. Weddle in the work of re-organization.

There is inclosed for your information a copy of a memorandum prepared by Mr.Hillyer after he had been allowed to read your report. It will be necessary, of course, that such assurances as were given by Messrs. Hillyer and Nesbit shall be honored by the Department.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS

Incl. 2161.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

52114/1

IN REPLY REFER TO

No. .....

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

52114/1

October 6, 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGED

OCT 15 1908

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Adverting to my telegrams of October 3 and 5, respectively, I have the honor to advise the Bureau of verbal instructions given me by the Honorable Wm. R. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, directing me to remain in this district temporarily for the purpose of assisting Commissioner H. H. Weddle, in the work of re-organizing the Southern California district. This assignment will be completed with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully,

Richard H. Dayton
Immigrant Inspector.

OCT 12 1908

OVER

See Hellyer memo.

5211/4

Memorandum for Mr. Larned.

Having read the Taylor report on the pending cases in southern California, and having recently been on the ground and looked into these cases for the Department, I submit the following statement for consideration in connection with these cases:

I. With regard to the case against Antonio Downey, I think the Department will have to release him for the following reasons. The principal evidence against him is his own confession of a violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, which was obtained by Mr. Nesbit and myself, with the understanding that this Department would not prosecute him. He was safely on the other side of the line in Mexico when we sent for him, paying all his expenses from Calexico to Chino, approximately $30.00, in order that we might get his statement. After a through inquiry into his relations with Lerdo Gonzales and Inspector Canfield, we feel sure that he was but a tool in their hands in the smuggling operations with which he confessed to have been connected. The authorities in Los Angeles, therefore, deserve no credit for caputring him or getting his statement, as we provided District Attorney Lawler with a copy of his statement, and informed him that he could find Downey at Chino whenever he was needed.

Exception

OCT 12 1908

Downey is but a young man, in his early twenties, and we feel that it would do little good to prosecute him at the expense of the real smugglers who are, through Canfield, forcing him forward as a scapegoat. As a metter of law, it is very doubtful whether a court would sanction a conviction of Downey under the foregoing circumstances, and in fact I am of the opinion that a recitation of the methods employed by us to get Downey's statement by his attorney to any court in the land would be sufficient to let him go free.

I have read carefully Inspector Taylor's examination of Downey, and I find that he was unable to break down Downey's statement as given to us some

months previously, at a single point, although Taylor tried his utmost to do so.

II. With regard to William Gerald, we visited him in the Los Angeles jail, and obtained a confession of his smuggling operations, which have been very extensive. He stated that he had brought in by the water route over six hundred Chinamen, for which he had received a uniform price of $100 apiece. He gave us valuable data with regard to his confederates both in Mexico and in the United States, which data is at the disposal of the Government. Gerald is now in jail convicted of a smuggling expedition in which former Inspector Ballou captured his boat with Gerald and twelve Chinamen on board. We made no promises whatever to Gerald. His attorney advised him to talk to us on the ground that it could do him no harm, he being convicted and serving his sentence. In giving us the statement it is a fact, of course, that he hoped that his assistance to the Government might in some way mitigate his sentence, but personally I do not see how anything can be done, unless Mr. Wheeler takes the matter up with the Department of Justice, and uses Gerald in future prosecutions. Gerald was sentenced to two years in San Quentin prison, but he has been contesting his case for nearly that length of time, and his sentence has only about begun to run. If Gerald could be kept at the Los Angeles jail, and used there by the District Attorney in the prosecution of other cases, and the period occupied by his appeal allowed to be included as a part of his sentence, I think this would be the most that should be done for him. As I stated before, we are under no obligations to do anything for Gerald.

III. With regard to Old Jim, or Low Tong, we had an interview with him in Los Angeles, at which time he confessed to being a party to the smuggling of the Santa Ana bunch, referred to in Taylor's report. Gerald's statement is to the effect that upon the delivery of his cargoes of Chinamen at Los Angeles he collected his hundred dollars per head in gold from Old Jim; that for years

Old Jim has been the receiving end of extensive smuggling operations, and we are pretty sure that this statement is true. We made no promises to Old Jim, except that he would not be prosecuted for any offences which he confessed to us, and our promise in this respect carries very little weight, for the reason that he could hardly be prosecuted for offences confessed to under these circumstances. If old Jim can be captured and sent to the penitentiary, it will be a very proper proceedure on the part of the authorities, and the punishment will be well deserved by this Chinaman. As evidence of the operations of Old Jim we have in our possession a copy of a note, of which we have seen the original, signed by William Gerald, payable to Low Tong, (Old Jim) for $150, dated January 8, 1906, and witnessed by Chan Kiu Sing. This note is for money loaned to Gerald to pay for certain equipment to Gerald's boat, which he used in his smuggling operations. It may be noted in passing that Chan Kiu Sing, an applicant for appointment in the Immigration Service, is in our opinion, connected with this gang of smugglers. Old Jim only confessed to the one smuggling expedition above referred to, and he stoutly denied all other operations. In this we believe that he is lying, as we think that there are few individuals who have been connected with more smuggling than this Chinaman.

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IV. In prosecuting our mission our object was to get information, and this was the only way to get it, and I might state here that for months the Immigration officials and the District Attorney's office had been trying to get just such confessions as we secured from Downey, Gerald and Old Jim, and utterly failed to accomplish anything. The result of these statements has shed a flood of light upon conditions in Southern California, and they were obtained at a minimum cost of immunity, after very difficult and perservering work.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. Sheiger Oct 12/08,

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO
No. 52114/1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

October 3, 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 15 1908
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report relative to my investigation of the smuggling of Chinese into the United States through the Southern District of California from the adjacent territory of Mexico:

Pursuant to verbal instructions given me by the late Commissioner-General of Immigration, I came to Los Angeles, California, July 3, 1908, after completing other investigations in Texas and Arizona, and assumed charge of the several Chinese smuggling cases then pending in this district and have been engaged on work in connection therewith, together with other investigations covering which separate reports have already been submitted, since that time.

On July 1, 1908, Chinese Interpreter Frank H. Tape, was detailed to assist me in the work of the several investigations upon which I was engaged, and the services of that official were used until September 24, 1908, at which time he was instructed to proceed to Seattle, Washington, for duty in the latter district.

Immediately upon my arrival in Los Angeles, I conferred with the Honorable Oscar Lawler, United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, relative to the matters under investigation and all criminal features of the investigations, as well as subsequent court proceedings, have been conducted with the full knowledge and upon the advice of that official.

For the convenience of the reviewing authority, I have arranged the several cases resulting from this investigation in the order of the date upon which the initial proceedings were had, and submit herewith three volumes of testimony which will be referred to as the record throughout this report.

IV 3/1

IN THE MATTER OF THE TWELVE CHINESE APPREHENDED IN THE VICINITY OF OLIVENHEIM, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 16, 1908:

On January 16, 1908, twelve Chinese laborers were apprehended by Inspectors John Canfield, Edwin Farmer and Sanford Irwin, near Olivenheim, California, after they had illegally entered the United States from Mexico. These twelve Chinese were found concealed in a wagon which had been so arranged as to present the appearance of a load of hay. At the time said Chinese were apprehended, they were in charge of Pedro Gonzales, Apolonio Gonzales, and Guadalupe Moreno, and were being secretly conveyed from the vicinity of San Diego to Los Angeles. The twelve Chinese, together with Pedro Gonzales and Apolonio Gonzales, were taken to San Diego, California, where the

Chinese were subsequently tried before United States Commissioner Knowles, found to be Chinese laborers unlawfully in the United States and ordered deported, which order has since been carried into effect.

Complaints were sworn to before United States Commissioner Knowles charging Pedro Gonzales and Apolonio Gonzales with aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of the above mentioned twelve Chinese laborers, under section 11 of the Act approved July 5, 1884; said defendants were arraigned January 21, 1908, and held for the action of the federal grand jury, which body returned indictments against them June 5, 1908, said indictments are now pending against them.

On January 28, 1908, statements were secured from Pedro and Apolonio Gonzales by Inspector in Charge Emil Engelcke (ppl-18 Vol. 1 of the Record). By reference to these statements it will be seen that these two defendants attempted to claim that they accidently met the twelve Chinese on the road and were engaged to haul them to Los Angelss for the sum of $105 each and denied any previous knowledge in connection therewith. Similar statements were made by each of the said twelve Chinese at the time of their arrest.

On July 6, 1908, I examined Pedro Gonzales and Apolonio Gonzales (pp 1-11 & 12-18 Vol.1), at which time Pedro Gonzales admitted (p 21 Vol.1) that he and one Antonio Downey had hauled ten Chinese from the vicinity of San Diego to Santa Ana about December 23,last; that the Chinese were hauled in Antonio Downey's wagon; and

that he left the said ten Chinese at Santa Ana in the custody of Antonio Downey while he took Downey's wagon to Anaheim; that upon that occasion Antonio Downey hired him to accompany him upon said trip and that he, Downey, subsequently paid him $150 therefor; that a few days prior to January 14, last, Antonio Downey again engaged him to drive his wagon from Chino, California, to San Diego California, which he did, accompanied by Apolonio Gonzales (p 22 Vol. 1); that upon his arrival in San Diego he there met Antonio Downey who had gone there by train; that upon meeting Antonio Downey in San Diego, the latter informed him that he was to haul another load of Chinese; that Antonio Downey's wagon was taken to a corral in San Diego where they remained with it until the afternoon of January 15, at which time they drove to a point four or five miles east of San Diego where the twelve Chinese were loaded into the wagon in the presence of Guadalupe Moreno and a cousin of Antonio Downey's (subsequently identified as Capricio Valencia, p 30 Vol.1); that when he found that only Apolonio Gonzales was to accompany him, he sent word to Antonio Downey that if he did not meet him he would "throw all the Chinese away from the wagon because Antonio Downey said he would come with me with these Chinamen" (p 25 Vol.1); that at about ten o'clock the following morning Antonio Downey, Guadalupe Moreno and Downey's cousin drove out in a buggy and overtook the wagon, loaded with the Chinese, on the road; that Antonio Downey

left Guadalupe Moreno to assist him in taking the Chinese to Los Angeles; and that Downey and his cousin returned in the direction of San Diego (p 25 Vol. 1); that at that time he did not know Lerdo Gonzales or any one else in connection with the matter and had not talked with anyone except Antonio Downey; that about five months after his arrest Antonio Downey called upon him in the San Diego county jail and told him first to say that the Chinese belonged to a man named Ranier, and later told him to say that they belonged to Lerdo Gonzales; that he told Downey that he did not know either of these men and wanted to know how he could say that(pp 24-27 Vol.1). When questioned as to what disposition he was going to make of the twelve Chinese, Pedro Gonzales stated that Antonio Downey was to meet him at Whittier, California, and presumably take charge of them; that Antonio Downey gave him $10 for horse feed and to pay the expense (pp 28-29 Vol.1).

In his examination Apolonio Gonzales practically corroborates Pedro Gonzales in every detail and states that he was employed by Antonio Downey to accompany Pedro Gonzales to San Diego (p 32 Vol.1); that he did not know the nature of the work upon which he was to engage; and that he never hauled Chinese prior to the time of his arrest.

On July 16, 1908, I examined Antonio Downey in the office of the United States Attorney in Los Angeles (pp 40-58 Vol.1), at which

time he admitted that he and Pedro Gonzales had hauled ten Chinese, last December and stated that he had hauled these Chinese for Lerdo Gonzales, and that Lerdo Gonzales was with the ten Chinese at the time they were loaded into his wagon in the vicinity of San Diego, California, (p 41 Vol.1), which statement is flatly contradicted by his associate Pedro Gonzales who states that there was no one present except himself, Antonio Downey and some one whom he did not know at the time the said Chinese were loaded into the wagon (pp 21-59 Vol.1).

Antonio Downey admits hiring Pedro and Apolonio Gonzales to make the trip which resulted in the arrest of the latter two, as well as all the essential details of the transaction, but states that he was working for Lerdo Pedro Gonzales. He also admits driving out to where Pedro and Apolonio Gonzales had the twelve Chinese, the day after they left San Diego, in company with Capricio Valencia and Guadalupe Moreno; that upon that occasion he left Guadalupe Moreno with Pedro and Apolonio Gonzales to assisit in hauling the Chinese and that he and Capricio Valencia returned to San Diego and that they passed Inspector Canfield and two other men while on the road back. (p 47 Vol.1). When questioned as to whether or not he informed Lerdo Gonzales that he had seen Inspector Canfield and two others going in the direction of the twelve Chinese, he stated that he did not, although he claims to have met Lerdo Gonzales the night he returned and the following day before leaving for Mexico (p 47

Vol.1), and attempts to justify said actions by stating that he was half asleep when he passed Canfield, and that he did not recognize him at the time but was told by Capricio Valencia that it was Canfield (p 48 Vol.1). He stated that Lerdo Gonzales had told him that Inspector Canfield was his friend and that he, Canfield, would not arrest his Chinese, but failed to explain why Inspector Canfield had arrested the twelve Chinese in question, which he claims belonged to Lerdo Gonzales, in view of his statement concerning the latter's alleged relationship with Inspector Canfield.

Concerning the ten Chinese hauled from San Diego just before Christmas, Antonio Downey states that Lerdo Gonzales was present when the said Chinese were loaded into his wagon near San Diego; that he and Pedro Gonzales drove said ten Chinese to Santa Ana, where they remained with them until Lerdo Gonzales and an American came in an automobile; that the said ten Chinese were put into the automobile and taken away by the American; and that he, Downey, Lerdo and Pedro Gonzales proceeded to Los Angeles the following morning, coming in on an electric car (p 52 Vol.1). This statement, as previously shown, is flatly contradicted by Pedro Gonzales (pp 21-59 Vol.L). In connection with this I arranged for all the chauffeurs who were engaged in hauling Chinese last December to see Lerdo Gonzales and they each stated that he is not the Mexican who accompanied them on their several trips. Antonio Downey further

states that at the time the ten Chinese were loaded into the automobile, Lerdo Gonzales remained with Pedro Gonzales and himself until the following morning at which time the three went to Los Angeles from Santa Ana on an electric car, while, as before stated, Pedro Gonzales stattes that he was accompanied on that trip by Antonio Downey and not Lerdo Gonzales, that he, Antonio Downey, and the ten Chinese remained at Santa Ana and that he drove the wagon to Anaheim (pp 59-60 Vol.1). In my opinion there should be no question as to the truth of the statement made by Pedro Gonzales when taken in connection with other facts in the case. Antonio Downey further stated (p 53 Vol.1), that prior to the second trip, at which time the twelve Chinese were arrested, he had sold his wagon and team to Pexro Gonzales and that Pexro Gonzales had paid him $100 on account of said sale. This statement is also denied by Pedro Gonzales (p 61 Vol. 1); the latter states positively that he did not buy the wagon and that he did not give him one cent on account thereof; this witness admits having made such a statement at a prior examination and states that it was simply an understanding between Antonio Downey and himself that if he was caught that he would say that he had bought the wagon; that Downey first asked Apolonio to say that the latter refused to do so.

I left Los Angeles, California, September 2, 1908, at 2:05 P.M. and arrived in San Diego at 6:30 P.M. the same day. The following day I left San Diego at 9:18 A. M. and, accompanied by Inspector

Engelcke, went to Carrizo, Mexico, where we secured a team and drove to Tecate, Mexico, for the purpose of interviewing Lerdo Gonzales. On September 4, we met Lerdo Gonzales who accompanied us to Carrizo and there promised that he would produce two men who hauled the twelve Chinese from the vicinity of Ensenada to the vicinity of Carrizo before they crossed the line. Arrangements were made for Lerdo Gonzales to notify me through Inspector Chadney, at Campo, when and where his two witnesses could be interviewed. We returned to San Diego, California, at 6:30 P.M. September 5, and was later notified through Inspector Chadney to meet Lerdo Gonzales and his two witnesses at Balentin, Mexico. On September 7, accompanied by Inspector Engelcke and stenographer Charles T. Brede, I left San Diego and went to Campo where we remained during the night and the following day went to Balentin where I secured a statement from Joaquin Arguilez (pp 62-68 Vol.1) and Lerdo Gonzales (pp 69-79 Vol. 1). Joaquin Arguilez stated that, in company with his driver, Rafael Frederico, he went to Guadalupe, Mexico, for the purpose of getting a load of barley; that Frederico was driving his team and that he was following in a buckboard; that on January 10th he met twelve Chinese near Guadalupe; that the Chinese offered to pay him $5 each if he would haul them to Carrizo; that he instructed Frederico to haul the twelve Chinese and that he continued on to Ensenada; that he returned and overtook his wagon with the twelve Chinese in it

near Valle ras Palmas on January 13; that he accompanied his wagon with the twelve Chinese to the vicinity of Carrizo where he met two Mexicans, Capricio Valencia and an other man whom he did not know; that Capricio Valencia told him that the Chinese belonged to him, whereupon Capricio and the other man took charge of them. As evidence of this trip, affiant presented a bill from Eulogio Mero made out to Joaquin Arguilez for merchandise, dated January 11, 1908, and tax receipts dated January 10, 1908, also made out to himself (p 67 Vol.1). This witness informed me that he would be perfectly willing to go to Los Angeles and testify as to the part he took in hauling these twelve Chinese.

Lerdo Gonzales stated that he was in Los Angeles about last Christmas; that he went there for the purpose of buying a piece of ground; from Manuel Vazquez, who lives at La Puenta near Los Angeles, and presented a contract made at Tia Juana, December 10, between himself and Manuel Vazquez for the purchase of property in the colony of Tecate for four hundred dollars Mexican (p 70 Vol.1). Affiant further stated that upon the occasion of that visit to Los Angeles he met Pedro Gonzales, to whom he was introduced by Antonio Downey, and that he stopped at the same house with Antonio Downey while in Los Angeles at that time; that he had never known Apolonio Gonzales until he met him in the San Diego county jail after the latter's arrest (p 70 Vol. 1); that he had never been in Santa Ana except when he passed through there on the train (p 71 Vol.1); that

on several occasions he assisted Inspector Canfield in locating Chinese for which he was paid by Canfield and specifies several instances including four Chinese apprehended after they had crossed the boundary line in the vicinity of Tia Juana near the Old Mission for which he states Inspector Canfield paid him $35 gold. In connection with the latter case, I wish to state that the four Chinese referred to are the Chinese who were wanted in connection with a letter signed "Ah Charley" and referred to in my former report relative to conditions in Southern California; these Chinese were watched by the inspectors at Tia Juana for some time before they attempted to cross the line, under specific instructions from me. Lerdo Gonzales states that he saw Antonio Downey on the streets in San Diego the day before the twelve Chinese were arrested, January 16, 1908, (p 75 Vol.1), but denies that either Antonio Downey or Capricio Valencia was at his house the evening the Chinese were arrested or the following morning, as stated by Antonio Downey, and further states that he did not see Antonio Downey until he saw him in Tecate, Mexico, some time thereafter. Affiant further states that he passed through Campo en route from Valentin to San Diego on January 12, and that he arrived in San Diego on the 14, which statement is substantiated by the daily employment report of the immigration office at Campo which shows that Lerdo Gonzales passed through that port en route to San Diego on January 12, 1908. (p 80 Vol. 1).

I returned to Los Angeles at 7:15 A.M. September 9, and reported the result of my interview with Lerdo Gonzales and Joaquin Arguilez to United States Attorney Lawler and informed that official that these two witnesses, Rafael Frederico and Guadalupe Moreno, would come to Los Angeles and testify before the grand jury, provided they were assured that they would be permitted to return to Mexico without being arrested. Mr. Lawler secured a letter from the Mexican Consul addressdd to these witnesses assuring them that if they came to Los Angeles they would be permitted to return to Mexico without being arrested. In accordance with these arrangements Lerdo Gonzales, Joaquin Arguilez, and Rafael Frederico, came to Los Angeles on September 18, and appeared before the federal grand jury as witnesses in this matter. Guadalupe Moreno refused to come stating that he had been secretly advised that it was a scheme to get him into the United States for the purpose of having him arrested. I secured a statement from Rafael Frederico at the time thatwitness appeared before the grand jury (pp 81-82 Vol.1), wherein he fully corroborated witness Joaquin Arguilez as to hauling the twelve Chinese from the vicinity of Guadalupe to the vicinity of Carrizo and surrendering them to Capricio Valencia and Alejandro Gonzales on the evening of January 13, last.

These witnesses informed me that they met Capricio Valencia in the vicinity of Tecate the day before they left for Los Angeles

and that he knew they were coming to the United States for the purpose of giving testimony in this case. In view of thisand fearing that Antonio Downey would leave the jurisdiction of the court and after being assured that the grand jury had voted an indictment against him, I secured a complaint against Downey and he was taken into custody at his home in Chino by the U.S.Marshal on the evening of the 18th instant and brought to Los Angeles, where he was committed to the Los Angeles county jail in default of $2500 bail. Downey was included in an indictment returned by the grand jury September 26, and the above mentioned complaint was dismissed on September 30, in view of a bench warrant issued as a result of the aforesaid indictment upon which he is now detained.

On September 21, I again questioned Antonio Downey (pp 83-91 Vol.1), at which time he stated that Capricio Valencia told him at the time he went to San Diego after the twelve Chinese, that he, Capricio Valencia, and Alejandro Gonzales had brought the twelve Chinese over from Mexico, which fully corroborates the statements of Joaquin Arguilez and Rafael Frederico. In his former statement (p 50 Vol. 1), Antonio Downey states that he left San Diego about noon of the day following the arrest of the twelve Chinese, and was taken there in a buggy, while Capricio Valencia went on horseback; in his subsequent statement he states (p 85 Vol. 1), that he and Capricio Valencia went to Mexico on Lerdo Gonzales' horse; that he

left the buggy about eight miles out of San Diego and got on the same horse with Capricio Valencia, and in that way made the trip to Tecate (p 86 Vol. 1).

On September 24, 1908, Inspector Engelcke secured a statement from Guadalupe Moreno at Tia Juana, Mexico, (pp 92-94 Vol. 1), in which that witness states that he was at the Granger corral in San Diego at the time Pedro Gonzales, Apolonio Gonzales and Antonio Downey, were there with Downey's wagon; that he met Inspector Canfield at the Granger corral uponthat occasion and that the latter officer asked him to watch Downey's wagon and the strange Mexicans; that after that he was laying around town and watched them; that about four o'clock in the morning he was in the restaurant drinking a cup of coffee and Downey came and talked with him; that Downey was rather afraid of him because he saw him talking with Canfield; that Downey asked him if he knew the road to the colony, meaning Olivenheim; that he told him he did; that Downey asked him if he wanted to show him the road to the colony; that he asked Downey what he had in the wagon and that the latter told him he would show him; that he, Downey, promised to give him $300 gold if he would show him the road beyond the colony; that he agreed to go as he wanted to watch the wagon as he had promised Canfield; that Downey told him to hire a buggy and gave him the money for it; that he went with Antonio Downey and Capricio Valencia in the buggy

to Sorrento where they met the wagon with the Chinese; that he knew Pedro Gonzales but that he did not know the other fellow, meaning Apolonio Gonzales; that he met an old Mexican and asked him if he knew Canfield and upon being answered in the affirmative told him to tell Canfield to meet him at the colony; that he met the wagon with the Chinese at Sorrento and from there accompanied the outfit walking slowly ahead in order to give Canfield a chance to come out there; that Canfield had given him his telephone number and that he intended to telephone either from Oceanside or Kelly's ranch, but that Canfield met them before they got to Kelly's ranch. Witness further states that Canfield paid him $15 for his services in connection with this matter.

On July 20, 1908, Inspector Canfield submitted a report to Inspector in Charge Engelcke relative to the arrest of these twelve Chinese (pp 99-104 Vol.1), in which that officer states that when he saw Downey's wagon and the two strange Mexicans, meaning Pedro and Apolonio Gonzales, at the Granger corral he was suspicious of them and engaged Guadalupe Moreno to watch them for him; that during the forenoon of the day these twelve Chinese were arrested, that he, in company with Chinese Interpreter J. Embert Lee, was going towards Moreno's house to see if the latter had any information for him when a Mexican stopped him and told him to go on the road to San Luis Rey; that he immediately reported to Inspector in Charge Engelcke and in company with Inspectors Farmer and Irwin

went in search of the Chinese; that while driving out between San Diego and Old Town they met Antonio Downey and Capricio Valencia coming in a one-horse buggy driving towards San Diego; that when they saw him they whipped up their horse into a run; that about two and a half miles north of Olivenheim he met Moreno, who told him in English that they were coming on the road behind with a load of Chinese; that he met Pedro Gonzales walking ahead of the team while Apolonio Gonzales was driving the same; that upon examination he found twelve Chinese concealed in the wagon; that he placed Pedro and Apolonio Gonzales under arrest and took them back to San Diego together with the twelve Chinese; that Moreno accompanied them to town and acted as guard; that he did not see Moreno again for a few days and then paid him $7 for assisting him in this matter; that after they arrived in San Diego with the prisoners, he and Inspector Farmer went to the place from which the Campo stage leaves, as, from the actions of Downey and Valencia when he met them on the road, he was satisfied that they had brought the twelve Chinese over from Mexico; that he watched the outgoing trains but failed to see either Downey or Valencia; that he subsequently learned that Downey and Valencia had hired the rig they used on the 16 from the Central Feed Yard, saying, at the time they hired the rig, that they wanted to go to El Cajon and wanted to start very early so that they could drive to El Cajon and back without hurting the horse; that they had

started very early that morning and returned about two o'clock in the afternoon with the horse very badly used up.

The only noticable discrepancy in the statements of Inspector Canfield and Guadalupe Moreno is that Moreno claims Canfield gave him $15, while Canfield states that he gave him $7. The only evidence which conflicts with these statements is the statement of Antonio Downey to the effect that Moreno was sent by Lerdo Gonzales to assist in conveying the Chinese to Los Angeles and that he was present when they were loaded into the wagon. The testimony shows, however, that Antonio Downey was the moving spirit throughout this conspiracy; that, according to his own admissions, he knew the Chinese were brought over from Mexico by Capricio Valencia and Alejandro Gonzales prior to the time they were loaded into his wagon. On the other hand, there is nothing whatever to connect Lerdo Gonzales with the smuggling of these Chinese except the unsupported testimony of Antonio Downey and this is absolutely nullified by his actions in going to the San Diego county jail and there telling Pedro and Apolonio Gonzales to say that they were hauling Chinese for Lerdo Gonzales, which they refused to do, and, to the contrary, each state positively that they had no dealings whatever with Lerdo Gonzales in connection with the matter.

By the testimony of four witnesses, to-wit, Joaquin Arguilez, Rafael Frederico, Pedro and Apolonio Gonzales, supported by Downey's own admissions, it is shown that Joaquin Arguilez and Rafael Frederico hauled the twelve Chinese to the vicinity of the line on the

Mexican side and then turned them over to Capricio Valencia and Alejandro Gonzales who took them to where they were put into Downey's wagon to be hauled to Los Angeles, all of which took place without a single overt act being committed by Lerdo Gonzales.

I am informed that Professor Fernando Sanford swore to complaints against Lerdo Gonzales and Guadalupe Moreno and secured warrants for their arrest sometime last summer, but have been unable to learn the nature of the testimony upon which these warrants were secured.

On september 22, 1908, indictments were returned against Antonio Downey, Capricio Valencia, Alejandro Gonzales and Pedro Gonzales (pp 105-113 Vol.1). Apolonio Gonzales was not included in these indictments as the testimony shows that he knew nothing whatever of the nature of the work upon which he was to engage prior to the time the said twelve Chinese were taken into Downey's wagon in the vicinity of San Diego. He was confined in jail from the time of his arrest January 16, last, until September 18, under a former indictment which is still pending against him; this defendant was released on bail on September 18. Pedro Gonzales was also confined in jail for about the same length of time and is now out on bail under the former indictment, and has not been arraigned on the indictment recently secured to which he will be required to plead at the present term of court. Capricio Valencia and Alejandro Gonzales are now in Mexico from which country they cannot be extradicted under the charge contained in the indictment.

#19.

Referring to my letter of August 14, 1908, in which is submitted a list of persons implicated in the illegal entry of Chinese into the United States appears the names of Lerdo Gonzales, Guadalupe Moreno, and Apolonio Gonzales,as likely to be arrested. Replying to Bureau letter #52114/1 dated September 23, 1908, I beg to state that these suspects were eliminated from among those indicted in view of the foregoing testimony, and the name of Alejandro Gonzales was adddd in view of subsequent developments which connected him with the case.

WITNESSES:

Pedro Gonzales.
Apolonio Gonzales.
Joaquin Aguilez.
Rafael Frederico.
Guadalupe Moreno.
John Canfield.
Edwin Warmer.
Sanford Irwin.

52085/7

IN THE MATTER OF THE SEVEN CHINESE APPREHENDED IN AN AUTOMOBILE NEAR SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA, MAY 14, 1908:

During the evening of May 14, 1908, Constable J. W. Murray arrested A. P. Hardesty and seven contraband Chinese in an automobile in the vicinity of Santa Ana, California, and reported the matter to the Los Angeles Immigration Office the following day, at which time Hardesty and the said Chinese were surrendered to Inspectors Nardini, Clendenin and Snyder. The seven Chinese were subsequently taken before U.S.Commissioner Van Dyke, at Los Angeles, where orders of deportation were secured against them. An appeal was

entered in the case of Chin Chung, one of the above mentioned Chinese who claimed to be a native born and the same is now pending. //

In his statement made to Inspector Nardini the day following his arrest, A. B. Hardesty, the chauffeur who was in charge of the automobile made several false and contradictory statements relative to the matter (pp 1-3 Vol.2). In a subsequent statement made before Inspector Ridgway and myself (pp 3-19 Vol.2) chauffeur Hardesty related in full the details of the trip, stating that his employer, George J. Patch, who has an automobile stand at 329 1/2 South Spring street, Los Angeles, California, telephoned him about 3:20 or 4:00 P. M. May 14, last, and told him that he had a load for him at 6 o'clock and later instructed him to go to the California Stables, on North Main street, and aske for a man named Button; that before starting Patch said to him "it is a load that he gets once or twice a month and sometimes oftener" and that "whatever they do to-night you needn't say anything about it" (p 8 Vol.2); that he went to the California stables, as instructed by Patch, and there met Button who got into the automobile with him; and that another fellow got into the rear seat of the automobile at the same time; that Button then told him to go a little farther on the opposite side of Main street as he wanted to get his overcoat; that they stopped in front of an undertaking establishment upon the windows of which appeared the name "Button" (p 9 Vol.2); that Button then directed him which way to go; that they went to a vacant block on the south side of Alameda

street and Button said "stop there to-night when you come back and a man will be there to meet you." Button then directed him to proceed to Santa Ana which he did; that after arriving at Santa Ana Button left the machine and stated that he would return on the street car and, at the same time, telling him that the man in the rear seat would show him where to go and for him to follow his instructions; that they went a little ways out of Santa Ana where he was directed to stop, by the man in the car, which he did, and immediately the Chinese came out from under a tree and got into the automobile; that the man who had accompanied him from Los Angeles then shut the door and told him to go back to the latter city; that he also saw another man there with the Chinese at that time (p 10 Vol.2); that he started back and had proceeded but a short distance when a tire blew out and while he was fixing the same he was arrested and later taken to the Santa Ana jail (p 11 Vol.2); that when he came back to Los Angeles the following day he reported the occurrence to Patch and told him that Button had accompanied him on the trip; that upon that occasion Patch told him that at the time Button ordered the automobile over the telephone the latter said that a Chinaman had come around tohis place and wanted to hire a rig for the purpose of catching an alleged runaway wife; that he had no rig to give him and recommended that he hire an automobile. Hardesty also states that, at the time he went to meet Button, Patch told him in the presence of chauffeur G. R. Stokes, that he was going on a

secret mission and that he must not mention it. Chauffeur Hardesty had only worked for Patch one day prior to this occurrence, he having just relieved chauffeur Allan Groit. I am satisfied that Hardesty knew nothing whatever about the hauling of Chinese prior to that time and he has held himself at my disposal throughout this investigation always giving whatever information or assistance he could.

July 11, 1908, I examined former chauffeur Clarence E. Holland (pp 20-24 Vol.2), and that witness admitted hauling two loads of Chinese from the vicinity of Santa Ana in an automobile and stated that upon one occasion he was hired by a Chinaman and that upon the other occasion by a Mexican, bringing five Chinese on the first and four on the second trip. While this witness is uncertain as to Button,s connection with the hauling of the Chinese he has an indistinct recollection to the effect that Button had something to do with it and admits (p 22 Vol.2), that Button spoke to him about hauling Chinese, and states that Button may have accompanied him on one of his trips.

July 11, 1908, I examined chauffeur Glen R. Stokes, who was formerly employed by Patch. During the time Stokes was employed by Patch he worked the day shift and, consequently, never hauled any Chinese. This witness stated that he was sitting in Patch's car when Patch came and told Hardesty that he had a load at six o'clock at which time Patch said that he did not know where it was going but he thought it was a long trip and told Hardesty to fill up with

gasoline. Patch also stated in his presence that the same fellow had hired the car once or twive before and referred to the party under discussion as "Button." Stokes also stated that upon the same occasion he heard Patch tell Hardesty that it was a load he needn't say anything about to anyone no matter what happened to the car; that it was a secret load of some kind and that he also heard Patch tell Hardesty that he would find Button at the California Stables. The testimony of this witness which is corroborative of witness Hardesty shows conclusively that Patch was familiar with the work for whuch his automobile was being used by Button, and that he was a party to the smuggling transactions.

I also questioned chauffeur Fred Johnson, who was employed by Patch last fall, and is the party referred to in the testimony of witness Holland. Johnson stated that last December, while working for Patch, the latter instructed him to go to a point on Macy street telling him that he would meet a man there who had a job for him; that he went to the place indicated by Patch and there met a Mexican who accompanied him to Santa Ana where they found five Chinese and brought them back to Los Angeles. Johnson does not know Button in connection with this transaction and never had a conversation with Patch relative to the hauling of the Chinese, except as above stated.

#24.

On september 17, 1908, I examined chauffeur Allan Groit (pp 31-34 Vol.2). This witness states that he made two trips, one in April and one in March last, to Santa Ana and on each occasion brought six Chinese from the vicinity of that place to Los Angeles; that upon the occasion of the first trip he was instructed by Patch to go to a livery stable on North Main street; that he went there and met Button and a Mexican or a Spaniard and that they got into the car; that Button accompanied them down Aliso street and pointed out a place for him to stop when he came back to town, saying "You will bring some people back;" that when he returned with the six Chinese he left them at the place indicated by Button where they were met by another Chinese person; that when he returned to the garage he started to tell Patch the nature of the trip whereupon the latter said "never mind", or something to that effect; that upon the occasion of the second trip the same Mexican, Button and three other persons rode to Santa Ana with him; that the trip was made under instructions from his employer, Patch; that before leaving on the second trip Button instructed him to return to the same place in Los Angeles where he had on the previous trip; that upon the occasion of both trips he collected the automobile hire from Button personally. This witness was employed by Patch until a day or so prior to the trip made by Hardesty at the time the latter and the seven Chinese were arrested, and states that Patch told him just before he quit that there would be another trip, presumably meaning the trip made by Hardesty.

By reference to the testimony submitted in connection with this case, it will be seen that Patch's car has been actively engaged in hauling Chinese from the vicinity of Santa Ana since early last fall; that these trips averaged at least one a month and that Button was connected directly or indirectly with each trip; that those engaged in the smuggling of Chinese , in the manner indicated, were practically unmolested and the nefarious practice would doubtless have continued but for the accident which resulted in the arrest of the seven Chinese together with chauffeur Hardesty on May 14,last, and the subsequent exposing of the scheme through the testimony of several witnesses whose names are submitted herewith.

Since assuming charge of this investigation, I have succeeded in establishing a corps of chauffeurs as secret investigators and in that way I have been kept in touch with the several automobile concerns most likely to engage in the smuggling of Chinese, and am satisfied that the practice has ceased for the present, at least.

In an attempt to identify the Mexicans engaged in this particular scheme of smuggling, I arranged for all the chauffeurs connected with this matter to have a look at Lerdo Gonzales, Pedro Gonzales, and Antonio Downey but they failed to identify either of these men as having been connected with the smuggling of Chinese which they hauled from the vicinity of Santa Ana. I also arranged for Chin Chung, one of the seven Chinese who were arrested in connection with the Hardesty trip, to see the same Mexicans and he

stated positively that none of them were the ones that piloted him to Santa Ana and later return with the automobile at the time they were arrested. Chin Chung expressed his willingness to appear as a witness in behalf of the government in connection with this matter and appeared before the grand jury where he testified as to the manner in which he was smuggled into this country. This testimony was given unconditionally upon the advice of his attorney.

Indictments were returned against Jesse D. Button, George J. Pathh, and John Doe, a Mexican whose identity is unknown, on September 22d last, at which time Button and Patch were taken into custody and subsequently released on $2500 bail each. (pp 35-45 Vol. 2). John Doe, the Mexican mentioned in the indictment, is the one referred to in the testimony of chauffeur Hardesty as having accompanied Button to Santa Ana at the time the seven Chinese were arrested and referred to by Chin Chung as the same party who smuggled himself and his six associates across the Mexican border.

Witnesses: J. W. Murray,
A. B. Hardesty,
Clarence E. Holland,
Glen R. Stokes,
Allan Groit.
Fred Johnson.

THE CASE OF SIX CHINESE APPREHENDED IN THE VICINITY OF IMPERIAL JUNCTION, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 26, 1908.

On June 26, 1908, Inspector Ames and Customs Inspector Conklin apprehended six Chinese near Imperial Junction, together with Ygnacio Barrios, Salvador Armenta and Francisco Chavez, three Mexican

smugglers whom the officers accused of having brought the aforesaid six Chinese across the line from Mexico in the vicinity of Mexicali, to which place they were brought from Ensenada. According to the statements of Inspectors Ames and Conklin, those officers received information to the effect that the three Mexican smugglers, Barrios, Armenta, and Chavez, assisted the said six Chinese to enter the United States, as aforesaid, several days prior to their arrest; that they traced the Chinese and their Mexican guides from the vicinity of Mexicali, Mexico, to the point at which they were arrested, where they went for the evident purpose of putting the Chinese on a train; that at the time of the arrest the said six Chinese were camped about six hundred yards from the Mexicans and that foot prints were found connecting the two camps.

On July 16, last, the said six Chinese were taken before U.S. Commissioner Williams at Los Angeles, California, found to be unlawfully in the United States and ordered deported; at the same time the three Mexican smugglers, Barrios, Armenta and Chavez, were given a hearing before the same commissioner on complaints charging them with aiding and abetting the unlawful entry of the aforesaid six Chinese into the United States, at which time they were held for the action of the federal grand jury, which body returned indictments against them September 22, last. (pp 88-90 Vol.3 of the Record). These three defendants have been confined in the Los Angeles county jail since the date of their arrest in default of $1500 bail each.

Owing to the fact that neither of the arresting officers were able to testify positively that the defendants, Barrios, Armenta and Chavez, were the persons who actually piloted the Chinese across the line, the most essential feature of the case, and after exhausting every available means of establishing that point, which we are satisfied is true, we secured confessions from Mar Look (pp 68-77 Vol.3) and Chin Bow (pp 78-87 Vol.3), two of the Chinese who were brought across the line by the defendants in this case, which testimony connects Barrios, Armenta and Chavez with the six Chinese before the latter left the Mexican side of the line. These confessions were made to Assistant United States Attorney Frank Stewart under the conditions set forth at the time their statements were taken (p 69 and p 79 Vol.3).

Mar Look and Chin Bow are now confined in the Los Angeles county jail where they are being held as government witnesses upon instructions from the Bureau, issued at my request. Should they continue to testify truthfully in this matter, arrangements should be made whereby they will be permitted to remain in the United States, as was done in the case of Lee Shau. Should we succeed in convicting the defendants in this case, and I feel sure we will, such a conviction will serve as a wholesome lesson to others who have engaged in this nefarious practice with apparent impunity. Indictments were returned against the aforementioned three defendants on September 22, 1908. (pp 80-90 Vol.3).

#29.

On June 29, 1908, defendants Barrios, Armenta and Chavez, were examined by Assistant United States Attorney Frank Stewart (pp 1-38 Vol.3), and each denied having any connection whatever with the smuggling of the said six Chinese for which they were charged, but their statements are sufficiently contradictory to show that they are not true. Among the record in the case I found a statement made by Francisco Barrios in the presence of Inspector Ames and the Mexican Consul at Calexico, California, July 5, 1908, (p 53 1/2 Vol.3). In this stetement Francisco Barrios, the brother of defendant Ygnacio Barrios, is quoted as stating that Esau Ortega told him that he had brought the six Chinese in question from Ensenada to Mexicali a few days before they were taken across the line; that Armenta, Barrios, Chavez and Esau Ortega were together in his, Francisco's, saloon at Mexicali the day the Chinese were smuggled across the line and that the conversation between some of the four at that time referred to the smuggling of the Chinese.

On July 16, 1908, I examined Ygnacio Barrios, his brother Francisco Barrios, and Antonio Downey relative to this matter (pp 39-59 Vol.3), and whilst they denied having taken any part in the smuggling of the Chinese in question, I secured many damaging admissions from them, which will be used against them at the time of their trial. When questioned relative to information contained in his statement ma made before Inspector Ames and the Mexican Consul, Francisco Barrios practically denied all material allegations contained therein.

#30.

Esau Ortega, referred to in my letter of August 14, 1908, as one of the suspects likely to be arrested,was not included in the indictments in this case as the testimony proved insufficient to warrant criminal proceedings against him at this time, in view of the fact that his operations were confined exclusively to Mexican territory, which explanation is respectfully submitted as a reply to Bureau letter No.52114/1 dated September 23, 1908, requesting information upon this subject.

WITNESSES: Inspector Conklin,
Inspector Ames,
Francisco Barrios,
Victoria Galas,
Mar Look,
Chin Bow.

THE CASE OF LOWE TUNG, WILLIAM GERALD, Et. AL:

On July 22, 1908, the federal grand jury in and for the Southern District of California, at Los Angeles, returned indictments against Lowe Tung, alias Ah Jim, etc., William Gerald, Woo Way Kay, and Frederico Goldbaum, for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, to-wit, to aid and abet in landing in the United States certain Chinese persons not lawfully entitled to enter, as fully set forth in the aforesaid indictments, copies of which are submitted herewith. These indictments were found upon the testimony of William Gerald, together with documentary evidence relating to the conspiracy. Although William Gerald has been convicted for a part of the offense alleged in the indictments, he, as well as

Frederico Goldbaum, was included in the present indictments for the purpose of completing the conspiracy.

In connection with this case William Gerald informed me that he made a full confession to Messrs. Nesbitt and Hillyer, in the presence of his counsel, former Asst. U. S. Attorney McKeeby, several months ago, at which time certain promises were made to him, the nature of which neither United States Attorney Lawler or myself have any knowledge.

Defendant Woo Way Kay was taken into custody September 23, 1908, by police officer Willett, of the Chinatown squad, at my request, turned over to the United States Marshal and subsequently released on $2500 bond.

A peculiar condition of affairs has developed in connection with this case which may result in the acquittal of defendant Woo Way Kay. Two days after the arrest of this defendant his attorney, former Assistant United States Attorney McKeeby, stated that his client was not the party referred to by Gerald, and volunteered the information that Gerald would not identify him as such. Although I am positive that Woo Way Kay is the man always referred to by Gerald, as well as the party who was associated with Lowe Tung in the smuggling of Chinese, yet it is peculiar and significent, when taken in connection with the information volunteered by McKeeby, that Gerald failed to identify Woo Way Kay when called upon to do so. It is also significent that Gerald told me, in the presence of

Inspector Ridgway, the day before he was called upon to identify Woo Way Kay, that the man under arrest was not the party referred to in his testimony, at the same time acknowledging that he had not seen the party referred to as being under arrest; Gerald also volunteered the information that McKeeby was Woo Way Kay's attorney and stated that he secured his information from the newspapers. The latter statement is not true. If Gerald is subject to the domination of the defense in this case, he certainly deserves no consideration at the hands of the government.

Lowe Tung, alias Ah Jim, etc., mentioned in this indictment, is well known to Chinese officials as a notorious steerer in Chinese smuggling cases and, prior to this investigation, had become so bold in his operations as to openly solicit business in connection with the smuggling of Chinese into the United States from Mexico. This defendant is now a fugitive from justice, he having left Los Angeles at the time I first questioned William Gerald relative to this case.

In this case the grand jury refused to indict Mar Hung, one of the parties referred to in my letter of August 14, last, owing to the insufficiency of the testimony given by witness Gerald. Although the latter informed me that he was associated with Mar Hung in Chinese smuggling operations at Ensenada for years, his memory again failed him when he was called upon to testify before the grand jury which seems to be one of his failings when called upon to testify against his Chinese associates.

#33.

The foregoing is respectfully referred to in reply to Bureau letter No.52114/1 dated September 23, 1908, wherein informatimmis desired as to why Gerald and Goldbaum were indicted and the name of Mar Hung omitted.

WITNESSES:

William Gerald.
Frederico Goldbaum.
Emil Engelcke.
Former Insp. Ballou.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Owing to the congested condition of the calendar the foregoing cases will not be tried until after the first of next year. The essential features to be developed at the trial of these cases will be to show that each of the several defendants knew, either directly or indirectly, that the Chinese they were handling were not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, and that they had knowledge of the fact that the Chinese were to be brought over from Mexico prior to the time they actually crossed the line. The evidence both direct and circumstantial tends to show that each of these defendants were directly connected with Mexican smugglers operating on the Mexican side of the line, which should bring them well within the ruling of the Honorable Olin Welburn, United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, which is as follows:

"In the matter of Ysidro O'Campo and Pedro Lopez, indicted
"April 14, 1904, in the U.S.District Court for the Southern District
"of California, at Los Angeles, California, No.1862, for violation

of sec. 11 of the Act of July 5, 1884, bringing and causing to be brought in, and aiding and abetting the bringing into the United States by land of Chinese persons not lawfully entitled to enter."

C H A R G E .

"The court further charges you, that, to aid or abet the unlawful entry of a Chinese person into the United States is to assist, counsel, instigate or promote such unlawful entry.

One who, without any connection whatever with the original unlawful entry, merely shelters or conceals the person who has so unlawfully entered, in order that the latter may escape deportation, of for any other purpose whatever, is not an abettor.

One, however, who, previous to an unlawful entry promises shelter or concealment, or any sort of aid, to the person unlawfully entering and thus wholly, or in part induces the entry, does aid and abet the offense.

If the defendant, in the present case, had no connection with, or knowledge of, the ten persons named in the indictment until after they had come into San Diego county, then, of course, he is not guilty of the offense charged. If, however, there was, previous to the entry of the said ten persons into the United States, any arrangement or understanding between the defendant and the said ten persons, or any one acting in their behalf, that the defendant, after their arrival in this country, would meet them at an appointed time and place and give them shelter or concealment, or, that he would in any other way, afford them assistance, and the defendant, at the time of such arrangement or understanding, knew that said ten persons were not entitled to enter the United States, then he is guilty as charged in said second count.

The jury are the exclusive judge of the facts and credibility of the witnesses." (Hon. Olin Welborn, Judge.)

Reverting to the case of Chin ~~Chung~~ Jung, one of the seven Chinese apprehended in an automobile in the vicinity of Santa Ana, California, May 14, 1908, that Chinese claimed to have been born in Salinas, California, and at the time of his hearing before United States Commissioner Williams, Quong Chung, his alleged father, appeared and testified in substance that he is the father of Chin Chung;

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that the latter was born in Salinas, California, about 18 years ago; that he lived in Castroville, California, from the time he was about two years of age until he was about seven or eight years of age, at which time he sent him to China with an alleged god-mother; that he was married to a Chinese woman named Lee Shee and that the said Lee Shee, his wife, was the mother of Chin Chung, the defendant; that the alleged wife and mother died in Castroville, California, March 5, 1900. August 26, last, Chin Chung was ordered deported and an appeal was subsequently noted by his attorney, former Assistant United States Attorney McKeeby, who had charge of the proceedings.

In view of the perjured testimony submitted in this case, I caused Inspector Eugene Rosis to be sent to Castroville, Cal., for the purpose of collecting evidence upon which a charge of perjury could be sustained against the alleged father, Quong Chung. As a result of this investigation Inspector Rosis submitted evidence which shows, conclusively, that the applicant is not Quong Chung's son, and that the alleged father was not married at the time he claims this boy was born; that the boy for whom they are trying to substitute Chin Chung, was the son of Chin Mon You who returned to China with his parents on the s/s "China" January 7, 1889.

The evidence in the foregoing case has been submitted to the United States Attorney with a view of prosecuting Quong Chung for perjury and a conviction in such a case will put a stop to many alleged native born cases.

#36.

On september 16, 1908, Inspector J. C. Nardini apprehended Ham Hi at the Santa Fe depot where he arrived from Oceanside, California, at 6:55 A. M. When apprehended this Chinese presented certificate of residence No.49836 which was easily detected as an altered certificate. Ham Hi subsequently admitted that he had purchased the certificate from a Chinese named Low Foo in Portland, Oregon, about twelve years ago for fifty dollars. At my suggestion Assistant United States Attorney Frank Stewart presented this case to the federal grand jury on September 25, last, and secured indictment against Ham Hi charging the latter with uttering a false and forged certificate. A conviction for a similar offense was obtained in this district several years ago.

On October 3, 1908, Attorney George McKeeby, counsel in the interesting cases of Chan Ah Fun and Gung Hoong which have been pending in this district for a long time, notified the United States Attorney's office that no further defense would be offered in these cases and the orders of deportation will doubtless be confirmed when the cases come on for hearing in the United States District Court Monday, October 5, next. Recent activities on the part of the United States Attorney's office is probably responsible for the change of front in these cases.

In regards to smuggling of Chinese into the United States from Mexico during the past year, it is fully conceded that they have been brought over in liberal numbers and the smugglers who have been

operating along the Mexicam border in Southern California are well known to the Bureau and Chinese officials inthis district. The automobile route via Santa Ana appears to have been the favorite and it is impossible to estimate the number of Chinese who have entered the United States in that manner. That the boundary line between Mexico and Southern California has not been effectively guarded is a matter of common knowledge and it will be impossible to guard that territory with the present force of inspectors now stationed along the line. Energetic mounted inspectors should patrol that territory at all hours both day and night. In addition to this, the entire coast of Southern California is practically unguarded and, judging from the numerous reports coming from residents along this coast to the effect that squads of Chinese are often seen, I am convinced that smuggling operations are being carried on by boat from Mexico. That such operations cannot be stopped except by establishing a water patrol is evident to anyone familiar with existing conditions: A boat in charge of a good active crew could easily put a stop to this illicit business.

Recent reports from Ensenada show large numbers of Chinese now in the vicinity of that place and evidently waiting an opportunity to be smuggled into the United States. That recent prosecutions in this district have checked the large influx of Chinese to Ensenada is evidenced by the fact that seven arrived on the steamer Curacao on September 27, as against 53 on July 8.

For some reason, however, the movement of Japanese to Ensenada for the evident purpose of entering the United States, has materially increased. Forty-five Japanese have arrived in Ensenada during the past few months. These Japanese do not remain in Ensenada but leave at once for the vicinity of Tia Juana. Of the 23 that arrived on August 27, ten were subsequently apprehended by the immigration officials upon their arrival in Los Angeles after having succeeded in crossing the line.

In view of the several official investigations which have been recently conducted in this district, I have confined my work strictly to the investigating and prosecuting of Chinese smuggling in order not to conflict with investigations conducted in connection with the personnel of the service.

Throughout this investigation I have received the hearty co-operation of United States Attorney Lawler, as well as his assistants, and they are ready and willing at all times to vigorously prosecute cases submitted to them by representatives of the immigration service.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard H. Taylor.
Immigrant Inspector.

5 Incls.

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA POSTAL

1PO HO C 20 Paid Govt

Los Angeles, Calif, Oct 5, 1908.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D. C.,

Secretary Wheeler directs me remain here for present to assist New commissioner in this district.

Tayler.

806am, Oct 6, 1908.

TELEGRAM

Los Angeles, Cal- October 3, 1908.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D.C.

Have finished present investigation temporarily mailing report today. Shall I take up El Paso Investigation as directed in Bureau letter Julysecond.

(Sgd) Taylor.

For Original Telegram - See 52212/2

Department of Commerce and Labor

52114/1

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

October 15,1908.

Prof. J. H. Jenks,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, addressed to the Assistant Secretary, I beg to inclose a copy of so much of Inspector Taylor's report, dated the 3rd instant, as relates to Lowe Tung, alias Old Jim. You will note that the said Chinaman has been indicted together with William Gerald and others for conspiracy, such indictment having been found on the testimony of William Gerald, who is now in confinement on a conviction for smuggling. The offense covered by the indictment does not seem to have been committed subsequent to the making of any promises of immunity to Lowe Tung, and the Chinaman seems now to be a fugitive from justice at any rate.

There is also inclosed a copy of a memorandum prepared for me by Mr. Hillyer after he had been permitted to read Inspector Taylor's report. A copy of Mr. Hillyer's memorandum is also being forwarded to Inspector Taylor who is now at San Diego assisting Inspector in Charge Weddle in the reorganization of his district.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS
Incl. 2162.

52114/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

October 1,1908.

Prof. J. W. Jenks,

Ithaca, N. Y.

Sir:

Your letter of the 26th ultimo, was handed to me by Mr. Wheeler, when he left the City for California, with instructions that your wishes concerning Lowe Long (Old Jim) should be borne in mind, and a copy of Inspector Taylor's report sent you as soon as received.

The papers have been held on my desk in daily expectation that Mr. Taylor's report would come to hand, but so far it has not. A telegram from him, dated the 24th ult., is to the effect that Woo Way Kay had been arrested for conspiracy and that he (Taylor) was leaving that evening for San Francisco having been served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury. I presume that he has been too busy in San Francisco to complete his report, but as soon as it reaches me a copy will be forwarded to you.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.
Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, U.S.S. CHAIRMAN
HENRY CABOT LODGE, U.S.S. ANSLEY J. McLAURIN, U.S.S.
BENJAMIN F. HOWELL, M.C. WILLIAMS BENNET, M.C.
JOHN L. BURNETT, M.C. CHARLES P. NEILL.
JEREMIAH W. JENKS, WILLIAM R. WHEELER.
SECRETARIES
M. E. CRANE.
W. W. HUSBAND
C. S. ATKINSON.

A 19127

The Immigration Commission

Washington, D.C.

4103 Metropolitan Building

New York, Sept. 26, 1908

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 1 1908
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner W. R. Wheeler

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of two telegrams from Sanford, one asking for full information concerning the men disqualified for testifying before the Immigration Commissioners in San Francisco on account of perjury, the other calling attention to the indictments for smuggling and conspiracy against Old Jim (Lowe Long), and stating that he is not in custody, and asking for instructions. I have written him that the Department will see to it that he is not prosecuted for cases which came up after he was promised immunity by Mr. Garland, especially if he gave information to the Commission regarding them. It may be that the Department of Justice should be asked to have the indictments quashed without waiting for his arrest. I do not know just what the ordinary process is. I should like also to see just what it is that he has been indicted for before the promise of immunity is carried out. You, I understand, will see that information in the case is sent to me as fast as it is sent to the office.

I shall be glad if you will write Sanford regarding the other matters.

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. Jenks.

5-2114-1
15006
A

October 26, 1908.

W. Gerrard Abbott, Esq.,

Attorney-at-Law,

Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of October 8, 1908, referring to the case of Captain Gerald who was convicted of smuggling Chinese, I have referred the matter to Messrs. Killyer and Nesbit who took Captain Gerald's statement. They inform me that no promises were held out to Gerald in consideration of his statement. These gentlemen were sent out by the Department of Commerce and Labor to make a general investigation into the subject of Chinese smuggling in southern California. In the course of their work they were informed by Mr. George L. McKeeby of Los Angeles, Cal., that Gerald had information which would be of some value to them. Messrs. Nesbit and Killyer know nothing concerning promises which may have been made by McKeeby.

Of course any move towards a pardon or probation for Gerald would have to be through the Department of Justice, and the most that this department could do would be to use its good offices with that Department in securing some relief for Gerald in order that he might be of assistance to the United States District Attorney in the prosecution of those engaged in Chinese smuggling.

In view of the information furnished this Department by Gerald .

and his evident desire to aid the Government in prosecuting smugglers, and in view of the further fact that Gerald served nearly half the length of his sentence before the sentence began to run, due to his appeal, this Department is willing to place the matter before the United States District Attorney at Los Angeles through the Attorney-General for such action in the way of probation as the Department of Justice may deem advisable.

Very respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

M.

October 26, 1908.

George L. McKeeby, Esq.,

Attorney-at-Law,

Mason Opera House Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of September 25, 1908, to Mr. Nesbit has been forwarded by him for the consideration of this Department, Mr. Nesbit being no longer connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor.

With regard to the case against Old Jim, neither Mr. Hillyer nor Mr. Nesbit has any recollection of promising Old Jim immunity. Of course it is beyond the power of officers of this Department to grant immunity. The most that they can do is to promise their good offices in behalf of a person assisting in the work of this Department. The mission of these gentlemen to southern California was for the purpose of securing information with regard to the operation of the Chinese Exclusion Laws, the administration of which is reposed in this Department. In securing this information you were of assistance to them in a number of instances and the case of Old Jim was one of such instances. Messrs. Hillyer and Nesbit recollected being told by you that Old Jim had been promised immunity by agents of the Immigration Commission to whom he had rendered service, and it was their understanding that it was in view of this arrangement with the Commission that you had secured the consent of old Jim to make his statement to them.

Geo. L. McKeeby,
October 26,1908.

The statement made by Old Jim to Messrs. Nesbit and Millyer has not been used against him in securing the indictments, copies of which you forward. The testimony secured by the representatives of this Department was obtained for use in an administrative sense rather than for the purposes of prosecution, and the use of it has been confined to these purposes in so far as Old Jim is concerned. The above holds true as well for the statement furnished these gentlemen by William Gerald. For these reasons the Department feels that it is under no obligations to Old Jim on account of the work of its representatives.

With regard to the case of Woo Wey Kee, the only information with regard to him which has come to this Department was through the statement made to Messrs. Millyer and Nesbit by Gerald, and this information has never reached the possession of the prosecuting officers, and therefore any information upon which the indictment is based was obtained entirely independent of any action on the part of this Department or its representatives.

You refer to the fact that you were supplied with a copy of Gerald's statement, but state that you have not the statement made the second day and request a copy of same. An examination of the record of this hearing shows that the statements made upon the occasion of the second visit of Messrs. Millyer and Nesbit to the jail were not reported, and that is the positive recollection of Messrs. Millyer and Patterson. You are in possession of a complete record, as filed in this Department, of the Gerald interview, dated June 1, 1908, and

Geo.L.McKeehy
October 26, 1908.

signed by Gerald in the presence of a number of witnesses, of which you are one. The second visit to the jail was merely for the purpose of getting Gerald's signature which is dated June 2nd.

Very respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

M.

LAW OFFICES
L.R.& S.H.GARRETT
ROOMS 407-409 MASON OPERA HOUSE BLDG.
127 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

October 23, 1908.

Honorable William R. Wheeler,
Asst. Secretary Commerce & Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I was recently appointed by Honorable Judge Wellborn to defend one Antonio Downey charged with smuggling Chinese into the United States from the Republic of Mexico. Downey tells me that he was promised protection and immunity by Messrs. Nesbit, Hillyer and Prof. Sanford. He has been in jail in the County Jail of this County since the 19th day of September and his case cannot be set for trial until the next call of the calendar the 2d Monday in January, 1909, and at that time it will probably be set for sometime in February or March, possibly as late as April. The man has five people dependent upon him for their support and if his story is true as to the immunity promised him by these gentlemen, it seems to me a particularly pathetic case and one demanding immediate action on the part of the authorities whom Messrs. Nesbit and Hillyer and Sanford represented when they made Downey this promise. Can you not take some immediate action which willl relieve the situation ?

Hoping to hear from you in the very near future, and that you may be able to do something in this man's behalf, I remain

Very respectfully ,

S H Garrett

OVER

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA POSTAL

4PO HO C 19 Paid Govt

Los Angeles, Calif, Oct 7, 1908.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D. C.

Leave for San Francisco five today on telegraphic instructions from Secretary Wheeler, address care Immigration.

Taylor.

837am, Oct 8, 1908.

52114/1.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

September 30th, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

Los Angeles, Calif.

(Thro' Inspector in Charge,
San Diego, California.)

S i r :

In response to your letter of the 22nd instant, No. 761, authority is hereby granted for you to incorporate in your next expense account for the month of September, 1908, an item of $3.00 incurred for the purchase of twelve photographs of a Chinaman named Lowe Tong, who is wanted in your district as he is suspected to have been engaged in the smuggling of contraband Chinese.

Appropriation: "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act".

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Charles Earl.

Acting Secretary.

JFC

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO
No. 761.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sept. 22, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration, 52114/1
(Thro' Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco.)
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that authority be granted me to charge in my expense account for the current month the sum of $3. expended for twelve photographs of a Chinaman by the name of LoweTong who is wanted in this district as he is supposed to have been engaged in the smuggling of contraband Chinese.

Respectfully,

A. C. Ridgway,
Inspector in Charge.

JJB-

San Francisco, Sept. 23, 1908.
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Approved and forwarded.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Department of Commerce and Labor

52114/1

TELEGRAM

VIA WESTERN UNION

1WU UF C 14 Paid Govt

Ithaca, N. Y. Sept 29, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

My address next ten days Ithaca. N. Y.,

Jenks.

808am Sept 30, 1908.

This detail Temporarily finished

See

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Washington September 27, 1908.

5211 4/1

MEMORANDUM TO MR. LARNED.

Attached find Professor Jenks' letter of September 26th, together with copy of my reply.
Kindly conform to assurances contained in the letter.

E. W. Bond

Assistant Secretary.

September 27, 1909.

Professor J. W. Jenks,

4103 Metropolitan Building,

New York, N. Y.

My dear Professor Jenks:

Acknowledging yours of the 26th

I am at work at the office to-day endeavoring to make a clean-up before my departure to-night to attend, as the President's representative, The National Irrigation Congress at Albuquerque, New Mexico, which convenes on the 29th, and The Trans-Mississippi Congress, convening at San Francisco October 6th.

The President called me over to the White House only yesterday and announced the appointment, which action of course has kept me hustling ever since.

I am writing Professor Sanford to-day enclosing Mr. Parker's Memoranda concerning discredited witnesses, which I showed you in this office. I am leaving your letter, herein acknowledged, for Mr. Larned's perusal, with the request that he give you the desired information during my absence, and also calling his attention to the case of Lowe Tong. I believe you explained the latter to Mr. Larned in person.

Taylor's report, I believe, is due to-morrow or next day, and Mr. Larned will promptly forward you a copy. Please advise him at once whether to address same to you at above address, or Ithaca. Of course communications addressed to either place will eventually reach you.

I shall stop at Los Angeles for a day or two, and probably will be there and at San Diego October 3, 4 and 5, leaving Los Angeles, per owl

train on the night of the 5th, thus arriving at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, on the morning of October 6th, where I shall be until the 10th, returning direct to Washington.

While in Southern California I shall see Weddle, and when in San Francisco, hope to see Professor Sanford. Should you write me at Los Angeles or San Diego, address care of Immigration Office.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm R Wheeler

Commissioner.

Enclosures.

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA POSTAL

114/1

52114/1

2PO HO C 22 Paid Govt

Los Angeles, Calif, Sept 24, 1908.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D. C.,

Woo Way Kay arrested conspiracy leave for San Francisco Grand Jury subpoena five today telegraph address Care Immigration.

Taylor.

'805am Sept 25, 1908.

SEP 25 1908

Held by Asst Secty

File

Mc

52114/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

September 23rd, 1908.

Richard H. Taylor, Immigrant Inspector,

Room 622, Central Building,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Sir:

The Bureau has received your telegram of the 22nd instant, reporting certain indictments and arrests recently secured and made in connection with your work in Southern California. Action is being taken on the case of Interpreter Tape.

Upon checking up the names furnished in said telegram, it is noted that you apparently have not indicted or arrested Lerdo Gonzales, Guadelope Marino, Esau Ortega, and Mar Hung. Information is desired as to why your intentions regarding these men were not carried out, especially in the case of Lerdo Gonzales, who, it was understood (as you probably learned), was particularly active in a good many of the unlawful operations. It is assumed that Alejandro Gonzlaz (as spelled in the telegram) is identical with the person whose name has heretofore been given as Appolonio Gonzales. If not, what were the reasons for not arresting or indicting the party of the last name? It is also noted that you have secured indictments against William Gerald and Frederico Goldbarm, these being additional to the names

heretofore furnished; and it is assumed that when your written report is received a full explanation will be found therein of the grounds of the indictment.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. M. Layned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP-8

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA POSTAL

52114/1

iPO HO C 102 Paid night Govt

Los Angeles, Calif, Sept 22, 1908.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D. C.,

Indictments Jesse D. Button, G. J. Patch and two Mexicans connection seven Chinese apprehended Santa Ana 52085-7, May fourteenth, Button and Patch arrested. Indictments Salvador Argenta, Francisco Chavez and Ygnacio Barrios connection six Chinese apprehended imperial June twenty-six. Latter three in custody two confessions their case. Indictments Antonio Bowney Caprecio Valencia, Alejandro Gonzalz and Pedro Gonzalz connection twelve Chinese arrested Cleveinheim January sixteenth 15231-1. Antonio and Pedro in custody both confess. Indictments Woo Way Kay 52114, Lowe Tung 52114-1, William Gerald 14729-3, 14535 and Frederico Goldbaum 14701-no. All conspiracy to aid and abet. Report to follow. Have finished with Tape wire instructions for him. 52168-1

Taylor.

SEP 23 1908

815am, Sept 23, 1908.

OVER

Letter for Authy

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA WESTERN UNION

52114/1

6WU R C 19 Paid Govt

Los Angeles, Calif, Sept 19, 1908.

Immigration Bureau,

Washington, D. C.,

Antonio Downey arrested all indictments will be returned Tuesday and other parties arrested then.

Taylor.

1043am, Sept 20, 1908.

SEP 21 1908

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO

No.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

September 16, 1908

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington,D.C.

Sir:

Authority is respectfully requested for the payment of the following items, chargable to appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act":

Sept. 4 Eliza Gilbert, Carrizo,B.Q.,Mexico, for services as Spanish Interpreter in case of Lerdo Gonzales,fugitive from justice -2.00

Sept. 4. Eliza Gilbert, Carrizo,B.Q.,Mexico, for hire of double team and driver, Sept. 3-4,1908,to drive from Carrizo, B.Q.,Mexico, to Valentin,Mexico and return about 23 miles each way, for self and Inspector Engelcke to locate Lerdo Gonzales, fugitive from justice.--6.25

Sept.8. S.H.Kroff, 1328 E Street, San Diego,Cal.,for hire of automobile and services, to make trip from San Diego, Cal.,to vicinity of Campo,Cal., for self, Inspector Engelcke and Stenographer, for the purpose of interviewing witnesses in the case of 12 Chinese arrested in a w a g o n in the vicinity of San Diego, Cal.,January 16,1908 (about 54 miles each way) 30.00

Sept.8. R.A.Romo, Valentin, Mexico,for services as Spanish Interpreter, in case of Lerdo Gonzales et al accused of conspiracy in connection with the illegal entry of 12 Chinese arrested in the vicinity of San Diego January 16,last. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2.00

The above charges were necessary and proper in view of the exigencies of the case.

Very respectfully,
Richard H Dayton
Immigrant Inspector

Department of Commerce and Labor
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Washington

Lerdo Gonzales
Guadelope Mareno
Esau Ortega
Ignacio Barrios ✓
Salvador Armenta ✓
Francisco Chavez ✓
Woo Way Kee ✓
Lowe Tung, ✓
Antonio Downey ✓
Pedro Gonzales ✓
Appolonio Gonzales —
Capricio Valencia ✓
Mar Hung
Jesse D. Button ✓
John Patch ✓

Jesse D. Button ✓
G. J. Patch ✓
Salvador Armenta ✓
Francisco Chavez ✓
Ignacio Barrios ✓
Antonio Downey ✓
Capricio Valencia ✓
Alejandro Gonzalz — Appolonia?
Pedro Gonzales ✓
Woo Way Kay ✓
Lowe Tung ✓
William Gerald
Frederico Goldbaum
~~Pope~~

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, U.S.S. CHAIRMAN
HENRY CABOT LODGE, U.S.S. ANSELM J. McLAURIN, U.S.S.
BENJAMIN F. HOWELL, M.C. WILLIAM S. BENNET, M.C.
JOHN L. BURNETT, M.C. CHARLES P. NEILL,
JEREMIAH W. JENKS, WILLIAM R. WHEELER.

SECRETARIES.
M. E. CRANE.
W. W. HUSBAND.
C. S. ATKINSON.

COPY.

The Immigration Commission
Washington, D.C.

Palo Alto, Sept. 9, 1908.

Dear Jenks:

In reply to your request of Sept. 2nd, I have gone through Garland's reports and find the following statement regarding his promises of protection to Old Jim: In speaking of the difficulty in getting some one to assist him, and of his calling the Chinese merchants together in the Lee Shau case, Garland says; "Like Boston. There were many here who would gladly assist us, but thru fear or on account of having goods that might be held thru the customs or for many other reasons it was hard to select a man like the one we had in Boston, but at last Leu Tong, or as he is better known as "Old Jim" was selected by the Chinese merchants as the best man among them to assist us in our exposures. The same kind of assurance was extended to Old Jim that we gave our Boston merchant. His objections were as many, and of the same kind. He would be charged with being a smuggler if he worked in with them under our direction. He would lose the standing of being a merchant, when other merchants became aware of his work, etc. To all this we assured him he should have the protection of the Congressional Commission. That the other Chinese merchants could explain to their friends why he (Old Jim) had associated with the smugglers, etc. etc."

This seems to me pretty definite, and I think it is up to us to at least protect him for whatever he may have done since then. Since in assisting in this work he seems to have worked without a salary, and since he was taking risks of having his past offenses found out, I think we should carry our protection as far as we can conscientiously.

I am just starting to the city. I will try to see Burns on the El Paso matter if I can get him. I failed to get him over the phone today. We have employed one of the men I wrote you about, and I go to meet him tonight. I hope we shall be able to carry something through.

Yours as ever,

(Signed) Fernando Sanford.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52114/1

September 9, 1908.

Richard H. Taylor,

Immigrant Inspector,

Room 622 Central Building,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Sir:

In response to your letters of August 8 and 31, 1908, authority is hereby granted covering your traveling and other expenses incurred in proceeding to San Francisco on July 29, 1908, for the purpose of carrying out confidential instructions given you in Chinese smuggling cases; this authority will also cover the expenses of your proceeding to such other places as may be necessary, in connection with such cases. To facilitate settlement of your account a copy of this letter has been attached to Government Transportation Requests Nos. 21567 and 21569 used by you in securing transportation to San Francisco and return.

Appropriation: "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act".

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

EFN

15006/8

Los Angeles, California,
August 31, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

S I R :

Adverting to my letter of August 8, I respectfully request travel letter of authority covering trip from Los Angeles, California, to San Francisco, California, July 29,1908, and to such other points as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out confidential instructions already given me.

Travel and other expenses to be paid out of the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

My July voucher has been held up pending receipt of the above requested authroity.

Very respectfully,

Richard H. Taylor.
Immigrant Inspector.

ACKNOWLEDGED
SEP 9- 1908
Bureau of Immigration.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO

No. .....

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

August 8,1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

As the travel and other expenses incurred during the investigation upon which I am now engaged should be paid from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act," I would respectfully ask for a bureau letter of authority covering trip from Los Angeles, California, July 29,last, and to such other places as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out confidential instructions already given me.

Please attach a copy of said letter to the inclosed accounts and pass the same for settlement.

Notices of issue of Government Transportation Requests Nos. 21567 and 21569, are also inclosed, to which kindly have copies of letter of authority attached in order to avoid further delay.

Very respectfully,

Richard H. Taylor.
Immigrant Inspector.

15006
53114

Inc.

Voucher returned to Taylor by accounting July 17 08. Auth supp. 8/29/08

ACKNOWLEDGED
SEP 9- 1908
Bureau of Immigration.

14006/4C

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO

No.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

August 14, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

5214/1

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the following telegram:

"Washington, D.C., August 14, 190

Richard H. Taylor,
622 Central Building,
Los Angeles, Calf.
Referring your telegram Fifth regarding prospective arrests, mail list of all persons implicated.
(sgd) Larnard."

Pursuant to the above instructions I beg to submit the following list of persons found to be implicated in the illegal entry of Chinese into the United States through the southern district of California:

Lerdo Gonzales, Guadelope Mareno, Esau Ortega, Ignacio Barrios, Salvador Armenta, Francisco Chavez, Woo Way Kee, Lowe Tung, Antonio Downey, Pedro Gonzales, Appolonio Gonzales, Capricio Valencia and Mar Hung, Jesse D. Button and John Patch.

Upon the advice of the United States Attorney, complaints were prepared against several of the foregoing smugglers but warrants will not be served until after indictments are secured unless it becomes necessary to do so. The matter will be presented to the Grand Jury, which body convenes the first Monday in September. The evidence against the smugglers mentioned above is conclusive and their convictions cannot fail.

2 C-G.

I would respectfully ask that the foregoing information be carefully guarded until after the several parties have been apprehended.

Very respectfully,

Richard H. Taylor
Immigrant Inspector.

Room 622 Central Building,

Los Angeles, California.

No. 15006/4-C.

August 14th, 1908.

10

Richard H. Taylor,
Care Immigration Service,
San Francisco, California.

Referring your telegram August fifth regarding prospective arrests, mail list of persons implicated.

LARNED.

Attest:

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

JFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA WESTERN UNION

15006/4

6WU UF E 32 paid GR

San Francisco Cal. August 5 1908

Immigration Bureau,

Washington D.C.

Am about ready to arrest the entire gang of smugglers operating in Southern California 15373/1 Tapes services absolutely necessary for at least a month cannot trust Los Angeles 15346/1 interpreter (Lee Thing)

TAYLOR.

322pm.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

AUG 1908

Noted

File

14701/26-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

July 3rd, 1908.

Prof. J. W. Jenks,

Ithaca, N. Y.

Sir:

By direction of the Assistant Secretary, I beg to transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 16th ultimo, received from the Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco, and having relation to extensive smuggling operations now going on along the California-Mexico border.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Incl. #5384.
AWP-S

Julius Goldbaum mentioned in this correspondence furnishes info to Inspector Engelke re smuggling - See report of his trip to Ensenada in file 52142/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

HON. FRANK P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following memorandum report for Tuesday June 23, 1908:

IN NOGALES AND TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Left Nogales at 4:50 AM., via Southern Pacific Railway, and arrived in Tucson at 10:30 AM. Upon my arrival in the latter place I discovered that the trains were not being Inspected by an officer of this service; I went immediately to the Immigration office where I met Mr Musgrave who informed me that Inspector in Charge Webb left Sunday for Aros Ranch and would not return for several days; that Inspectors Murphy and McDonald left early this morning after three Japanese reported about fifty miles north of this city; this accounts for my not finding an Inspector at the train upon my arrival this morning. The newspapers report the arrest of sixteen Chinese at Sanderson, N.M., where they were found in a box car, the latter being en route from Globe, Arizona, to New York, Saturday night; also the arrest of twenty at Marfa, N.M., where they were found locked in a freight car, while two were taken from the caboose of a freight train at Carrizozo. While this will put a crimp in the smugglers, both financially and otherwise, I cannot understand how it is possible for Chinese in such large numbers to be placed in freight cars at El Paso if the Inspectors, assigned to duty in the freight yards, are as active as their reports would indicate. They

15,171/174

15,171/176

No. 205
(Ed. 2-10-1906—500,000)

have permission from the railroad people to open all freight cars and should make it a rule to do so under any and all circumstances, which would result in breaking up this means of getting Chinese out of El Paso. As previously reported, it is useless to attempt to prevent Chinese from crossing the Mexican border in the vicinity of the latter station, and a successful inspection of all trains will be the only effective means of putting a stop to the surreptitious entry of Chinese along the Mexican border. Unless the local officers succeed in cleaning up the situation in the mean time, I would like to return to El Paso after finishing my present detail in Southern California, for the purpose of assisting the Inspector in Charge in rounding up those engaged in the smuggling of Chinese at that port. My mail consisted of three letters: First dated "San Francisco, California, June 15,1908," and signed "H.H.North, Commissioner," advising me that he had assigned Inspector Kennah and Interpreter Haw Lin Shuck to assist Assistant U.S.Attorney Engelking in the taking of depositions in Chinese cases, upon which the latter is now engaged. Second letter dated "Washington, June 16,1908, No.15333/3-C" and signed "F.P.Sargent, Commissioner-General," calling my attention to a statement secured from Ong You, one of the 12 Chinese recently apprehended in San Francisco after having been smuggled across the border at El Paso and placed in a freight car. This matter will be taken up by me upon my arrival in San Francisco, and a synopsis of all the information secured at that end will be sent to Inspector Harris at El Paso. Third letter is dated "San Antonio,

5-23.

Texas, June 20. 1908," and signed "Luther C. Steward, Acting Supervising Inspector," forwarding copy of report submitted by Inspector Brazie, of Yuma, in reference to the three Chinese persons recently arrested by him at Imperial Junction, California, together with copies of statements made by the Chinese at the time of their arrest. I will take this matter up upon my arrival in Yuma. I wrote the following letter and furnished the Supervising Inspector with a copy thereof:

"Mr George J. Harris,
Inspector in Charge,
El Paso, Texas.
My Dear Mr Harris:

Upon arrival of Southern Pacific train No.9 at Deming on June 20,last,your Inspector Triick boarded the front day coach and walked through the train until he reached the last tourist sleeper where he found a Chinese with a ticket for Hong Kong, where his inspection ended. I followed Mr Triick through the train and he made no attempt whatever to inspect closets or other places in which aliens might have been secreted, nor did he make an inspection of the standard sleepers. Upon being questioned by me as to whether he made a practice of omitting the baggage, mail and express cars in his inspections, he stated that he left the latter cars for the last, and immediately proceeded to make an inspection thereof.

Upon the arrival of the same train at Lordsburg, Inspector Jack, I presume, simply walked through the day coaches and tourist cars, making no inspection whatever in the standard Pullman, baggage, mail or express cars. This officer was not on the train five minutes. As there was no Inspector at Benson, Arizona, the train referred to was practically uninspected from the time I boarded it at El Paso until it had passed west of Benson.

The above is furnished for your information and guidance. In view of the importance attached to the inspection of trains, I would advise that you employ some method looking to t e proper inspection thereof, rather than the profunctionary ? performance of his duty by the Inspector charged with this important work."

As Inspector Webb is expected to return tomorrow, I will remain over for a conference with him.

Respectfully submitted, Richard H Taylor.
Immigrant Inspector

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA POSTAL

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
JUN 29 1908

4PO E Y 29 aid G R

San Francisco, Calif., June, 27, 1908

Immigration Bureau,

Washington,D.C.

Local and Los Angeles papers publshing Washington despatches for past week, in reference to my detail in Southern California. Please shut off leak if possible.

Taylor.

June, 28, 1908.....1057am.

File 6/27/08 A.M.P.

RECORDS AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
JUN 29 1908
BUREAU OF

14701/26-C

June 22, 1908.

Commissioner Immigration,
San Francisco, Cal.

Inspector Taylor at Los Angeles. Have wired him to communicate with you. See your letter June sixteenth.

SARGENT

Attest:

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General.

WW

14701/26-C

June 22, 1908.

Richard H. Taylor,
Federal Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Place yourself in touch with Commissioner North immediately. He has information for your use.

SARGENT

Attest:

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

WW

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No. 5962-C

June 16, 1908

RECORDS AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
JUN 22 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

During my recent visit to Washington I told Professor Jenks and Mr. Wheeler of the Immigration Commission that I had heard rumors to the effect that Messrs. Garland, Charlie Kee and Moy Foon, employes of the Immigration Commission, were actively engaged in the smuggling of Chinese from Mexico into the United States. Recently many more rumors of the same nature have reached me, and it is certain from recent developments that the headquarters of the smuggling operations in this neighborhood are at Los Angeles.

14701-26

In addition to the other recommendations which have recently been made by me in regard to the steps which should be taken to stop this smuggling business, I wish to earnestly recommend that an experienced and competent secret service agent be detailed for duty, with headquarters at Los Angeles, to endeavor to run down the gang of smugglers, whoever they may be. Such a man should be assigned not for a few weeks, but for months, or as long as he feels that he can be of any use in this line. He should be instructed to come to San Francisco and talk with some of our men, as well as with me, as there are a great many broken threads which could be picked up here. Also in Los Angeles he should take no one other than Inspector in Charge Ridgway into his confidence, as rumor also connects Lee Thing, our Chinese Interpreter at Los Angeles, with the smugglers. At least, he is said to be a cousin of Lee Waller, whose reputation in this service you know.

It may be that these rumors are false and wholly without foundation. If so, no harm can be done to any one by demonstrating that fact, and also though so, such an agent might be able to locate the real guilty parties. Never during my several years of experience in this service has such activity in smuggling circles been displayed as at the present time.

Respectfully,

J. W. North

AMS. Commissioner.

15006/4-C
14701/26-C

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

June 10,1908.

Richard H. Taylor, Immigrant Inspector,
c/o Supervising Inspector,
San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

I inclose for your information a copy of a communication dated the 29th ultimo, and of another dated the 4th instant, from Commissioner North regarding the smuggling of Chinese into the Southern California District, and also a copy of a report dated the 8th instant submitted by Interpreter Seid Gain to the effect that certain parties well- known to you are back of these smuggling operations. These letters you will find interesting and possibly also useful to the purposes of your present detail.

See 14,701/26

See 51,652/2

You will also be interested to learn that Greenhalge, alias Garland, alias Norton, alias etc., etc. has been discontinued as an employee of the Immigration Commission, so I am informed by Assistant Secretary Wheeler. This, of course, will give you a free hand so far as your investigations touch his operations and you may, therefore, proceed to the fullest extent with your clues respecting his supposed connection with the smuggling of Chinese. If he is guilty of any violations of the law, the Bureau and the Department will be glad to know it and

the more convincing and complete the evidence secured by you the better the Bureau will be satisfied.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS

Incl. 7258-(3).

FOR CORRESPONDENCE RE APPOINTMENT 3 Watchmen Redlands Junction - See File - 52,036-402

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

5962-C

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

May 29, 1908.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
JUN 4-1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUN 5-1908
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Sir:

See 14,760/1

Referring to the recommendation made during my southern trip that Inspector Gripper be detailed to Coyote Wells for the purpose of stopping Chinese from crossing the international boundary line between Calexico and the mountains west and which assignment was made, but immediately canceled by the Department, etc., I wish to call your attention to the fact that an automobile load of Chinese was arrested by State officers some ten days since at Santa Ana, California; that since then four Chinese were taken off the S. P. train near San Bernardino by our officers, to whom the presence of the Chinese had been reported by a railroad conductor, and lastly, that on the 21st instant, three Chinese were arrested at Imperial Junction (formerly Flowing Wells) in the desert by a railroad deputy constable.

15,208/9 — 5/14/08 — (2) — 5/1/08 — See 15,208/7 — 15,171/148 — 14,701/26 — Ng reports of arrest yet

These men, in my opinion, were all being smuggled across the line by the gang that is undoubtedly operating in Southern California at the present time.

I have just detailed Inspector Mehan and an interpreter to proceed south to endeavor to run down these smugglers, picking him out as the most experienced officer and the most capable for the purpose at hand. Upon his return I will send his report, which I am sure will be interesting.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

ML

I-Sd

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No. 5962-C

June 10, 1908.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
JUN 15 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your No. 15068/4-C of the 5th instant, referring to the recent apprehension of contraband Chinese in southern California and the investigation being conducted by Inspector Mehan in regard to the same. I enclose herewith his report in the premises, which meets with my approval. These Chinese are some of those whose entry to the country I sought to prevent by the stationing of Inspector Gripper at Coyote Wells, which was revoked by your telegram of March 28, 1908. Considering how far advanced the season is, I do not think it would be advisable to put men in the desert at the present time, where it is almost impossible for a white man to exist owing to climatic conditions. I think in order to put a stop to this smuggling of Chinese by rail into California, which is undoubtedly assuming serious proportions, that three young and vigorous watchmen should be stationed at Redlands Junction for the purpose of carefully looking over all cars, both passenger and freight. It would take three men, inasmuch as the investigation would have to be conducted night and day, and the twenty-four hours should be divided into three shifts, to get the best results. Redlands is an important junction for several roads, and officers stationed there ought to make it impossible for Chinese to get in by rail, considering the inspection that already prevails at Los Angeles. The immediate appointment of these men is recommended.

52036-402

AMS.

Respectfully,

Enc. #13057

Commissioner.

1506/4-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

June 5,1908.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, California.

Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 5962-C, reporting the recent apprehension of an automobile load of Chinese at Santa Ana, California, and the fact that you have detailed Inspector Mehan and an interpreter to conduct a thorough investigation.

A further report will be awaited with interest and it is hoped that Inspector Mehan may be successful in locating the smugglers and bringing about their prosecution.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

June 6, 1908.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
JUN 15 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner of Immigration,
San Francisco, Cal.

S i r :

As per your instructions to proceed to Los Angeles and other points in Southern California to secure if possible information as to what point the three Chinamen who were captured at Imperial Junction, Cal., May 21st, entered the United States, and from what point in Mexico they came, on May 31st I left for Los Angeles, arriving there 9:10 A.M., June 1st, and proceeded to take the statements of four Chinamen who were captured at Colton May 1st by Deputy Sheriff Nelson on information furnished by Conductor Fitzgerald on train No. 7 of the S. P. Co. The names of the three Chinamen whose statements I took are Yee Ah Louie, Fong Shew Kin~~g~~ ~~an~~, and Lee Ah Choy; the fourth, Wong Fung, was out on bond and I did not interview him. The statements of these Chinamen were of very little importance except a portion of the statement of Yee Ah Louie, which showed that he and his companions had passed through Imperial Valley. I then interviewed Conductor Fitzgerald. Information secured from him shows that numerous Chinese have been boarding the west-bound trains at Ogibly, Cal., and other points west of there.

Lee 15208/7

On the morning of June 2d I proceeded to Yuma, Arizona. While en route I met a number of people whom I knew and who are frequenters of Imperial Valley and that vicinity. None of them were able to give me any information of value. I also met P. L. Sherman, Jr., whose address is Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, Cal. He informed me that he had been connected with the Salt Works on the desert and while there had on numerous occasions seen Chinese passing west in box cars. On the morning of the 4th I interviewed A. L. Casey, roadmaster of the Southern Pacific Co., whose address is Indio, Cal. He informed me that his duties required him to pass over the road from Indio to Yuma twice a week, and the same number of times over the Imperial Valley road leading to Calexico. These trips are made on a motor velocipede, and he informed me that at no time had he seen any Chinese passing through that country on foot. This would indicate that all Chinese passing through that country on foot remain away from the railroad.

See 15/17/148

I then interviewed the three Chinese under arrest at Yuma, who had been captured I think on the 21st at Imperial Junction. Two of them, Chang Fong and Wong Wing, would not give any information of value. The other one, Ng Bong, made a straightforward statement; the following is a summary:

"My name is Ng Bong; I am 30 years old; born in Chicago; went back to China when I was six years old and left China about two months ago; came by the way of Vancouver, then to Malone, New York, where I was photographed; from there to Vera Cruz; from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; and from the City of Mexico to Santa Cruz;

from there to Mazatlan, from Mazatlan to Encinata, where I stopped nearly a month with a Chinaman by the name of Soo Sam Lin, alias Charlie Sam, a Mexican subject; this man is engaged in arranging for Chinese to enter the United States; Soo Sam Lin secured guides for us, and 7 other Chinese and myself left Encinata for the United States; we rode one day on stage to a Mexican town "Leo"; (it is believed by parties acquainted with that country that this is the Mexican town of Real); "from there we took saddle horses and rode 5 or 6 days through a rough mountainous country; we entered the Imperial Valley at the Algadona Springs; we came to within three or four miles of Calexico where we camped for three or four days, awaiting new guides who came and we were transferred into their keeping; during our stay near Calexico we visited Calexico twice, and were told by Americans who keep a place where soda water and lemonade are sold that we were in United States Territory, and that we had better leave or we would be arrested; two of the three guides that arrived departed taking four of the party; the following day the third guide started with myself and three companions;" (Describes this man as tall, dark complexioned, a Mexican, with long hair and beard all over his face). "We traveled for some distance when the guide discovered a man on horseback whom he believed was pursuing us; he deserted us and we spent three or four days in the vicinity of ranches trying to find a guide, but when we were nearly exhausted we came to the railroad and shortly after were arrested; the fourth person in our party had once lived in the United States and had a paper; after the officer examined that paper he permitted him to depart; his name is Lee Wan Hay, and he had formerly lived in Chicago, and was on his way back to that point; we were to be delivered to Soo Bing, a rancher in the Quong Chung gardens near San Bernardino; Soo Bing is a clansman of Soo Sam Lin at Encinata, and they are engaged in bringing in Chinese; they charge $320 Mexican money from Encinata; this includes fare, provisions, guides, and everything; part of this amount is paid in advance and the balance when we reach our destination; I was going to Hom Lee Co., 1607 West Agben or Alben street, Chicago, and Sam Woo, 60 West Adams street, Chicago."

Memorandum of addresses found on Ng Bong: Sing Yick, 313 South Clark street, Chicago; Shun Tim Chong, 63 Wing Lock street, Hongkong, China.

"The reason we did not go direct across the line to the United States was the Mexican guide was afraid."

Deputy Marshal Gus Livingston of Yuma, Ar., and United States Commissioner Utting believe the man described by Ng Bong is not a Mexican but a man by the name of Price, who is the companion of a man by the name of Fugard. Fugard has the reputation amongst the officers on the Mexican line as being a person who is willing to

undertake any occupation that he can make money easily. They state that Inspector Webb of Arizona, knows those parties well. About the time that those four Chinese were arrested at Imperial Junction this man Price arrived in Yuma and had his hair cut and his beard shaved off.

From the information I secured on my trip I believe an officer stationed at Redlands Junction would be in a position to do good service as that vicinity appears to be the first point in the United States from which the Chinese are distributed.

All papers in this case, together with testimony taken, are returned herewith.

Respectfully,

Charles Cahan.

HWC. Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No. 5962-C

June 4, 1908

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
JUN 9 - 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Aw 15,333/3

At an early hour this morning a freight car from Texas which arrived at this City over the Sunset route of the Southern Pacific, was found by the railroad detectives to contain sixteen Chinese. This office was notified and the men were immediately taken into custody. They are now being subject to a rigid examination, and we have already ascertained that they all crossed the international boundary line from Mexico in the neighborhood of El Paso. They were destined for Los Angeles, but through some mistake on the part of the smugglers the car came through to this City without giving them a chance to get out at Los Angeles.

I have every reason to believe that these people were destined to the smuggling gang now operating in southern California, and this report should be considered with my letter of even number of the 29th ultimo, reporting the capture of three several parties amounting in all to fourteen men; in other words, our total catch of contraband Chinese in this State within the past two weeks has been thirty, so far reported.

The attitude of the leaders of this band is very defiant, and they do not seem to regard their capture seriously. I have just renewed my orders to the Los Angeles office to search arriving freights, as I am satisfied that the smugglers believe themselves immune from interference, although these recent numerous arrests ought to be rather disturbing to their peace of mind.

Mr. Mehan and an interpreter are still in the south, and I hope that we will

soon get to the bottom of this nefarious scheme. I will report details as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

J.T.T. Smith

AMS. Commissioner.

52115/2

A.R.S.

E M J
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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
SEP 4 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury,
September 1, 1908.

The Auditor for the State and other Departments submits for approval, disapproval or modification, his decision of August 26, 1908, as follows:

"Certificate of Deposit No.225, dated June 6, 1908, issued by the Acting Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, La., in favor of P. H. Stretton, (Immigration) Inspector in charge, New Orleans, La., has been informally referred to this office by the Division of Public Moneys, for recommendation as to the disposition of the amount covered, viz: $371.45.

"This sum of $371.45 was collected by the Inspector in Charge from Vaccaro Bros. and Co., as a reimbursement for expenses incurred in apprehending, convicting and deporting one Chinaman, Ho Ah Sing, alias Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, who had been a member of the crew of the vessel 'Joseph Vacarro,' owned by Vaccaro Bros. and Co., and from which he deserted.

"The account of P. H. Stretton, Inspector in Charge, for the month of June, 1908, is now before this office for examination and settlement.

"The Bureau of Immigration, instructed the Inspector in Charge, to deposit this collection to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as follows:

'"To the credit of the appropriation, 'Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, 1907,'.....$ 4.00
"'Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act,1908,'228.20
"'To be designated by the Department of Justice,'139.25

"Briefly stated the facts in connection with this case, are as follows:

"Ho Ah Sing, was granted shore leave from the vessel 'Joseph Vaccaro', after the owner had furnished a bond of $500.00 as security for his return to the vessel, in accordance with a regulation made by the Secretary of Commerce

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP 4 - 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

and Labor, dated February 26, 1907, (See Rule 32, 'Regulations Governing Admission of Chinese,' Department of Commerce and Labor.) After securing such shore leave he purchased a ticket for Pittsburg, Pa., and traveled as far as Nashville, Tenn., where he was arrested, vonvicted of being unlawfully in the United States, and ordered deported to China. In the meanwhile, he had been reported to the Immigration officers as deserting from the vessel 'Joseph Vaccaro' by the owners 'Vaccaro Bros. and Co.,' who voluntarily agreed to reimburse the United States for any expenses incurred in his apprehension, conviction, and deportation in lieu of forfeiting the bond for $500, previously given by them.

"Section 12 of the Act of May 6, 1882, (22 Stat., 58) as amended and added to by Act of July 5, 1884, (23 Stat., 115) provides:

'"Section 12 of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

'"Sec. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper Chinese inspector the certificate in this act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel.

'"And any person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some justice, judge, or commissioner of a court of the United States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or to remain in the United States; and in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person to the United States shall be liable to the Government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority as a marshal or United States marshal in reference to carrying out the provisions of this act or the act of which this is amendatory as a marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, and shall be entitled to like compensation to be audited and paid by the same officers.

'"And the United States shall pay all costs and charges for the maintenance and return of any Chinese person having the certificate prescribed by law as entitling such Chinese person to come into the United States, who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of any provisions of this act.'"

"The act of May 6, 1882, as amended and added to by

the act of July 5, 1884, was continued in force for an additional period of ten years from May 5, 1892, by the act of May 5, 1892 (27 Stat., 25); and was with all laws on this subject in force on April 29, 1902, re-enacted, extended and continued without modification by the act of April 29, 1902 (32 Stat., 176), as amended by the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 428).

"Section 13 of the act of September 13, 1888, (25 Stat., 476), reads as follows:

"'Sec. 13. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, found unlawfully in the United States, or its Territories, may be arrested upon a warrant issued upon a complaint, under oath, filed by any party on behalf of the United States, by any justice, judge, or commissioner of any United States court, returnable before any justice, judge, or commissioner of a United States court, or before any United States court, and when convicted, upon a hearing, and found and adjudjed to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, such person shall be removed from the United States to the country whence he came.

"'But any such Chinese person convicted before a commissioner of a United States court may, within ten days from such conviction, appeal to the judge of the district court for the district.

"'A certified copy of the judgment shall be the process upon which said removal shall be made and it may be executed by the marshal of the district, or any officer having authority of a marshal under the provisions of this section.

"'And in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person into the United States shall be liable to the Government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority in reference to carrying out the provisions of this act, as a marshal or deputy marshal of the United States and shall be entitled to like compensation, to be audited and paid by the same officers.'

"Section 2 of the act of April 29, 1902 (32 Stat., part 1, 176), reads:

"'Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Act of February 14, 1903) (32 Stat., 825) is hereby authorized and empowered to make and prescribe, and from time to time change, such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the land

as he may deem necessary and proper to execute the provisions of this act and of the acts hereby extended and continued and of the treaty of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, between the United States and China, and with the approval of the President to appoint such agents as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of said treaty and said acts.'

"It was in accordance with the above provision that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor made a regulation requiring the filing of a bond of $500, for the safe return to the vessel of a Chinaman granted shore leave.

"Rules Nos.9 and 32 of the Regulations approved February 26, 1907, by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, provide:

"'Rule 9. Every Chinese person refused admission to the United States being actually or constructively on the vessel or other conveyance by which he was brought to a port of entry, must be returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the transportation agency owning such vessel or conveyance.'

"'Rule 32. To prevent violations of law by Chinese seamen discharged or granted shore leave at ports of the United States, bond with approved security in the penalty of $500 for each such seaman shall be exacted for his departure from and out of the United States within thirty days.'

"The question is, Shall the money collected in this case as reimbursement of the actual expenses incurred in the arrest, conviction, and deportation of Ho Ah Sing, be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a reimbursement to the appropriations from which the expenses were originally paid, or shall it be covered in as miscellaneous revenues under section 3617, R. S., which reads:

"'Sec.3617. The gross amount of all moneys received from whatever source for the use of the United States, except as otherwise provided in the next section, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the Treasury, at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever. But nothing herein shall affect any provision relating to the revenues of the Post Office Department.'

"In 1 Comp. Dec., 568, Comptroller Bowler, in construing sections 3617 and 3618, R. S., said:

"'These two sections have always been construed to require all money received on account of the Government,

except where otherwise provided by law, to be covered in as miscellaneous receipts.'

"This decision was also upheld in 7 Comp. Dec., 852; 9 Id., 174; 13 id., 482.

"The Department of Commerce and Labor, has sought to have this money covered into the credit of the appropriations from which the expenses were paid, but the Acting Commissioner-General of Immigration in his letter of July 31, 1908, herewith, states that the Bureau of Immigration knows of no provision of law authorizing the deposit to the credit of the appropriation, 'Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act.'

"The Bureau of Immigration has verbally informed this office that in cases where the bond has been forfeited, which were given for the safe return of Chinamen to the vessel, the proceeds of the bond have been covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and not to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses were paid. I think that in this case of Ho Ah Sing, the reimbursement of the expenses incurred should be similarly treated.

"I have, therefore, decided (13 Comp. Dec. 474, and 14 Comp. Dec., 123):

"That the amount of $371.45 deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States by F. H. Stretton, Inspector in Charge, as evidenced by Certificate of Deposit No.225, dated June 6, 1908, should be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with Section 3617 R. S.

"This decision being an original construction of a Statute (27 Stat., 58 and acts amendatory thereto) is submitted for your approval, disapproval, or modification."

The act of March 4, 1907, (34 Stat., 1329) provides:

"Enforcement of the Chinese-Exclusion Act: To prevent unlawful entry of Chinese into the United States, by the appointment of suitable officers to enforce the laws in relation thereto, and for expenses of returning to China all Chinese persons found to be unlawfully in the United States, including the cost of imprisonment and actual expenses of conveyance of Chinese persons to the frontier or seaboard for deportation, five hundred thousand dollars, which shall be paid from the permanent appropriation for expenses of regulating immigration, and of said sum one thousand dollars shall be paid to the Commissioner-General of Immigration as additional compensation."

I am unable to find anything to show that Congress contemplated the reimbursement of its appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act," or any other appropriation from moneys received in apprehending Chinese persons as was made through the adjustment of the Government's claim against the ship owners in this case; and as the object of such appropriation will not be defeated by applying the money elsewhere, I am of opinion the sum total received from P. H. Stretton, as above stated, should be covered into the Treasury as Miscellaneous revenues in accordance with Section 3617 of the Revised Statutes. (See 13 Comp. Dec. 484; 45 Ms. Comp. Dec., 1528).

The Auditor's decision is, therefore, approved.

R. J. TRACEWELL,

Comptroller.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

14963
3

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1908.

The Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a decision submitted this day by this office to the Comptroller of the Treasury. This is sent to you for your information.

Respectfully,

Acting Auditor.

August 26, 1908.

The Comptroller of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Certificate of Deposit No. 225, dated June 6, 1908, issued by the Acting Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, La., in favor of P. H. Stretton (Immigration) Inspector in charge, New Orleans, La., has been informally referred to this office by the Division of Public Monqys for recommendation as to the disposition of the amount covered, viz: $371.45.

This sum of $371.45 was collected by the Inspector in Charge from Vaccaro Bros. and Co. as a reimbursement for expenses incurred in apprehending, convicting and deporting one Chinaman, Ho Ah Sing, alias Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, who had been a member of the crew of the vessel "Joseph Vacarro," owned by Vaccaro Bros. and Co., and from which he deserted.

The account of P. H. Stretton, Inspector in Charge, for the month of June, 1908, is now before this office for examination and settlement.

The Bureau of Immigration instructed the Inspector in Charge to deposit this collection to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as follows:

"To the credit of the appropriation 'Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, 1907'----------$ 4.00

'Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act,1908'--$228.20
'To be designated by the Department of Justice--- 139.25"

Briefly stated the facts in connection with this case are as follows:

Ho Ah Sing was granted shore leave from the vessel "Joseph Vaccaro" after the owner had furnished a bond of $500.00 as security for his return to the vessel, in accordance with a regulation made by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, dated February 26, 1907, (See Rule 32 "Regulations Governing Admission of Chinese" Department of Commerce and Labor). After securing such shore leave he purchased a ticket for Pittsburg, Pa. and traveled as far as Nashville, Tenn., where he was arrested, convicted of being unlawfully in the United States, and ordered deported to China. In the meanwhile, he had been reported to the Immigration officers as deserting from the vessel "Joseph Vaccaro" by the owners "Vaccaro Bros. and Co.," who voluntarily agreed to reimburse the United States for any expenses incurred in his apprehension, conviction, and deportation in lieu of forfeiting the bond for $500 previously given by them.

Section 12 of the Act of May 6, 1882 (22 Stat.,58), as amended and added to by Act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 115) provides:

"Section 12 of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper Chinese inspector the certificate in this act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel.

"And any person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came and at the cost of the United States, after being brought before some justice, judge, or commissioner of a court of the Unit-

ed States and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or to remain in the United States; and in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person to the United States shall be liable to the Government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority as a marshal or United States marshal in reference to carrying out the provisions of this act or the act of which this is amendatory as a marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, and shall be entitled to like compensation to be audited and paid by the same officers.

"And the United States shall pay all costs and charges for the maintenance and return of any Chinese person having the certificate prescribed by law as entitling such Chinese person to come into the United States who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of any provisions of this act."

The act of May 6, 1882, as amended and added to by the act of July 5, 1884, was continued in force for an additional period of ten years from May 5, 1892, by the act of May 5, 1892 (27 Stat.,25); and was with all laws on this subject enforced on April 29, 1902, re-enacted, extended and continued without modification by the act of April 29, 1902 (32 Stat., 176), as amended by the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 428).

Section 13 of the act of September 13, 1888, (25 Stat.,476), reads as follows:

"Sec. 13. That any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, found unlawfully in the United States, or its Territories, may be arrested upon a warrant issued upon a complaint, under oath, filed by any party on behalf of the United States, by any justice, judge, or commissioner of any United States court, returnable before any justice, judge, or commissioner of the United States court, or before any United States court, and when convicted, upon a hearing, and found and adjudged to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, such person shall be removed from the United States to the country whence he came.

"But any such Chinese person convicted before a commissioner of a United States court may, within ten days from such conviction, appeal to the judge of the district court for the district.

"A certified copy of the judgement shall be the process upon which said removal shall be made and it may be executed by the marshal of the district, or any officer having authority of a

marshal under the provisions of this section.

"And in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person into the United States shall be liable to the Government of the United States for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal; and all peace officers of the several States and Territories of the United States are hereby invested with the same authority in reference to carrying out the provisions of this act, as a marshal or deputy marshal of the United States and shall be entitled to like compensation, to be audited and paid by the same officers."

Section 2 of the act of April 29, 1902 (32 Stat., part 1,176), reads:

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Act of February 14, 1903)(32 Stat.,825) is hereby authorized and empowered to make and prescribe, and from time to time change, such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the land as he may deem necessary and proper to execute the provisions of this act and of the acts hereby extended and continued and of the treaty of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, between the United States and China, and with the approval of the President to appoint such agents as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of said treaty and said acts."

It was in accordance with the above provision that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor made a regulation requiring the filing of a bond of $500 for the safe return to the vessel of a Chinaman granted shore leave.

Rules Nos. 9 and 32 of the Regulations approved February 26, 1907, by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, provide:

"Rule 9. Every Chinese person refused admission to the United States being actually or constructively on the vessel or other conveyance by which he was brought to a port of entry, must be returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the transportation agency owning such vessel or conveyance."

"Rule 32. To prevent violations of law by Chinese seamen discharged or granted shore leave at ports of the United States, bond with approved security in the penalty of $500 for each such seaman shall be exacted for his departure from and out of the United States within thirty days."

The question is, Shall the money collected in this case as reimbursement of the actual expenses incurred in the arrest, conviction, and deportation of Ho Ah Sing be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a reimbursement to the appropriations from which the expenses were originally paid, or shall it be covered in as miscellaneous revenues under section 3617 R.S., which reads:

"Sec. 3617. The gross amount of all moneys received from whatever source for the use of the United States, except as otherwise provided in the next section, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the Treasury, at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever. But nothing herein shall affect any provision relating to the revenues of the Post Office Department."

In Comp. Dec.,568, Comptroller Bowler, in construing sections 3617 and 3618 R.S., said:

"These two sections have always been construed to require all money received on account of the Government, except where otherwise provided by law, to be covered in as miscellaneous receipts."

This decision was also upheld in 7 Comp. Dec.,852; 9 Id.,174; 13 id.,482.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has sought to have this money covered in to the credit of the appropriations from which the expenses were paid, but the Acting Commissioner-General of Immigration in his letter of July 31, 1908, herewith, states that the Bureau of Immigration knows of no provision of law authorizing the deposit to the credit of the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act."

The Bureau of Immigration has verbally informed this office that in cases where the bond has been forfeited, which were given for the safe return of Chinamen to the vessel, the proceeds of the bond have been covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and not to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses were paid. I think that in this case of Ho Ah Sing, the reimbursement of the expenses incurred should be similarly treated.

I have therefore decided (13 Comp. Dec. 474, and 14 Comp. Dec.,123):

That the amount of $371.45 deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States by F. H. Stretton, Inspector in Charge, as evidenced by Certificate of Deposit No. 225, dated June 6, 1908, should be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with Section 3617 R.S.

This decision being an original construction of a Statute (27 Stat., 58 and acts amendatory thereto) is submitted for your approval, disapproval, or modification.

The Certificate of Deposit in question, the account current of F. H. Stretton for the month of June, 1908, copy of letter from this office to Commissioner-General of Immigration, dated June 12, 1908, his reply thereto under date of July 8, 1908, copies of letters from Commissioner-General to Inspector in Charge dated April 29, 1908, and from Acting Commissioner-General to Inspector in Charge dated May 28, 1902, and letter from this office to Commissioner-General dated July 9, 1908, and his reply thereto dated

Comptroller of the Treasury --------7

July 31, 1908, are transmitted herewith.

Respectfully,

Acting Auditor.

Chinese

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

14963/3

August 12, 1908.

The Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

You are requested to reply to our letter to you under date of July 9, asking that certain information be furnished this office in connection with the deposit of $371.45 made by ~~E.~~ H. Stratton, Inspector-in-Charge at New Orleans.

This office was informed by telephonic communication with your office on July 28 that this matter would be taken up right away, but as yet we have had no response to our letter.- attended to 7/31 - called and on phone and after searching office Barnan letter was found.

Inasmuch as this is quite an old item, it is requested that this matter be given early attention.

Respectfully,

Auditor. L.R.

14963/3-c

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

July 31, 1908

Auditor

for the State and Other Departments.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of the 9th inst., with reference to deposit of $371.45 made by P. W. Stretton, Inspector in Charge at New Orleans, La., and in which you request information as to the main facts in connection with this case, you are advised that Ho Ah Sing a Chinaman, was arrested in Nashville, Tenn. on June 11th, 1907 and that, after investigation the fact was developed that this Chinaman was a seaman on board the steamship "Joseph Vaccaro", who had been granted shore leave at New Orleans under bond of $500.00 furnished by the owners of the vessel. After securing such shore leave, the Chinaman in question purchased a railroad ticket to Pittsburgh, Pa. and, as stated, was arrested and ordered deported by the United States Commissioner at Nashville on Aug. 19, 1907.

The Bureau was advised by the United States District Attorney for the middle District of Tenn., that the total expense incurred by the Department of Justice in the arrest, conviction and deportation of Ho Ah Sing (including the Marshal's expenses for deportation, subsequently re-imbursed by this Department), amounted to $267.45. The cost to this Department in securing the deportation of the Chinaman in question, was $128.20, paid to United States Marshal, Overall, $100.00 paid to Morgan's Louisanna and Texas Railroad and Steamship Co.,

14963/3-c Auditor

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

for the prisoner's transportation from New Orleans to Hong Kong and $4.00 paid to Taylor, Photographer, for photographs of the Chinaman. As the amount paid by the Department of Justice, to wit $267.45 included the Marshal's expenses of deportation, the amount paid on this account by this Department was deducted from the total cost to the Department of Justice, leaving a balance of $139.25 for which it was intended to re-imburse their appropriation.

The voucher of John W. Overall, United States Marshal, in the sum of $128.20, was paid on March 13, 1908 by official check No. 14643 drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, this voucher being numbered 81389 and forming a part of the account of Wm. L. Boleau, Disbursing Clerk, for the quarter ended March 31, 1908. The voucher of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Co., in the sum of $100.00, was paid on March 13, 1908, by official check No. 132459 drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, N. Y., said voucher bearing the No. 81410 and forming a part of the account of Wm. L. Boleau, Disbursing Clerk for the quarter ended March 31, 1908. The voucher of Taylor, Photographer, in amount $4.00, was paid on July 5, 1907, by official check No. 5788 drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, La., said voucher bearing the number 59674 and forming a part of the account of Wm. L. Boleau, Disbursing Clerk for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1907.

14963/3-C Auditor "S"

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

While the Bureau knows of no provision of law authorizing the deposit of the above ~~account~~ amount to the credit of the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act", instructions were issued for such disposition of the amount collected, on account of the fact that the bond in this case was not forfeited in consideration of the payment of the expenses above enumerated, to be made by the steamship owners as a re-imbursement of the appropriation named.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General

JFD

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1908.

The Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

The letter of the Acting Commissioner-General of Immigration under date of July 8, 1908, with reference to the deposit of $371.45 made by P. H. Stretton, Inspector in charge at New Orleans, has been received.

In order that this office may have a record upon which to base its action, you are requested to write a letter to this office giving the main facts in connection with the escape, apprehension, trial, and subsequent deportation of the Chinaman in question.

You are also requested to give us information as to when and on what vouchers the expenses incurred were paid. Such information as your office gave us verbally today will be the information that is desired.

You are also requested to give your reasons, if any, for asking that $232.20 be covered to the credit of the appropriations "Enforcing the Chinese Exclusion Act," 1907, and 1908.

Respectfully,

Auditor.

Department of Commerce and Labor

14963/3-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

July 8, 1908

Auditor for the State and Other Departments,

Treasury Department,

Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 12th ult., relative to deposit of $371.45 made by P. H. Stretton, Inspector in Charge at New Orleans, as per certificate of deposit No. 225, there is transmitted herewith an account submitted by Inspector, Stretton to cover this collection and deposit, to which are attached copies of Bureau letters which will explain this matter in full.

Respectfully,

Inc. 5106

Acting Commissioner-General.

J.R.D.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION ENTERED JUN 13 1908 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

June 12, 1908.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION JUN 13 1908

The Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Certificate of deposit No. 225, dated June 6, 1908, showing that P. H. Stretton, Inspector in Charge at New Orleans, has deposited to the credit of the United States Treasurer the sum of $371.45, has been referred to this office for endorsement.

The certificate states that this amount is deposited on account of "repayment as per reverse as per Department Bureau letter 5/28/08, No. 14963-3-C." The reverse of the certificate shows:

"Enforcing Chinese Exclusion Act, 1907	$4.00
" " " " 1908	228.20
To be designated by the Department of Justice	139.25
Total	$ 371.45."

You are requested to give this office such information as to enable us to intelligently endorse the certificate.

Respectfully,

Auditor.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 606/6.

June 6, 1908.

FILES AND RECORDS OF THE
ENTERED
JUN 9 - 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to transmit herewith forms 512 and 514, forwarded under cover of Bureau letter of April 29, No. 14963/3-C, in order that report might be made of payment by Vaccaro Bros. & Co. of the cost of apprehending and deporting the Chinaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam. Amount of collection in this case, $371.45, was made in accordance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of April 29, No. 14963/3-C, as amended by Bureau letter of May 28, same number.

It is noted on line 7 of Bureau letter of the 28th that the amount to be paid by the owners of the vessel to which this Chinaman belonged is given as $375.45, which is evidently a clerical error, as the correct amount should be $371.45, as shown by the instructions contained in said letter as to how amount collected should be credited, viz:

To the credit of the appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, 1907," - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $4.00

To the credit of the appropriation, "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, 1908," - - - - - - - - - - - - - 228.20

To the credit of the appropriation, "To be designated by the Department of Justice," - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 139.25.

The amount of $371.45 was today collected from Vaccaro Bros. & Co. and deposited with the Assistant United States Treasurer in this city and his receipt, No. 225, for same is contained in the files of this office.

Mr. Vaccaro advises that if the amount paid, $371.45, is not correct, that he will gladly make up any deficiency in the bill as rendered.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

MAF

Inc. 63-C.

14963/3-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

June 11, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

New Orleans, La.

Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter of the 28th ultimo, wherein you were directed by the Acting Commissioner-General to present for payment by Vaccaro Bros. & Co. a bill to cover the expenses incurred in the apprehension and deportation of Chinese seaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, you are advised that the instructions contained in said letter are hereby approved.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent:

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Sgd) Wm R Wheeler

Assistant Secretary.

DFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

14963/3-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

May 28, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

New Orleans, La.

Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 21st, relative to the bill against Vaccaro Bros. & Co., on account of Chinese seaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, you are directed to present to this company a bill to cover the expenses enumerated in Bureau letter dated April 29, 1908 (#14963/3-C), less those expenses incurred by Inspector Plummer and Interpreter Aloy, which aggregate $236.30, thus leaving the sum of $375.45 to be paid by the owners of the vessel to which this Chinaman belonged.

Upon payment of this bill you are directed to deposit the amount collected with the Assistant U. S . Treasurer at New Orleans as follows:

To the credit of the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act," 1907, ...	$4.00
To the credit of the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act," 1908, ...	228.20
To the credit of appropriation "to be designated by the Department of Justice,"	139.25

The instructions embodied in Bureau letter of April 29th, above referred to, should be followed with regard to the preparation and rendition of your accounts to cover this receipt.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

DFC

Acting Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 606/6. May 21, 1908.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
MAY 25 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Receipt is respectfully acknowledged of Bureau letter of the 11th instant, No. 14963/3-C, regarding the bill of $607.75 rendered against Vaccaro Bros. & Co., of this city, on account of the Chinese seaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, and in compliance with instructions contained therein, I submitted to Vaccaro Bros. & Co. the proposition made by the Bureau, that the four items covering the expenses of Inspector Plummer and Interpreter Aloy be stricken from the bill, providing they would pay the other four items covering the expenses immediately incident to removing the Chinaman from the United States in the manner prescribed by the court.

Vaccaro Bros. & Co. stated that they were willing--and, in fact, anxious--to have this matter settled without any further delay than was actually necessary, and requested that I give them a couple of days time, in order that they could secure from the district attorney here a statement as to the advice he had given them regarding this Chinaman at time of his arrest.

Letters of Mr. Foster, United States attorney, of this city (of the 20th instant), and Vaccaro Bros. & Co. (of even

date), regarding this matter, are respectfully forwarded herewith.

Vaccaro Bros. & Co. informed me that they will settle the matter to the entire satisfaction of the Bureau as soon as letters inclosed herewith have been brought to its attention, and it can understand that they were acting under the advice of the district attorney here, and do not seek to avoid payment of any just debt; but feel that the Bureau will take the same view of the case as themselves regarding the expenses incurred, when it has had an opportunity to review the opinion of the district attorney in the matter.

Respectfully,

P. N. Strellou

Inspector in Charge.

MAF

Inc. No. 4.

INDEPENDENT STEAMSHIP LINE,

CABLE ADDRESS.
"VACCARO" NEW ORLEANS.

VACCARO BROS. & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

BANANAS AND COCOANUTS.

302 CAMP ST.

New Orleans, May 21st., 1908

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
MAY 25 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Capt. P.H. Stretton,

Inspector in Charge, Immigration Service,

New Orleans, La.,

Dear Sir:-

Herewith enclosed please find letter received from United States Attorney, Mr. Rufus Foster, which is self explanatory.

As Mr. Sargent promised our Mr. Campa that he would be governed by an opinion of the U.S. Atty., and as you are fully aware of the fact that we have tried very ~~hard~~ hard to keep home sailors aboard of our steamers, but it appears they will not remain any length of time in the trade to the tropics.

We will surely do all we can to comply to the letter with the law, and ask that you please take up this matter with Mr. Sargent and endeavor to have him reduce the charge against us. Also let us have his final advice in the matter as early as possible, as we are desirous of having the matter settled.

Very respectfully

Vaccaro Bros & Co

Department of Justice.

Office of United States Attorney,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,

CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDING,

New Orleans, La., May 20/08, 190

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
MAY 25 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Vaccaro Bros.,

CITY.

Gentlemen:-

I have been shown the claim made upon you in connection with the deportation of a certain Chinaman who escaped from the crew of one of your vessels.

When I advised you to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the U. S. Attorney at Nashville, I did not think that the cost of detaining the Chinaman would be charged up against you, and I do not now think that it should be. As I credit you with entire good faith in the matter and a desire to comply with the law in every respect, I believe that the Bureau should be entirely satisfied by you payment of the actual cost of deporting this Chinaman, without charging you with any of the expenses incident to the trial or detention of the prisoner for trial, or after trial for deportation. You are at liberty to use this letter with the Department if you so desire.

Very respectfully,

Jules Foster

U. S. Attorney.

14963/3-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION.
Washington

May 11th, 1906.

Inspector in Charge,

New Orleans, La.

Sir:

I have accorded very careful consideration to your letter of the 6th instant, No.606/6, and the communication of May 5th addressed to you by Vaccaro Bros. & Co., regarding the bill of $607.75 rendered against them on account of the Chinese seaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam.

There can be no question that the agents evidenced their good faith by promptly dispatching one of their employees and a sailor to Nashville with the object of gaining possession of the escaped seaman, bringing him back to New Orleans, and carrying him out of the United States. If this bona fide effort had resulted successfully (and its failure was no fault of theirs), the Government would have suffered no damage and the bond given by the agents would have been promptly cancelled on the departure of the Chinaman. On the other hand, it is true that any steamship company that employs Chinese sailors thereby voluntarily assumes the risk attaching under the law. Altogether, it seems to me that an equitable and fair disposition of the case would be to strike from the bill the four items covering expenses of Inspector Plumner and Interpreter Aloy, and to require Messrs.

Vaccaro Bros. & Co. to pay the other four items of the bill, which cover the expenses immediately incident to removing the Chinaman from the United States in the manner prescribed by the court instead of by the course which would have been pursued by them had they been left to follow their own desires. Of course, if they are not willing to compromise on this basis, the Government would still have the recourse of forfeiting the bond.

I desire that you shall present this proposition to the firm with the statement that if they are willing to accept it I will be prepared to recommend to the Department that the case be compromised upon such basis.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General.

AWP-b

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 606/6. May 6, 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAY 11 1908
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.
FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
MAY 9 - 1908
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 14963/3-C, demand was made by me upon Vaccaro Bros. & Co. for the sum of $607.75, expenses incurred by the United States in the apprehension and deportation of the Chinaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, who arrived at this port per S/S "Joseph Vaccaro" on June 6, 1907, deserted said vessel, and was arrested at Nashville, Tennessee, for being unlawfully in the United States, and deported from that place. Copies of letters with reference to this matter and itemized bill , for payment of which demand was made, bearing date of the 4th instant, are respectfully inclosed herewith.

There is also inclosed letter from Vaccaro Bros. & Co., addressed to this office, bearing date of the 5th instant, with request that this matter be brought to your personal attention.

In this connection, the Bureau is respectfully advised that I saw Mr. F. Vaccaro this morning, and called his attention to promise that had been made to me by him as to payment of expenses, etc., in this case; and he informed me that he was perfectly willing to pay any expenses that the Commissioner-

General would feel that he was entitled to pay; and states, "The Commissioner-General notified the United States attorney in Nashville, Tennessee, to deliver the man to our company, and he (the district attorney) refused to do so, and I therefore feel that our company should not be held responsible for any expenses that were incurred after the district attorney at Nashville had failed to act upon the advice of the Commissioner-General."

Mr. Vaccaro states that he was under the impression that the government had paid the expenses of the two men that he sent to Nashville from New Orleans to identify the Chinaman and return him to New Orleans, but found that same had been paid by his company; and that he personally would be willing to pay the expenses of deporting the Chinaman from Nashville to China, owing to the promise that he had made to this office.

As Mr. Foster, United States district attorney here, was assistant district attorney at the time of the arrest of this Chinaman, and is familiar with all details of the case, it is respectfully suggested that the Bureau might refer the matter to him for such action as he deems proper, looking toward the forfeiture of the bond in this case, in view of the fact that Vaccaro Bros. & Co. have refused to pay the expenses of the arrest, detention and deportation of the Chinaman.

Respectfully,

P. M. Stanton

Inspector in Charge.

Incl. 46-C.MAF

INDEPENDENT
STEAMSHIP
LINE.

CABLE ADDRESS.
"VACCARO" NEW ORLEANS.

VACCARO BROS. & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

BANANAS AND COCOANUTS.

302 CAMP ST.

New Orleans, May 5th 1908

606/6

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
MAY 9-1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Capt. P. H. Stretton,

Inspector in Charge, Immigration Service,

New Orleans, La.,

Dear Sir:-

Acknowledging receipt of your favor of the 4th. inst., with itemized bill amounting to $607,75, expenses incurred in apprehending and deporting Yip Sam an absconded Chinese sailor from the S.S. "Joseph Vaccaro"

Beg to explain that as soon as this Chineman was arrested in Nashville, Tenn., we sent from the S.S. "Joseph Vaccaro" two of our men to Nashville for the purpose of identifying this Chineman and bringing him back to the steamer in New Orleans, but it seems the government authorities in Nashville refused to deliver up the Chineman to our men, alleging that it was not certain that this Chineman was the missing man from the S.S. "Joseph Vaccaro"; and, therefore, from this it would appear that it is doubtful whether or not this is the really missing Chineman from our steamer.

With reference to the bill of expense which you state our Mr. F.P. Vaccaro" requested of you, will say that Mr. Felix P. Vaccaro had reference to the expense of sending the two men from our steamer to Nashville, as he was under the impression that this expense was borne by your Department, but which in reality was paid for by our company, and as we went to this expense in our endeavor to apprehend the missing Chineman, we do not believe that we should be called upon to bear any further expense, un-

less, perhaps, the specified expense of transporting this Chineman from Nashville to China.

You know very well that we have always been careful to observe the rules and regulations of the Immigration Service, and as we know Mr. Sergeant to be a very fair minded man, we believe if you will take up this matter with him he will see it in the true light and waive this charge against us.

Therefore, we trust you will take up this with Mr. Sergeant, and advise us further in the matter after you shall receive his reply.

Very respectfully

Vaccaro Bros. & Co.,

L. Vaccaro

General Manager,

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 606/6. May 4, 1908.

Vaccaro Bros. & Co.,

New Orleans, La.

Sirs:

With reference to letter forwarded you from this office today, No. 606/6, demanding that you pay to me the sum of $607.75, expenses incurred in apprehending and deporting the Chinaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, it is respectfully requested that you take this matter up with your Mr. Felix Vaccaro, who advised me on or about December 5, 1907, that he would like to have a bill of all expenses necessarily incurred in this case forwarded to him as soon aspossible, in order that he might pay same and have your company released from the bond given in the case of this Chinaman, report of which was made to the Bureau in letter from this office bearing date of December 7, 1907.

It is respectfully requested that you give this matter your immediate attention, in order that you account may be paid without further delay and report of same made to the Bureau by this office.

Respectfully,

(Signed) P. H. STRETTON,

Inspector in Charge.

WAP

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 606/6.

May 4, 1908.

Vaccaro Bros. & Co.,
New Orleans, La.

Sirs:

I beg to transmit herewith itemized bill, in amount $607.75, incurred in connection with the apprehension and deportation of the Chinaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, who arrived at this port per S/S "Joseph Vaccaro," of your line, on June 6, 1907, and who was granted shore leave from said vessel by me, after bond in the sum of $500 had been furnished by your company guaranteeing his departure from and out of the United States at time of the departure of said S/S "Joseph Vaccaro," on June 8, 1907, on which date it sailed from this port; and as said expenses of $607.75 have been incurred in apprehending and deporting the said Chinaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, it is demanded that you pay to me the sum of $607.75, in order that said amount may be covered into the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of April 29, 1908, No. 14963/3-C.

Respectfully,

(Signed) P. H. STRETTON,

MAF

Inspector in Charge.

May 4, 1908.

Vaccaro Bros. & Co.,

To the United States, Dr.

For expenses incurred in the apprehension and deportation of the Chinaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, as follows:

U. S. Marshall's expenses	$220.20
Expenses of Office of U. S. Clerk of Court	47.25
Transportation of prisoner, New Orleans to Hong Kong	100.00
Expenses of Inspector L. T. Plummer, Chicago to Nashville, June, 1907	68.40
Expenses of Inspector L. T. Plummer, Chicago to Nashville, July, 1907	31.40
Expenses of Wong Aloy, El Paso to Nashville, June, 1907	13.40
Expenses of Wong Aloy, El Paso to Nashville, July, 1907	123.10
Photographing Chinaman	4.00
	$607.75

Department of Commerce and Labor

14963/3-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

April 29, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,
Immigration Service,
New Orleans, La.

Sir:

Referring to your communication (#553-C) dated December 7, 1907, in connection with payment of cost of apprehending and deporting the Chinaman Yip Sam, alias Yap Sam, and to Bureau letter dated October 31, 1907, relative to payment of such expenses by the vessel owners responsible for the presence of this Chinaman in the United States, you are advised that the following statement has been prepared in this office, showing the expenses incurred in connection with the Chinaman named:

U. S. Marshal's expenses	$220.20
Expenses of Office of U. S. Clerk of Court	47.25
Transportation of prisoner, New Orleans to Hong Kong,	100.00
Expenses of Inspector L.T.Plummer, Chicago to Nashville, June, 1907,	68.40
Expenses of Inspector L.T.Plummer, Chicago to Nashville, July, 1907,	31.40
Expenses of Wong Aloy, El Paso to Nashville, June, 1907,	13.40#
Expenses of Wong Aloy, El Paso to Nashville, July, 1907,	123.10
Photographing Chinaman	4.00
	$607.75

#Transportation included in expenses of Inspector L.T.Plummer for June, 1907.

You are directed to present this bill to the owners of the steamship JOSEPH VACCARO and upon payment of said bill to deposit the

amount collected with the Assistant U. S/ Treasurer at New Orleans as follows: To the credit of the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act," 1907, $208.90; to the credit of the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act," 1908, $259.60; to the credit of appropriation to be designated by the Department of Justice, $139.25.

The account will have to be prepared by you on the inclosed forms 512 and 514, adapting such blanks to your purpose, in accordance with the pencil notations made thereon and attaching thereto a copy of this communication. It will not be necessary for you to transmit the duplicate certificate of deposit which you will receive from the Assistant U. S. Treasurer, as this should be retained for your own files.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Inclosure #89.

DFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

U.S. Marshals exps. - - - - - $220.70
Exps. of office of U.S. Clk. of Court - - 47.35
Transpt. N.O. to Hongkong - Morgan La. & Tex. R.R. & S.S. Co. - 100.00
Exps. Insp. L. J. Plummer to Nashville 6/12 — 68.40
" " " " " 7/23 — 31.40
" " " " 6/11 — 13.40*
" Wang Roy " " 7/23 123.10
" " " 4.00
Photographing Chinamen — 607.75
To be deposited to appro. Dept Justice — 139.25
To be deposited to credit of Chinese — 468.50
as follows: 1907 — $208.90
1908 — $259.60

Submit account from 5/12 & 5/14
Attach copy of Bur. letter
act

No. 204
(Ed. 5-14-07—500,000)

* Transpt included in exps of Insp L. J. Plummer, in June.

Department of Commerce and Labor

U. S. Mar. Jas. W. Overall - Nashville, Tenn.

Hd. Qrs. Dept. -, departed on Korea 12/10/07

$128.20 [illegible]

Transpt. N.D. to Hongkong -

Magnus Co. & 2 cl. R.R. & Co. - 120.20 [illegible]

~~1/6 of 200. - Exps. U.S. Marshal. Travel. 33.33~~

" Asstt

Non # 60058 Exps. L. J. Plummer to Nashville. 6/12 - 17.60

63747 - Ill. Cent. R.R. (Transpt. above trip Request # 10823) - 25.00

67162 - L. & N. Ry. - (" " " " 10824) - 17.00

63863 - C. J. & Ry. - (" " " " 10825) - 8.80

60596 - Exps. L. J. Plummer to Nashville, 7/23 —— 10.40

69273 - Nandalia R.R. - (Transpt. above trip Request # 10831) - 8.50

69443 - L. & N. R.R. (" " " " 10830) - 12.50

62686 - Exps. Wong along to Nashville - 7/22 — 3.3.95

69274 - Ill. & Pac. Ry. (Transpt. above trip Request # 18763) 40,25

69443 - L. & N. & Rock Isl. all. (" " " " 18764) - 41.40

71201 - Pullman Co. - (" " " " 10829) - 7.50

Photographing Chinamen —— 4.00

Expenses Wong along to Nashville - 6/11 —— 13.40

No. 204
(Ed. 5-14-07—500,000)

Ill. Cent. R.R. - (Transpt. above trip Request # 10823) see above
L. & N. R.R. (" " " " 10824) " "

Department of Commerce and Labor

Amt collected to be deposited to credit of Chinese appro. in statl amt & bal. to appro. to be designated by Dept of Justice.

No. 204
(Ed. 5-14-07—500,000)

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Attorney,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 16th, 1908.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
APR 20 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Hon.F.P.Sargent,

Com.General,Dept.Com.& Labor,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:-

Replying to your letter "W.H.W.,No.14963/3-C." of the 9th instant relative to certain costs and expenses incident to the apprehension, trial and deportation of Yip Sam alias Ho Ah Sing,you are informed that I know of no reason why the full amount of the account submit-ted by Marshal Overall should not be included in the amount to be paid by the Steam-Ship Company.

The additional statement of costs furnished by the Deputy Clerk of the U.S.Court,including an item of $5.00,per diem fee of the U.S. Commissioner,should,I think,also be paid.This latter item was explain-ed in my letter of the 10th ult.to the Attorney General touching the subject. The U.S.Commissioner was originally disallowed said per diem,only one per diem of $5.00,being at first allowed by the De-partment and later a second per diem was allowed.

The entire costs and expenses which should be paid by the Steam-Ship Company are,in my opinion the following, (see my letter of the 10th ultimo to the Attorney General):-

1st.Statement of U.S.Marshal's costs	$114.50	220.20
Addition Marshal's costs,transportation,etc.	105.70	
1st.statement of Clerk's costs	42.25	47.25
Additional per diem allowed U.S.Commissioner	5.00	
	$267.45.	

Trusting this information is satisfactory,I am,

Respectfully,

J. M. Gillman, U.S.Attorney.

14963/3-C

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

April 9, 1908.

Hon. A. M. Tillman,

United States Attorney,

Nashville, Tennessee.

Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a communication from the Acting Attorney General, with which was transmitted a copy of your communication of the 10th ultimo forwarding statements of the Deputy Clerk of the U.S. District Court and the U.S.Marshal for your district, showing the additional costs in connection with the apprehension, trial and deportation of Yip Sam, alias Chin Ah Sam, alias Ho Ah Sing; and in reply thereto you are requested to advise this office if there is any reason why the full amount of the account submitted by U.S.Marshal Overall, to wit, $128.20, should not be included in the amount to be paid by the steamship company, it being noted that the U.S.Marshal states that the sum of $105.70 was expended by him in the deportation of this prisoner.

The bill of the U.S.Clerk, which accompanied your communication of November 23d, addressed to the Inspector in Charge at New Orleans, included the amount of $5.00 as fee to the U.S.Commissioner, and as the additional statement of costs, furnished by the Deputy Clerk of the U.S. Court, includes an item of $5.00 as fee to the Commissioner, you are requested to advise this office if this is not a duplicate charge.

Respectfully,
(Signed) F. P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

DFC

14963/3-C

April 9, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th ultimo, with which was transmitted a copy of a letter from the United States Attorney at Nashville, Tenn., together with its inclosures, relating to the expenses incurred in connection with the apprehension and deportation of Yip Sam, alias Chin Ah Sam.

Steps will be taken to secure reimbursement for all expenditures in the case of this Chinaman, so much thereof as was paid from the appropriation "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act" to be deposited to the credit of that appropriation and the balance to the credit of such appropriation as you may designate.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Earl.

Acting Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney General.

WWW.NARA

H.S.R.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER.

HSR A.W.C.

131,299.

Department of Justice,
Washington.

March 13, 1908.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAR 14 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAR 14 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

S i r :

Referring further to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter, and its inclosures, received from the United States Attorney at Nashville, Tennessee, reporting additional items of expense connected with the apprehension and removal to the port of deportation, of one Yip Sam alias Chin Ah Sam.

Respectfully,

Charles Russell

Acting Attorney General.

Inclosures

2109.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAR 14 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED.

(C ϕ P Y)

Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1908.

The Attorney General,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have your letter A.W.C. - H.S.R. 131,299, of the 7th instant, with inclosure 2050 (letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor), relative to items of expense connected with the apprehension and removal to the port of deportation of one Yip Sam alias Chin Ah Sam alias Ho Ah Sing, a Chinese person, and beg to inclose herewith the aforesaid letter of Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary etc., and also letters of the 10th instant from Marshal Overall and Deputy Clerk Doak as to additional costs not heretofore reported from their offices.

Costs etc. heretofore reported from the Clerk's office amounted to $42.25, which as you will see by letter of Deputy Clerk and U.S.Commissioner Doak, have been increased $5.00, a per diem allowed said U.S.Commissioner in the December quarter - the same having been originally disallowed.

The costs heretofore reported from the Marshal's office amounted to $114.50, which as you will see from Marshal Overall's letter, should be increased $105.70, cost of transporting Yip Sam alias Ho Ah Sing to port of deportation.

Respectfully,

A. M. TILLMAN,

United States Attorney.

Enc.3

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

H. M. DOAK
CLERK U. S. COURTS
E. L. DOAK, DEPUTY CLERK

Nashville, Tenn. Mch 10 1908

Hon.A.M.Tillman,
U.S.Attorney,
Dear Sir:-

Referring to your communication of this date as to any additional costs that have accrued in this office since November 21st 1908, in the matter of United States versus Ho.Ah, Sing, on a question of deportation as a Chinese, I beg to say that there have been no costs accruing since said date in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court and only Five Dollars on the Commissioners docket. This item was a $5. per diem which was disallowed the Commissioner and afterwards allowed on closing of the case in the December quarter 1907.

Respectfully,

E L Doak

Deputy Clerk.U.S.Dist.Court
And United States Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 10, 1908

Hon. A. M. Tillman,

U. S. Attorney,

Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of 9th. instant. asking for the remainder of the Marshal's cost in the case of the Chinaman, Ho Ah Sing, will say, that it amounts to $105.70. This amount alone is for the transporting of the prisoner on Nov. 23rd. 1907.

Respectfully,

U. S. Marshal.

HAB

14963/3-C

March 14, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication, dated the 7th instant, from M. D. Purdy, Acting Attorney General, wherein it is stated that the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee has been requested to report upon the amount of expense incurred by your Department in the apprehension, trial and deportation of a Chinese person named Yip Sam, arrested at Nashville, Tenn.

Upon receipt of report of United States Attorney Tillman, steps will be taken to reimburse the appropriations under control of your Department from which these expenses have been paid.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Earle

Acting Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney General.

WHW-DFC

H.S.R.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER.
RECEIVED
MAR 9 1908
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Justice,
Washington.

131,299.

March 7, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, inquiring if there are any other items of expense, than those reported by the United States Attorney at Nashville, Tennessee, connected with the apprehension and removal to the port of deportation of one Yip Sam, alias Chin Ah Sam, a Chinese person.

I have asked United States Attorney Tillman to report upon the matter, and will advise you as soon as his reply is received.

Respectfully,

Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAR 9 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

14963/3-C

March 5, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that this Department has decided not to require forfeiture of the bond in the case of Yip Sam, alias Chin Ah Sam, a Chinese person who escaped from the S/S "Joseph Vaccaro" at New Orleans, La., and to accept in lieu thereof reimbursement from the owners of the vessel for all expenses incurred by the Government in the apprehension, trial and deportation of the Chinaman named.

The U.S.Attorney at Nashville, Tenn., Hon. A. M. Tillman, has advised the Chinese Inspector in Charge at New Orleans that the following-named expenses, incurred by the U.S. marshal and the office of the Clerk of the U.S.Courts at Nashville in connection with the case under consideration, have been paid:

1st case, exclusion, claim $14.15, allowed by Treas'y Dept...	$3.55
2d case, absconding, claim $15.70, do. ...	5.40
Commissioner's fee...	5.00
Costs, H.M.Doak, U.S.Clerk,.....	8.30
Costs, A.M.Tillman, U.S.Attorney,.....	20.00
Total costs in Clerk's office.....	42.25
Salaries, fees and expenses of marshals.....	$22.50
Support of prisoners.....	81.50
Pay of witnesses.....	10.50
Total costs in Marshal's office.....	$114.50

Before proceeding to the collection of the costs in this case it is requested that you advise this Department if there are any further

expenses incurred by your Department in connection with the arrest and detention of the Chinaman in question, with the exception of expenses incurred by the U. S. Marshal in delivering the prisoner at the port of embarkation, the Department having knowledge of this amount.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus

Secretary.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,

Attorney General.

WHW-DFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

14963/3-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

January 6, 1908.

Respectfully forwarded to the Disbursing Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor, for his information, in reply to his communication of November 23, 1907.

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

DFC

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

No. 26/C. December 30, 1907.

Hon. Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

In compliance with instructions contained in Disbursing Clerk's letter dated November 23, 1907, No. 14963/3-C, I enclose herewith explanation submitted by Chinese Interpreter Wong Aloy of El Paso, Texas, in connection with the trip made by him on July 26, 1907, from Nashville, Tennessee to El Paso, Texas, using Government request for transportation No. 18764.

Respectfully,

F. W. Berkshire
Supervising Inspector.

WWB
RWS
Enc #1904.

Enclosure forwd. to Disb Clk. 1/6/8
W.M.S

(per)

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 553-C. December 7, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of October 31, 1907, No. 14963/3-C, directing this office to furnish the Bureau with itemized statement of all expenses incurred in the case of Yip Sam, alias Chin Ah Sam, alias Yap Sam, alias Ng Ah Sung, a Chinese person who escaped from the S. S. "Joseph Vaccaro" at this port, the Bureau is respectfully advised that this matter was taken up with Honorable A. M. Tillman, U. S. Attorney at Nashville, Tennessee, in letter from this office bearing date of the 16th ultimo, No. 553-C, with request that he obtain from the U. S. Marshall itemized statement as to all expenses incurred in this case up to the time letter was written him; also, any other expenses incidental to the arrest, detention, trial and deportation of this Chinaman.

His reply to same, bearing date of November 23, 1907, is inclosed herewith, as are also letters from the U. S. Marshall and the U. S. Clerk of the judicial district wherein Nashville is located, said letters bearing dates of November 20 and 21, respectively.

In connection with this matter, the Bureau is respectful-

ly advised that Mr. Felix Vaccaro, one of the owners of the S. S. "Joseph Vaccaro," from which this Chinaman escaped, called at this office a few days ago, and stated that he would like to have the bill of all expenses necessarily incurred in this case forwarded to him as soon as possible, in order that he might pay same and have his company released from the bond given in the case of this Chinaman.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

MAF

Inc. 6-C.

Rate from New Orleans to China is $100— Rod

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Attorney,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov.23rd,1907.

Mr.P.H.Stretton,

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

New Orleans,La.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of the 16th instant "No.553-C.", I beg to inclose,herewith, the letter of Aug.19th,1907,from the Inspector in Charge at New York,N.Y.,explaining discrepancy between name given by Chinaman and photograph attached to transit descriptive list,, which letter I failed to forward to you on the 5th instant.

I also inclose,herewith,a letter from the U.S.Marshal of the 20th instant and one from the Clerk of the 21st instant,giving in detail the costs and expenses incurred in the Ho Ah Sing case.

Mr.J.M.Duggan,U.S.Deputy Marshal,leaves for New Orleans,La. to night with aforesaid Chinaman.

Trusting the information herein given may be sufficiently full and satisfactory and asking you to notify me in the event it should not be so,I am,

Respectfully,

A. H. Tillman,

U.S.Attorney.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

H. M. DOAK
CLERK U. S. COURTS
E. L. DOAK, DEPUTY CLERK

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 21st. *190*

Hon.A.M.Tillman,

U.S.Attorney, Nashville. T.

Dear Sir:-

The costs of this office in the matter of United States vs Ho Ah Sing, for violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act are as follows:-
E.L.DOAK. U.S.Commissioner.

1st Case.Exclusion.	Claim. $14.15 ~~Disa~~llowed by Tres.Dpt	$3.55
2nd Absconding	Claim. $15.70 " " " "	5.40
		$8.95
To this should be added $5. per diem which will be allowed Comr under ruling of Department when case is comleted.		5.00
Costs E.L.Doak.U.S.Comr.		$13.95
Costs H.M.Doak.U.S.Clerk.		8.30
Costs A.M.Tillman U.S.Atty.		10.00
~~$31. 6~~		~~$~~
Total Costs in Clerks office.		$32.25

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. Doak U.S.Clerk

P.S. The Marshal informs me he certified the witness costs.

E.L.D.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MARSHAL,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov., 20, 1907

Hon. A. M. Tillman,

U. S. Attorney,

Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:-

Complying with your request of 19th. instant, relative to furnishing you all of the Marshal's cost in connection with the Ho Ah Sing cases we submit the following cost that accrued under the following appropriations from June 11th., the day of the arrest, to Nov. 23rd. 1907, the day set for transoprting:

Was this work in Marshals next settled by this dept.?

Salaries, Fees and Expenses of Marshals, ...	$22.50
Support of Prisoners, ...	81.50
Pay of Witnesses, ...	10.50
Total amount, ...	$114.50

This includes all the Marshal's cost up to Nov. 23rd., the day we will transport this prisoner to New Orleans, La. Of course we can not furnish the cost of transporting until after the transportation is completed.

B

Yours truly,

U. S. Marshal.

Dist. Clk. letter 11/23/07 to Wong Moy re $2.50 overcharge, fare from Nashville to El Paso. ~~to~~ rec'd in Bureau 11/29/07

14,963/3-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

October 31, 1907.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

New Orleans, La.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 26th instant, No. 553-C, you are advised that, in view of the fact that Vaccaro Brothers did everything in their power to apprehend and secure the deportation of Yip Sam, alias Chin Ah Sam, a Chinese person who escaped from the S/S "Joseph Vaccaro," one of their vessels, the Bureau will not require the forfeiture of the bond in this case on condition, as agreed upon by the above-mentioned firm, that they will pay all expenses incident to the arrest and deportation of this man. You are therefore directed to furnish the Bureau with an itemized statement of all expenses incurred, when the bill will be rendered to Vaccaro Brothers, and upon the payment of it they will be released from the bond.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray,

Assistant Secretary.

WP

See also expenses Wong Hay + expenses Chicago office

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
OCT 28 1907
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No. 553-C. October 26, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On June 8, 1907, Inspector Course of this office reported that, upon inspecting the S. S. "Joseph Vaccaro," out-bound from this port, he found a member of the Chinese crew of that vessel missing.

This Chinaman was nominated in the bond furnished by Vaccaro Bros., owners of the S. S. "Joseph Vaccaro," as Yap Sam, although he was sometimes known as Yip Sam and Chin Ah Sam. alias Ho Ah Sing

On the night of June 8, a Chinaman, disguised as a negro woman, was arrested in Nashville, Tennessee, on an L. & N. train en route to Pittsburg from New Orleans, ticket in his possession being purchased in New Orleans on June 7. As soon as notice of said arrest was furnished this office, Mr. Felix Vaccaro, of the firm of Vaccaro Bros., was notified of same, and as his firm had furnished a bond for the safe return of the Chinaman to the vessel at time of its departure, he was very anxious to have him apprehended, and, upon my suggestion, he sent a white member of the crew of the S. S. "Joseph Vaccaro" to Nashville to identify this Chinaman, at the same time sending an officer with him to return

the Chinaman to the vessel in the event that he proved to be the one who deserted.

Mr. Vaccaro, at the same time, advised this office that he would be willing to incur any expense necessarily incident to the capture and return of the deserting Chinese seaman.

Complete identification was made of this Chinaman by the member of the crew of the vessel from which he deserted, and the matter was taken up with the Honorable A. M. Tillman, United States district attorney at Nashville, who was of the opinion that the Chinaman should be tried in Nashville for being unlawfully in the United States. He was therefore brought before the United States commissioner at Nashville and ordered deported, from which order of deportation he appealed to the United States district court of the district in which Nashville is located.

This office is in receipt of letter from the Chinese Inspector in Charge at Chicago, advising that the district judge had affirmed the order of deportation in the case of the United States vs. Ho Ah Sing, alias Nip Slane, alias Chin Ah Sam.

This case was brought to your attention when you were last in New Orleans, and the fact that Vaccaro Bros. had used every effort to secure the apprehension of this Chinaman, and that no expense was spared by them to make his identification complete, and, further, that Vaccaro Bros. had expressed a desire to pay the expenses incidental to his deportation, in the event that he was ordered deported, and, for the reasons above stated, this office

thought it advisable to find out from the Bureau if bond furnished by Vaccaro Bros. for this deserting Chinese seaman should be forfeited, under the circumstances, and in view of the fact that they had done everything they could to secure his deportation. Mr. Felix Vaccaro states that, whether bond is forfeited or not, he will be willing to pay all expenses incident to the deportation of the Chinaman if the Bureau will send bill for same to him; also, expenses necessarily incurred in his (the Chinaman's) detention while awaiting hearing before the United States commissioner and the United States district court in Nashville.

As every effort was made by Vaccaro Bros. to secure the apprehension of the above referred to Chinaman, and they have been very particular to render this office all assistance possible in the cases of all Chinese members of crews of their vessels, these facts were brought to the attention of the assistant United States district attorney here, who thought that, under the circumstances, it would not be advisable to request that bond be forfeited in this case, in the event that Vaccaro Bros. would pay all expenses incident to the arrest and deportation of this Chinaman.

Respectfully,

P. N. Stretton

Inspector in Charge.

MAF

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILL.

October 22,1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Department of Commerce & Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on October 17th United States District Judge Clark, of Nashville, Tenn., affirmed the holding of the Commissioner and ordered Ho Ah Sing deported. This is the case of the Chinaman who was arrested in Nashville June 11th, disguised as a negro woman, on a Louisville & Nashville train en route from New Orleans to Pittsburg, Pa. He was granted shore leave from the SS "Joseph Vaccaro" on June 6th, in New Orleans, under $500 bond. He was ordered deported by U. S.Commissioner Doak of Nashville, on August 19,1907.

Respectfully,

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

14,963/3-C. BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

July 18, 1907.

Supervising Inspector,

Immigration Service,

San Antonio, Texas.

Sir:

You are hereby instructed to detail Chinese Interpreter Wong Aloy to proceed to ~~San Antonio, Texas~~ Nashville Tenn, and be present at that place on July 25th for the purpose of assisting the United States Attorney in connection with the trial of Ho Ah Sing, a Chinese person charged with being unlawfully in the United States.

The traveling and other expenses involved are hereby authorized.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) HERBERT KNOX SMITH,

Acting Secretary.

JFC

Official copy respectfully furnished to the Chinese Inspector in Charge, Immigration Service, Chicago, Illinois, reference being made to his letter of July 16, 1907.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

JFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILL.

July 16,1907.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I enclose copy of letter received from F. W. Berkshire, Supervising Inspector, San Antonio, Texas.

Hon. A. M. Tillman, U.S. Attorney, Nashville, Tenn., in a letter dated July 6,1907, states:

> "I shall of course expect you here on the morning of July 25th, and will be pleased to also have Wong Aloy, as his testimony might be very material. Instead of undertaking to have him subpoenaed as a witness from El Paso, Texas, I would prefer to have him attend the trial with you as he did once before with Mr. Ward Thompson, Inspector. If you cannot arrange the matter satisfactorily through the Inspector in El Paso and the Bureau, or should it be deemed of more importance that Wong Aloy remain in El Paso rather than attend the trial here on the 25th instant, I think we can dispense with his presence, but would much prefer to have him here if it can be so arranged without embarrassment to you or detriment to the public service."

The case on trial in Nashville, Tenn., July 25th, is the case of United States v. Ho Ah Sing. This is the Chinaman who escaped from the steamship "Joseph Vaccaro" in New Orleans and was arrested June 11th, disguised as a negro woman, for being unlawfully in the United States.

On June 12th I gave this defendant quite a thorough examination through Wong Aloy, and without doubt quite a part of the case both for and against the government will be built up around that examination, and it seems to me that Wong Aloy will be a necessary witness

to prove it.

This Chinaman had in his possession when arrested a paper, written in Chinese, apparently an itemized statement of an account, and it will be necessary that whoever is interpreter in the case should be able to read Chinese. Therefore I will be unable to use my interpreter, Joseph G. C. Longchallon, as he cannot read Chinese. The expense to the Bureau would not be very much greater for Wong Aloy to come from El Paso than for Longchallon to go from Chicago. From Supervising Inspector Berkshire's letter it would seem that he might dispense with Wong Aloy for a few days if it was necessary.

In view of all the circumstances, I would respectfully request that Wong Aloy be detailed to proceed to Nashville to attend the trial of the case of United States v. Ho Ah Sing, July 25th.

Respectfully,

L. T. Plummer

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

(COPY)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 26-C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

July 13,1907.

L. T. Plummer,

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, addressed to Inspector in Charge, Schmucker, at El Paso, relating to the advisability of having Wong Aloy present in Nashville, Tennessee, in a hearing to be held there on the 25th instant.

The services of this Interpreter are needed almost daily at El Paso, and if it were possible I would much prefer that he remain at his station. You, however, are familiar with the facts in the case to be tried, and I would suggest that if you think his services cannot be dispensed with, that you take the matter up direct with the Bureau, asking that Wong Aloy be detailed to proceed to Nashville.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F.W.Berkshire,

FAL

Supervising Inspector

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Attorney,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 29th, 1907.

Hon.F.H.Larned,

Acting Commissioner General,

Department of Commerce & Labor,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 25th instant,as follows:-

"Please use your judgment in handling case,Ho Ah Sing."

I will endeavor to manage the case in such way,as to meet your approbation but shall be glad,at any time,to receive advice or suggestions from you touching the disposition of the same.

It is my present purpose,in view of the contention of counsel for Ho Ah Sing,that he is not a deserter from the steam-ship "Joseph Vocarro" and is rightfully in this country,to proceed with the de--portation proceedings already instituted,before U.S.Commissioner E.L.Doak.

Respectfully,

A. M. Pillman,

U.S.Attorney.

RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
JUL 1 - 1907

No. 14963/3-C June 25, 1907.

A. M. Tillman,
Nashville, Tenn.

Please use your judgment in handling case Ho Ah Sing.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

W-H Acting Commissioner-General.

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Attorney,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 22,1907.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUN 25 1907
Bureau of Immigration.

RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION.
JUN 24 1907
AM PM

The Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:

I am to-day in receipt of the following telegram from Mr.Plummer, Chinese Inspector in Charge,Chicago,Ill.,:-

"Commissioner General approves de--livery Ho Ah Sing to Bondsman to be placed on ship now in New Or--leans under such safe-guards as you may deem proper".

From communications,telegrams and letters,received from Mr. Plummer,(who was recently here) I assume he has already reported to you touching Ho Ah Sing,a Chinaman,who is now supposed to be a de--serter from the steamship,"Joseph Vaccaro",at New Orleans,La.,but who some days since was arrested here on the charge of being unlaw--fully in this country and he is now being held on [redacted] charge and the case is set for trial on July 10th next but it is doubtful if either the defendant or the Government will be ready on said date, as the defendant claims he was born in San Francisco,Cal.,was taken to China when an infant,later returned and has lived in Pittsburg,Pa. for over twelve years and has a right to be in this country and a longer time than July 10th may be required for the taking of proof.

Through Chinese Inspector Stretton at New Orleans,La.,we were notified that said Ho Ah Sing was thought to be a deserter,known on the steamship "Joseph Vaccaro",from which he deserted,as Yap Sam.

In order to determine that question,a Mr.Keller,represent-

-ing the ship's owners, Vaccaro Brothers, came here with an affidavit from the Master of the vessel to the effect that one Yap Sam, China--man, employed on said ship had deserted, etc. An Italian sailor, said to be from said steamship accompanied Mr. Keller for the purpose of identifying Ho Ah Sing as Yap Sam, deserter, etc, and said Italian did state that Ho Ah Sing was such deserter and Mr. Keller desired and it seems expected to get the Chinaman and leave with him for New Or--leans the same night said Keller reached this City, although said Chinaman was then in jail, not on the charge of being a deserter but because of his inability to give a $1000.00 bond for his appearance before U.S. Commissioner on July 10th next, to answer the charge of being unlawfully in this country.

When Mr. Keller learned that I did not think it advisable under existing conditions and circumstances - in the absence of certain evidence, the denial of the Chinaman as to being a deserter and the insistence of opposing counsel that certain evidence could be pro--duced in his favor, etc. - to discontinue the proceedings for his deportation which we had begun, without first knowing such action on my part would be approved by the Department, he decided not to wait for information from Washington which I thought might be received to--day through Mr. Plummer - though I would have wired you direct but for a suggestion from Mr. Plummer that he communicate with you - and so left last night, before doing so, however, Mr. Keller asked that I give him a letter to Vaccaro Brothers, which is self-explanatory and a copy or duplicate of which is herewith inclosed for your information.

I must admit that I have not had many Chinese cases and am not as familiar with the law and decisions on the subject under considera-tion as I could wish, still I have before and in the present case made considerable investigation and after considering section 5280 R.S.U.S., other sections or law and certain Federal decisions, I did not deem it advisable to dismiss proceedings already begun and de-liver aforesaid Chinaman, a stranger to me into the charge or keep-ing of Mr. Keller, also a stranger, with practically no papers or evi-dence save affidavit mentioned, upon the identification and testimo-ny of an alleged Italian sailor of the steamship "Joseph Vaccaro" of which Italian I knew nothing and had heard nothing until his arri-val with Mr. Keller, who could not then give me his name and to fully understand whom we had to call to our assistance as an interpreter an Italian fruit vender.

In saying this I do not mean to intimate that any imposi-tion was intended to be practiced on us by the Vocarro Brothers nor by Mr. Keller, who appeared to be a very nice gentleman, but that you may the better see why I pursued the course I did.

I understand there is now a Chinaman from Pittsburg, Pa., here, in this City, for the purpose of aiding Ho Ah Sing to establish his right to be in this country and if what the latter's counsel says, is really true, it is doubtful if we succeed in having Ho Ah Sing or-dered deported, but if it is seen that he is unlawfully here, the forth-coming trial may develop the fact that certain persons, Cinamen

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Attorney,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

in Pittsburg,Pa.,and San Francisco,Cal.,are trying to practice a fraud on the Government and the fact,if it is a fact(and I think it is)that Ho Ah Sing deserted from the "Joseph Vaccaro" might help the Government discover the fraud,as it might be possible to get others from the steamship "Joseph Vacarro" to testify as to the length of time said Ho Ah Sing was with said ship,etc.

Ho Ah Sing,notwithstanding he arrived here under peculiar circumstances(was arrested,dressed as a Negro woman) and was supposed to be a stranger,manged in a comparatively short time to give a $500 bond(cash being put up by the Pittsburg Chinaman,I suppose) and I later had the bond increased to $1000.00,which I am inclined to think sufficient but can ask for an increase should you not deem it sufficient.

After considering what I have written,I should be pleased to have you wire me Monday(should you think the matter demands such prompt action - I do not think it necessary,as Mr.Keller has returned to New Orleans and the Chinaman will have to make a $1000.00 bond in order to be released) or write me then what procedure the Department thinks proper under existing conditions and what disposition of the case now pending and of the Chinaman you would have me make. I repeat the inquiry for the reason that you now have the case more fully before you than heretofore.

If the matter is left to my discretion or judgment,I will act, but I naturally prefer to have the approval of the Department in whatever course is pursued.

Respectfully,

A.M. Gillingham
U.S. Atty.

14963/C-3.

June 22, 1907.

Plummer,
Immigration Service,
Chicago, Illinois.

Bureau approves delivery Ho Ah Sing to bondsman to be placed on ship now in New Orleans under such safeguards as U. S. Attorney may deem proper.

LARNED.
Approved: MURRAY.

- -

Attest:

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Assistant Secretary.

Attest:

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

GPK

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Attorney,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 21,1907.

Vaccaro Brothers,

New Orleans,La.

Gentlemen:

Mr.John Keller,accompanied by an Italian sailor,said to be from the steamship "Joseph Vaccaro",reported at my office this morning with a view to having said Italian sailor(whose name Mr.Keller does not recall but is not Peter Lopreste,who,Chinese Inspector Stretton, wrote Marshal Overall would accompany Mr.Keller) identify Ho Ah Sing as Yap Sam,who is said to be a deserter from the steamship "Joseph Vaccaro" and upon said Chinese,Ho Ah Sing,being brought in the presence of said Italian sailor,the latter stated and afterwards swore that the said Chinaman was Yap Sam who deserted as aforesaid. The China--man denies said alleged fact and is duly represented by counsel and the same counsel represents said Chinaman in the proceedings which were several days since begun against said Ho Ah Sing or Yap Sam for the purpose of having said Chinaman deported as being unlawfully in this country. Said case by consent was continued to July 10th next in order that certain proof might be taken,it being claimed that said Chinaman was born in San Francisco and has lived in Pittsburg, Pa.,some twelve or fourteen years and counsel for said Chinaman says there is a Chinaman now here from Pittsburg who knows such to be the fact,or so represents. As proceedings were already begun against Ho Ah Sing alias Yap Sam and a day set for the trial,before the ar--rival of Mr.Keller and as counsel for the Chinaman does not concede that he is a deserter as alleged and we have taken steps to have him deported if evidence is sufficient,I do not feel justified,under all

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Attorney,

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

the circumstances,to dismiss the case now pending and deliver said Chinaman into the custody of Mr.Keller,without first obtaining the approval of the Department to such course.

I expect to hear and be advised what course should be pur--sued not later than Monday and possibly to-morrow but as Mr.Keller thinks it advisable for him to return at once,I deem it due him to state that he has throughout his course in this matter demeaned him--self properly and I write this letter in order that he may have the same as evidence that I am in no way displeased at his action.

I regret that a certified copy of the bond which it is al--leged has been forfeited by the desertion of said Chinaman was not brought by Mr.Keller and that some statement regarding the Italian sailor referred to was not furnished by Inspector Stretton,as I know less of the Italian sailor than of Ho Ah Sing.

I may say,however,that I believe myself that Ho Ah Sing is the Chinaman whose photograph was forwarded to the U.S.Marshal by Mr.Stretton.

I shall be pleased to make whatever disposition of the pend--ing case and the prisoner,as the Department may sanction and delay is due simply to my desire to do as I may be instrcuted by proper authority.

Respectfully,

N. H. Gillman,

United States Attorney.

No. 14963/3
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

3WU CB C 104 Paid Govt

Chicago, Ills, June 21, 1907.

Immigration ,

Washington, D. C.

Chinaman Ho Ah Sing under arrest Nashville, Tenn, reported by letter June fifteenth, was granted shore leave under bond New Orleans, June sixth, steamship Joseph Vaccaro, conditioned that he depart with vessel. Vessel sailed June eighth, bond therefore forfeited. Identification positive, bondsman now in Nashville asks United States Attorney to deliver defendant to be placed on ship . Attorney doubts advisability of delivering to bondsman but is willing if we approve, defendant entered New York February fifteenth, from Liverpool in transit Through New Orleans, to Honduras, joined vessel there. Shall we deliver to bondsman or hold under complaint; vessel now in New Orleans on return trip.

Plummer.

812am June 22, 1907.

Department of Commerce and Labor.
RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
JUN 22 1907
AM PM
ACKNOWLEDGED
JUN 22 1907
Bureau of Immigration.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

14963/3-C

June 19, 1907.

L. T. Plummer,

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

As requested in your letter of the 15th instant, authority is hereby granted for the payment of $4.00, for photographs furnished of the Chinaman Ho Ah Sing, by Taylor, of Nashville, Tennessee, as per inclosed bill. It is noted that, owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding this man's arrest, it was thought advisable to have both full front and profile views taken, and as you desired to make an investigation at several places and needed three photographs for your own records, you had nine photographs taken of each view.

The above-authorized expense is properly payable from the appropriation for "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act".

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Assistant Secretary.

Inc. 3341.

EFH

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILL.

June 15, 1907.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Will you please grant me a letter of authority to pay the enclosed bill of $4.00 for photographs of Chinaman Ho Ah Sing.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding this man's arrest, I thought it advisable to have both full front and profile views taken, and as I desired to make an investigation at several different places and needed three photographs for my own records, I had 9 photographs taken of each view.

Please return the enclosed bill.

Respectfully,

L. J. Flemming

Enc.

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 14,963/3
CHINESE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILL.,
June 15, 1907.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On June 11th I received a telegram from Hon. A. M. Tillman, U. S. Attorney at Nashville, Tenn., informing me that he had in his custody a Chinaman who had recently arrived there from New Orleans, en route to Pittsburg, disguised as a negro woman. He requested that I come to Nashville with an interpreter, in order that an investigation might be made as to whether or not this Chinaman had a right to remain in the United States.

I proceeded at once to Nashville and on June 12th I examined this Chinaman, who gave the name of Ho Ah Sing, and stated that the reason why he was wearing this disguise on the train was because he was escaping from some Chinaman in St.Louis, to whom he owed money which he had lost at gambling. He had no certificate of residence or other paper showing his right to be in the United States, and as he was very much tanned, I thought it quite probable that he had just smuggled into the United States, either through New Orleans or El Paso, and recommended to the District

Attorney that he be held before the United States Commissioner for being unlawfully within the United States. The case is set for hearing on July 10th, subject to an agreement for a further continuance at that time should either side desire to obtain more evidence.

I had a number of photographs taken, both full front and profile views, and will send them to the officers at El Paso, New Orleans, St.Louis, and Philadelphia, and see if we can not obtain some more definite information as to why he was traveling in this disguise.

Respectfully,

J G Plummer

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILL.

June 15, 1907.

Hon. F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on June 11th Chinaman named Ho Ah Sing, alias Nep Slane, was arrested in Nashville, Tenn., on a complaint sworn out before United States Commissioner Doak, and the case is set for trial July 10, 1907.

Respectfully,

L. T. Hummer

Chinese Inspector in Charge.

52119/22

m 1

Tramp steamers "Cynosure"
"Millie Williams" "Henrietta
J. Powell" suspected
smuggling Gulf ports —

52265/2

Department of Commerce and Labor

Further re investigation of Smuggling on the Gulf — details of Inspr. Schell, etc.

Dra

52229

1

No. 205
(Ed. 4-20-06—500,000.)

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52229/1
52119/22

December 8, 1908.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

New Orleans, La.

See file 52229

Sir:

Careful consideration has been given your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 607/14, and the Bureau is inclined to believe that your conclusion that Chinese are being smuggled from Mexico to the small Gulf ports is correct. A special officer will be detailed to New Orleans in accordance with your suggestion at the earliest practicable moment, to confer fully with you and continue the investigations you have started.

In this connection your attention is called to the fact that on November 26th William Choupian arrived at Texas City, Texas, and applied for admission, presenting naturalization papers. He has been rejected on the ground that he must proceed to a regular port of entry for examination. It is suggested that, if you have any reason to believe that Choupian is not a member of the exempt classes, you communicate with the Inspectors in Charge at New York, Tampa and San Francisco, furnishing them a complete description of Choupian and advising that he be very carefully examined before being passed into the United States.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP/ARW

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 52229/1
52119/22.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

December 1, 1908.

Memorandum for the

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

I am inclined to believe from the attached letter from the Inspector in Charge at New Orleans, as well as by reason of the circumstances attaching to the recent voyage to Mexico of the schooner "Freddie W. Alton," and of the steamer "Cynosure," that the Chinese smugglers and steerers are turning their attention to the opportunities for bringing Chinese by water from Mexico to the various small Gulf ports. I am also inclined to agree with Inspector in Charge Stretton that an investigation ought to be made of this matter in New Orleans and vicinity by an officer not known in that country. Attention is also directed to the telegram from the Inspector in Charge at Galveston, and the Department's reply, showing that William Choupian, who is an associate of Ching Bing of the firm of Man Hing & Co. of New Orleans, and who was formerly an agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Havana, and was implicated in wholesale violations of the law, is now in Mexico where he has been since last July.

As Inspector Taylor is not now available for detail on this important mission, I suggest the detail of Inspector A. P. Schell, of Ellis Island, who is an officer of experience in both Chinese and immigration matters, and is not known in the Gulf ports. I also suggest that notices be sent to all of the ports of entry for Chinese to be on the lookout for Choupian, and to require a careful investigation before permitting him to land.

Respectfully submitted,

Approved
O.Rud

T. H. Harned
Acting Commissioner-General.

AWP/ARW

PART I 52 132/1

SCREENED
BY DM DATE 14/NOV/1977

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11174

132/1

June 14, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 21 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of status Chinese cases, District of Montana and Idaho for the month ending May 31, 1909, as follows:

StatusChineseCases(Pending)May 31, 1909.
Deportations month ending May 31, 1909.
CasesPendingApril30-09AndDisposedOfDuringMay,1909.
CasesPendingMay31-09OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Leonard A. Eber
Acting Inspector in charge.

file
a

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11173

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

June 14, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 21 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING May 31, 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

No cases pending May 31, 1909, outside of court cases.

Respectfully,

Howard A. Elder
ActingInspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11172

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

June 14, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 21 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
April 30 1909., AND DISPOSED OF DURING May 1909

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending April 30, 1909, and disposed of during May, 1909.

Respectfully,

Edward D. Eday

ActingInspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11171

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

June 14, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 24 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING May 31, 1909.

No deportations during the month ending May 31, 1909.

Respectfully,

Howard A. Eley
Acting Inspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11170

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- Helena, Montana,
June 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, May 31 190 9

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello,Idaho,January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)witheld pending conduct as student. (USAtty.to ask for order dismissing the case.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested Helena, Montana, June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CertRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont.,September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Sect.6 student and merchant,working as labrer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr.,when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12.2-08.Appeal granted. Argument submitted.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10999

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

May 11, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 17 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of Status Chinese Cases for the month ending April 30, 1909, as follows:

StatusChineseCases(Pending) April 30, 1909.
Deportations, month ending April 30, 1909.
CasesPendingMarch31-1909AndDisposedOfDuringApril,1909.
CasesPendingApril30-1909OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Howard A. Eber
ActingInspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10995

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
May 11, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, April 30 1909

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello,Idaho,January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)withheld pending conduct as student. (USAtty.to ask for order dismissing case.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested Helena, Montana, June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer;no CertRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont., September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Sect.6 student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr,when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6.20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12.2-08. Appeal granted.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.10996

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

May 11, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING April 30, 1909.

No deportations during the month ending April 30, 1909.

Respectfully,

Howard A. Eber

ActingInspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10997

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

May 11, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

C H I N E S E C A S E S P E N D I N G
March 31 190.09 AND DISPOSED OF DURING April 190 9

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending March 31, 1909, and disposed of during April, 1909.

Respectfully,

Howard H. Chen
ActingInspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.10998

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

May 11, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING April 30 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

No cases pending April 30, 1909, outside of court cases.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Eber

ActingInspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10815

April 12, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 1[illegible]1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of Status of Chinese Cases, District of Montana and Idaho for the month ending March 31, 1909, as follows

StatusChineseCases(Pending)March 31, 1909.
DeportationsMonthEndingMarch 31,1909.
CasesPendingFebruary28-1909AndDisposedOfDuringMarch-1909.
CasesPendingMarch31-1909OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Alfred Bampton

Inspector in Charge.

File D.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10811

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of - Helena, Montana,
April 12, 1909

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, March 31 1909

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello, Idaho, January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)withheld pending conduct as student. (USAtty. is to ask for order dismissing case.)

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested HelenaMont., June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer;no CertRes.Claimed resident during regiatration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont., September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 student and merchant, working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07, $500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr,when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12/2-08. Appeal granted.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10813

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
April 12, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
February 28, 190.9, AND DISPOSED OF DURING March 1909

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending February 28, 1909, and disposed of during March, 1909.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred Bourke

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10814

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

April 12, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING March 31, 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

No cases pending March 31, 1909, outside of court cases.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred A Campbell

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen: Reports
Stat. Chinese Cases
No. 10812

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

April 12, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING March 31, 1909.

No deportations during the month ending March 31, 1909.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton.

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.10660

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

March 15, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 19 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of status of Chinese cases, District of Montana and Idaho for the month of February, 1909, as follows:

StatusChineseCases,February 28, 1909 (Pending).
Deportations February, 1909.
CasesPendingJanuary31,1909,AndDisposedOfDuringFebruary,1909.
CasesPendingJanuary31,1909,OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hamilton
Inspector in Charge.

File
a

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10656

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
March 15, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, February 28, 1909

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello, Idaho, January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested Helena, Mont., June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer;no CertRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont., September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 student and merchant, working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr.when ordered deported.Appaaled Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12/2-08.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10657

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 19 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

March 15, 1909

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING Feb'y.28-1909

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.

No deportations during month February, 1909.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hamilton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10658

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 19 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

March 15, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

C H I N E S E C A S E S P E N D I N G
January 31 190.9, AND DISPOSED OF DURING Feb'y. 1909

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending January 31, 1909, and disposed of during February, 1909.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred Armfield

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.10659

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 19 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

March 15, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING Feb'y.28 1909 , OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.

No cases pending February 28, 1909, outside of court cases.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton
Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

March 3, 1909.

52132/1

Chinese Inspector in Charge,

Helena, Montana.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 15th ultimo, the Bureau has to state that, in its opinion, the United States Attorney should be requested to dismiss the proceedings against Hong (Quong) Coon, who was some time ago released by the District Court on condition that he should continue to engage in the occupation of a student, and who has since disappeared, his whereabouts now being apparently indeterminable.

No particular good can be accomplished by continuing to carry this case on the docket, and the fact of the dismissal of the proceedings will not prevent his being placed under arrest if he should be apprehended in some other locality engaging in the occupation of a laborer.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

132/3

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAR 3 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

No.10520 February 15, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration, (HONG(QUONG)COON:RA#134)
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to the case of Hong(Quong)Coon shown on report, Status of Chinese Cases, January 31, 1909, (No.10515 of this date), investigation at Pocatello, Idaho, one-time residence of Hong(Quong)Coon discloses that his present whereabouts is unknown to Chinese of that city; that his alleged uncle Hong Kee is at Vancouver, B.C., connected with a mercantile establishment there; that the record of proceedings before Judge Beatty, U.S.District Court, contains name and address of head of a school where said Hong(Quong)Coon had attended; said Chinese person having been discharged by the above-mentioned United States judge pending conduct as a student.

FEB 24 1909

Clerk of the United States court, Boise, Idaho, advises that the record of proceedings in case of Hong(Quong)Coon does not contain the name or address of the head of any school where said Chinese attended.

Inspector in charge at Vancouver, B.C.advises that thorough inquiry among Chinese of that city fails to disclose the presence there of any Hong Kee formerly resident of the United States or having any relations in the United States of the name of Hong(Quong)Coon.

It is desired to know whether the Bureau wishes this case reported in future months, or whether the United States attorney, District of Idaho, should be requested to have the proceedings dismissed. It will be noted that said Hong(Quong)Coon was discharged pending his conduct as a student. This jurisdiction is unable to locate the present whereabouts of the said Hong(Quong)Coon.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10519

132/1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

February 15, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 20 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of status of Chinese cases, District of Montana and Idaho for the mo nth of January, 1909, as follows:

Status Chinese Cases, January 31, 1909. (Pending).
Deportations January 31, 1909.
CasesPendingDecember 31, 1908, and DisposedOfDuringJanuary,1909.
CasesPendingJanuary 31, 1909,OutsideCourtCases.

The case of Hong(Quong)Coon, shown on report first above listed, is taken up in Helena office letter No.10520 of this date.

Respectfully,

Alfred Armstrong
Inspector in Charge.

W.F.A

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10515

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
February 15, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, JANUARY 31 1909

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 20 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello, Idaho, January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arrignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested HelenaMont.,June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer;no CertRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case contined to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont.,September 26,1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr.when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12/2-08.

Case of- -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Respectfully,
Alfred Hemmingson
Inspector in Charge.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10516

February 15, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 20 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31, 1909

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.

No deportations during the month ending January 31, 1909.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred Hamilton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.10517

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

February 15, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 20 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

C H I N E S E C A S E S P E N D I N G
December 31, 1908, AND DISPOSED OF DURING January 1909

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending December 31, 1908, and disposed of during

January, 1909.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred Hamilton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10518

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 20 1909
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

February 15, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO.

CHINESE CASES PENDING JANUARY 31 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.

No cases pending January 31, 1909, outside of court cases.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

52132
4

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10254

January 8, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports ofStatus of Chinese Cases, District of Montana & Idaho, for the month ending December 31, 1908, as follows:

Cases Pending, month ending December 31, 1908.
Deportations, month ending December 31, 1908.
CasesPendingNovember30,1908,AndDisposedOfDuringDecember,1908.
CasesPendingDecember31,1908,OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,
Alfred Dampman
Inspector in Charge.

JAN 13 1909

File

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10250

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
January 8, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, DECEMBER 31 1908

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello, Idaho, January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested HelenaMont.,June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer;no CertRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont.,September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr.when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6.20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12/2-08.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10252

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

January 8, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
November 30, 1908, AND DISPOSED OF DURING December 31, 1908.

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending November 30, 1908, and Disposed of During December, 1908.

Respectfully,
Alfred Hampton
Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
StatChineseCases.
No.10251

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

January 8, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.

No deportations during the month ending December 31, 1908.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.10253

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

January 8, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING December 31,1908 OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
No cases Pending December 31, 1908, Outside of Court Cases.		

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10111

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

December 12, 1908

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING November 30, 1908.

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.

No deportations during the month ending November 30, 1908.

Respectfully,
Alfred Armistead
Inspector in Charge.

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Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10113

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

December 12, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING November30-1908, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
AH POY, HelenaMont.	Departing laborer.	Pending receipt verification of CertResidence.
BILLY KEE and family, LombardMontana.	Registered as merchant; occupation hotel proprietor and capitalist.	Pending receipt Bureau's reply as to status.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.10112

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
December 12, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
October 31 1908, AND DISPOSED OF DURING November 1908

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending October 31, 1908, and disposed of during November, 1908.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases,
No.10110

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
December 12, 1908

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, November 30 1908.

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello,Idaho, January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested Helena, Montana, June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CdrtRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont., September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr.when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12/2-08.

Case of- -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Respectfully,

Alfred Bamfylen
Inspector in Charge.

Case of- - - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case

Case of- - - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9921

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

November 11, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING OCTOBER 31 1908, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
HUM KAY, ButteMontana.	Returning merchant via SanFranciscoCal.	Under Investigation.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9920

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

November 11, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
September 30, 1908., AND DISPOSED OF DURING OCTOBER 1908

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.
TOM ON, Port Hill, Idaho: July 23, 1908.	Surreptitious entry from Canada.	Deported October, 1908

Respectfully,

Albert Hampton.

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9919

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

November 11, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1908.

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.
TOM ON	PortHill, Idaho, July 23, 1908.	October, 1908. Exact date not advised by USMarshal in monthly report.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Com-Gen/Reports
Status Chinese Cases
No. 9695

132/3

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

October 9,1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are inclosed herewith the reports of Status of Chinese Cases, District of Montana and Idaho, for the month ending September 30, 1908, as follows:

Cases Pending September 30, 1908,

Deportations, month ending September 30, 1908.

Cases pending August 31, 1908 and disposed of during September 1908.

Cases Pending September 30, 1908, outside of Court Cases.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hamilton

Inspector in Charge.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9691

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
October 9, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, September 30 1908

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello,Idaho,January 15,1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested Helena, Montana, June 14, 1905. tration period.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer;no CertRes.Claimed resident during regis-
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont., September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for Oct.11-07 before USCommr.,when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20--08.Continued to 7/11-08,when discharged.Appeal pending.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - - TOM ON
Place,Date Arrested PortHill,Idaho,July 23, 1908.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer with CertRes.;surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case Trial(RathdrumIda)set for 8/3-08;continued; held 9/9-08, when ordered deported.Awaiting deportation.

Case of- -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Respectfully,
Alfred Ramsden
Inspector in Charge.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
StatChineseCases
No.9693

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

October 9, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
August 31, 1908., AND DISPOSED OF DURING Sept. 1908

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases disposed of during September, 1908, which were pending August 31, 1908.

Alfred Hamblin
Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9692

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

October 9, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING Sept.30 1908

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.

No deportations from the District of Montana and Idaho during the month ending September 30, 1908.

- -

Respectfully,

Alfred Brumpton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports:
Stat:ChineseCases
No.9694

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

October 9, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING September 30,1908-OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
ToyChing, HelenaMont.	Returning Merchant	Pending investigation (ad interim) account absence witnesses.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton.

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9441

52/132
2

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

September 11, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of Status of Chinese Cases, District of Montana and Idaho, for the month ending August 31, 1908, as follows:

Cases Pending August 31, 1908.
Deportations, month ending August 31, 1908.
CasesPendingJuly31-08AndDisposedOfDuringAugust,1908.
CasesPendingAugust31-08OutsideCourtCases.

Through oversight the case of Tom On was not shown on the July, 1908, report of cases pending, and it is desired that notation be made thereon to that effect.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton.
Inspector in Charge.

File
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9437

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
September 11, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, August 31 1908

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello,Idaho,January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested Helena, Montana, June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer;no CertRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested Missoula,Mont., September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 Student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for Oct.11-07 before USCommr.,when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08.Continued to 7/11-08,when discharged. Appeal pending.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - - TOM ON
Place,Date Arrested PortHill,Idaho, July 23, 1908.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer with CertRes.;surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case Trial(RathdrumIda)set for 8/3-08;continued (date not known).

Case of- - - - - - (Above case omitted from report for month ending
Place,Date Arrested July 31, 1908.)
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9437

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
September 11, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, August 31 1908

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello,Idaho,January 15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested Helena, Montana, June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer;no CertRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested Missoula,Mont., September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 Student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for Oct.11-07 before USCommr.,when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08.Continued to 7/11-08,when discharged. Appeal pending.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - - TOM ON
Place,Date Arrested PortHill,Idaho, July 23, 1908.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer with CertRes.;surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case Trial(RathdrumIda)set for 8/3-08;continued (date not known).

Case of- - - - - - (Above case omitted from report for month ending
Place,Date Arrested July 31, 1908.)
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9440

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

September 11, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING August 31 190 8, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.

No cases pending August 31, 1908, outside of court cases.

Respectfully,

Alfred Bampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
NoL9439

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

September 11, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
July 31 1908., AND DISPOSED OF DURING August 1908

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending July 31, 1908, and disposed of ruding August, 1908.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hamilton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9438

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

September 11, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING August 31, 1908.

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.

No deportati ons from the District of Montana and Idaho during the month ending August 31, 1908.

Respectfully,
Alfred Brumpton.
Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9246

52132/1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

August 20, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of the Status of Chinese Cases, District of Montana and Idaho for the months of June and July, 1908. The press of cases under the Immigration laws--cases requiring the immediate and undivided attention of the office will account for the delay in rendering these reports.

Respectfully,

Albert Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9242

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana
August 20-08

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, July 31 1908

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello,Idaho,January 15, 1908.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Baailed.Decision witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - - WONG KAI
Place,Date Arrested Helena, Montana, June 14, 1905.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CertRes.Claimed resident during registration period.
Whether Bailed- - Not placed in custody.
Status of the Case- Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested Missioula,Mont., September 26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 Student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-07., $500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for Oct.11-L7 before USCommr.,when ordered deported .Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08. Continued to 7/11-08, when discharged.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9243

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

August 20, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING July 31 1908

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.

No deportations during month ended July 31, 1908.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton.

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9244

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

August 20, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
June 31 1908., AND DISPOSED OF DURING July 190 8

Name, Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.

No cases pending June 30, 1908, and disposed of during July, 1908.

Respectfully,
Alfred Hampton
Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9245

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

August 20, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING July 31 1908, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
ChingYuen, DillonMont.	Laborer, returning.	PendingInvestigation. (ad interim)

Respectfully,

Alfred Armington

Inspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
StatChineseCases.
No.9238

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- -
Helena, Montana,
August 20, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, June 30 1908

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

HONG(QUONG)COON
Pocatello Idaho, January 15, 1904.
Section 6 certificate; working as laborer.
Bailed after arraignment.
Ordered deported 3/22-04. Appealed. Bailed. Decision witheld pending conduct as student.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- -
Status of the Case-

WONG KAI
Helena, Montana, June 14, 1905. tration period
Laborer; no CertRes. Claimed resident during regis-
Not placed in custody.
Tried June 15-05 and case continued to secure evidence.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

FOO DUCK
Missioua, Mont., September 26, 1907.
Section 6 Student and merchant working as laborer.
By USDCourt Oct.12-07, $500.00.

Trial set for Oct.11-07 before USCommr., when ordered deported. Appealed Oct.11-07. Trial set for 6/20-08. Continued to 7/11-08.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

- -

Respectfully,
Inspector in Charge.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9241

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

August 20, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING June 30 190 8, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status.

No cases Pending June 30, 1908, Outside of Court Cases.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9240

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

August 20, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
May 31 190 8, AND DISPOSED OF DURING June 190 8

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest	Disposition.
Sam Lee, BonnersFerryIdaho January 30-05.	CertRes#6297 claimed to have been sold to him.	Tried March 27-05 and ordered deported. Did not appear at trial, forfeiting bond. Bureau letter No.15036/3-C June 13, 1908, to USMarshal,Dist., Idaho, instructs showing as escaped and stricken from succeeding reports.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.9239.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

August 20, 1908.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING June 30 190 8

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation.

No deportations during the month ending June 30, 1908.

Respectfully,

Acting Inspector in Charge.

PART II 5 2132/1

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BY DM DATE 18/NOV/1977

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

C/G:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12324

February 16, 1910.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of status of Chinese cases for the month ending January 31, 1910, as follows:

ChineseCases(Arrests)Pending Jan'y.31, 1910.
Deportations, month ending Jan'y.31,1910.
CasesPendingDec.31,1909AndDisposedOfDuringJan'y.,1910.
CasesPendingJan'y.31,1910,OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

RECEIVED
FEB 23 1910
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

C/G:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12323

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

February 16, 1910.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
CHINESE CASES PENDING January 31, 1910, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

Name and Place	Classification of Case	Present Status
HOM PAK HOP (at port)	Alleged son of native born of SanFrancisco.	Pending Investigation.
HOM UNG SHING (at port)	Do Do	Do Do

Respectfully,

Albert Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

C/G:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12322

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
February 16, 1910

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
December 31, 1909, AND DISPOSED OF DURING January, 1910.

Name Place & Date of Arrest	Cause for Arrest.	Disposition.
KIT YOU, alias LowKanYou, ButteMontana, Dec.29, 1909.	Forfeited bond in Dist. Washington, when ordered	See report #12321, Feby. 16, 1910.

Respectfully,
Alfred Hampton
Inspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

C/G:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12320

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- -Helena, Montana.
February 16, 1910

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO.

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, January 31 1910

Case of- - - - - - SING CHONG,alias IngAhWah,NgAhWah.
Place,Date Arrested LewistonIdaho,November 25,1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Alleged merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Tried Nov.29-09;ordered deported. Appealed. Trial pending.

Case of- - - - - - WONG POY YOU,alias LumDickHin.
Place,Date Arrested BoiseIda.,Dec.14,1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Fraudulent attempt to obtain dup.cert.res.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Indicted by FedGrandJury 12/30-09 for impersonating. Trial March-1910 term. (Proceedings before USCommr.dismissed.)

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

C/G:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12321

February 16, 1910.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING January 31, 1910.

Name	Place and Date of Arrest.	Date of Deportation
KIT YOU,alias LowKanYou	Butte, Montana, December 29, 1909.	Removed to DistWashington, on order court, for deportation, Jan'y.17, 1910.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12161

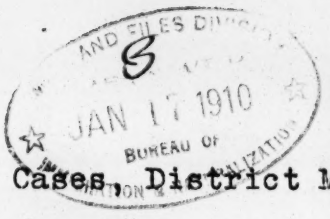
132
1

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

January 12, 1910

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.



Sir:

Enclosed herewith find reports Status Chinese Cases, District Montana and Idaho, month ending December 31, 1909, as follows:

StatusCasés(Pending)December 31,1909.
Deportations,mo.December,1909.
CasesPendingNovember30-09&DisposedOfDuringDecember-1909.
CasesPendingDecember31-09OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Alfred Bampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12160

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

January 12, 1910.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING December 31, 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

Name and Place	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
MOY KIM, BoiseIdaho.	Departing laborer	Awaiting verification of certificate of residence.
WONG WING GONG, ButteMontana.	Departing laborer	Awaiting verification of certificate of residence.
LOUIE JUN, BoiseIdaho.	Departing laborer	Awaiting verification of certificate of residence.
QUAN CHOW, ButteMont.	Duplicate certificate of residence.	Awaiting photographs of applicant.

Respectfully,

Alfred Armington

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12158

January 12, 1910.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING December 31,1909.

No deportations during month ending December 31, 1909.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12159

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

January 12, 1910.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
November 30, 1909, AND DISPOSED OF DURING December, 1909.

No cases pending November 30, 1909, and disposed of during December, 1909.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hamilton
Inspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12157

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - HelenaMontana.
January 12,1910.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO.

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, December 31 190.9

Case of- - - - - - SING CHONG,alias IngAhWah,NgAhWah
Place,Date Arrested LewistonIdaho,November 25,1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Alleged merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Tried Nov.29-09;ordered deported. Appealed. Trial pending.

Case of- - - - - - WONG POY YOU,alias LumDickHin
Place,Date Arrested Boise,Idaho,Dec.14,1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Fraudulent attempt to obtain dup.cert.res.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Indicted by FedGrandJury 12.20-09 for impersonating. Trial March-1910 term. (Proceedings before USCommr.dismissed.)

Case of- - - - - - KIT YOU,alias LowKanYou
Place,Date Arrested ButteMont.,Dec.29,1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Forfeited bond in DistWashington;ordered deported.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Sta tus of the Case Pending.

Case of- -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Respectfully,
A. [illegible]
Inspector in Charge.

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the C ase

Case of- - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12039

December 14, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of Status of Chinese Cases, District of Montana and Idaho, for month November, 1909, as follows:

Cases(Arrests)PendingNovember 30,1909.
Deportations month November, 1909.
CasesPendingOctober31-09AndDisposedOfDuringNovember,1909.
CasesPendingNovember30-1909OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Howard A. Ebey
ActingInspector in Charge.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12035

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
December 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, November 30 1909

Case of- - - - - - SING CHONG, alias IngAhWah, NgAhWah.
Place, Date Arrested LewistonIdaho, November 25, 1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Alléged merchant, working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Tried November 29, 1909, and ordered deported.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12038

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
December 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING November 30, 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

Name and Place.	Classification of Case.	Present Status
FOO FANG KEE, MissoulaMont.	Departing Merchant	Under investigation.
FOO KEE, MissoulaMont.	Departing Merchant	Under investigation.
CHIN SANG, HaileyIdaho.	Departing Merchant	Under investigation.
LOW BACK JUNG, Boise, Idaho.	Laborer. Duplicate CertificateResidence	Under investigation.
GONG SING, HelenaMontana.	Laborer, departing.	Under investigation.
AH DAN, HelenaMontana.	Laborer, departing.	Under investigation.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Cheney

ActingInspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12037

December 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
October 31, 1909, AND DISPOSED OF DURING November, 1909.

No cases pending October 31, 1909, and disposed of during November, 1909.

Respectfully,

Howard A. Eby

ActingInspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.12036

December 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING November 30, 1909.

No deportations during the month ending November 30, 1909.

Respectfully,

Edward D. Chen

ActingInspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11685

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
October 5, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING
August 31, 1909, AND DISPOSED OF DURING September, 1909.

Name Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest.	Disposition.
Hong Quong Coon Pocatello Ida.,	Section 6 certificate. Working as laborer.	Ordered deported 3/22--04. Appealed. Decision (Beatty) witheld pending conduct as student. Case dismissed on motion by USAtty.,at instance of Department. (See BL#52132/1, March 3, 1909.)

Respectfully,
Alfred Hampton
Inspector in Charge.

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OCT 9 - 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11684

October 5, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING September 30, 1909.

No deportations during month ending September 30, 1909.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION DIVISION
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Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11687

October 5, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports of Status of Chinese Cases, for the month ending September 30, 1909, as shown below:

StatusChineseCases(Pending)September 30, 1909.
Deportations, month ending September 30, 1909.
CasesPendingAugust31,1909AndDisposedOfDuringSeptember,1909.
CasesPendingSeptember30,1909,OutisdeCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Alfred Bainbridge
Inspector in Charge.

RECEIVED
OCT 9 - 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11683

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana,
October 5, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, September 30 1909

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place, Date Arrested Missoula, Mont., Sept.26, 1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Sect.6 student and merchant, working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - By USDCourt Oct.12-1907, $500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for Oct.11-07 before USCommr. when ordered deported. Appealed Oct.11-07. Tried 6/20-08 when discharged. Appealed 1/2-08 to USCCA., which affirmed decision lower court 9/13-09.

Case of- - - - - - LAY SAM
Place, Date Arrested SandPointIda., on or about Sept.20-09.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CertRes. Surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Tried and ordered deported Sept.27-09. Awaiting deportation.

Case of- - - - - - LOY YUNG.
Place, Date Arrested SandPointIda., on or about Sept.20, 1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CertRes. Surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Tried and ordered deported Sept.27-09. Awaiting deportation.

Case of- - - - - - WONG AH HING.
Place, Date Arrested SandPointIda., on or about Sept.20, 1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CertRes. Surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Tried and ordered deported Sept.27-09. Awaiting deportation.

Case of- - - - - - WONG LOY.
Place, Date Arrested SandPointIda., on or about Sept.20, 1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CertRes. Surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case Tried and ordered deported Sept.27-09. Awaiting deportation.

Case of- - - - - - LAY BOW.
Place, Date Arrested SandPointIda., on or about Sept.20, 1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CertRes. Surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Tried and ordered deported Sept.27-09. Awaiting deportation.

Case of- - - - - - LAY LEONG.
Place, Date Arrested SandPointIda., on or about Sept.20, 1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Laborer; no CertRes. Surreptitious entry.
Whether Bailed- - - Not bailed.
Status of the Case- Tried and ordered deported Sept.27-09. Awaiting deportation.

Case of- -
Place, Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- -
Whether Bailed- - -
Status of the Case-

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Rpports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11686

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

October 5, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

CHINESE CASES PENDING September 30, 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

Name and Place	Classification of Case	Present Status
Lee Lack, KalispellMont.	Departing laborer	Under investigation
Wong Fook (at port)	Minor son of native, Havre, Montana; arriving.	Under investigation.

Respectfully,

Alfred Harrington

Inspector in Charge.

MAIL AND FILE DIVISION
OCT 9 - 1909
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No.11576

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
September 15, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C.

(Hong Quong Coon, RA#134)

Sir;

Referring to Bureau file No.52132/1, March 3, 1909, you are hereby advised that, on the 9th instant, at the request of the Government, the case against the above named Chinese was dismissed.

This data furnished in compliance with instructions contained in Bureau letter No.15151/C.1November 27, 1907.

Respectfully,

Alfred Buckingham
Inspector in charge.

Copy furnished to U.S. Attorney, Boise, Idaho, in acknowledgment of his letter of advice of the 11th instant.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11573

September 14, 1909.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports, Status Chinese Cases, District of Montana and Idaho, for the month ending August 31, 1909, as follows:

StatusChineseCases(Pending)August 31, 1909.
Deportations,Month EndingAugust 31, 1909.
CasesPendingJuly31-09AndDisposedOfDuringAugust-09.
CasesPendingAugust31-09OutsideCourtCases.

Respectfully,

Albert Hampton
Inspector in Charge.

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MAIL AND FILE DIVISION
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Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11572

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

September 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO.
CHINESE CASES PENDING August 31, 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

Name and Place	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
ChinQuongLeung, Sui, Boise, Idaho.	Minor son of ChinMan Arriving.	Under investigation.
De Ying, WeiserIdaho.	Departing Laborer	Under Investigation.

Respectfully,
Alfred Hampton
Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11571

September 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
C H I N E S E C A S E S P E N D I N G
JULY 31, 1909, AND DISPOSED OF DURING AUGUST, 1909.

Name. Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest.	Disposition.
FongQuonChung, BoiseIda., June 9-09	Surreptitious entry after departure;application to depart and return having been denied.	Trial set for 6/26-09; continued variously to 8/6-09. Discharged 8.9, 1909.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11570

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

September 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO.
CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING August 31, 1909.

No Chinese deported during the month ended August 31, 1909.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11574

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- - Helena, Montana.
September 14, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, August 31 1909

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested Pocatello Ida.,Jany.15-1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as a laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)witheld pending conduct as student.(USAtty to ask for order dismissing case.)

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested Missoula Mont.,Sept.26-1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Sect.6 student and merchant, working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for Oct.11-07 before USCommr.,when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08 when discharged. Appealed 1/2-08.Appeal granted.Argument submitted.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.11476

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

August 18, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED AUG 23 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

There are enclosed herewith reports, Status Chinese Cases, District Montana and Idaho, for the months of June and July, 1909.

Press of work in connection with other matters has prevented an earlier forwarding of these reports; delay in forwarding the July report also being due to non-receipt of report on Form 420 from the U.S.Marshal, District of Montana. Press of work in connection with the present session of the United States district court will doubtless account for his delay.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampson

Inspector in Charge.

File

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.11468

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of- -Helena, Montana,
August 18, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, June 30 1909

Case of- - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested PocatelloIda.,Jany.15, 1904.
Cause for Arrest- - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)witheld pending conduct as student.(USAtty.to ask for order dismissing the case.

Case of- - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont.,Sept.26,1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Sect.6 student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr.,when ordered deported.Appealed Oct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12/2-08.Appeal granted.Argument submitted.

Case of- - - - - - FONG QUON CHUNG
Place,Date Arrested Boise,Ida., June 9-1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Surreptitious entry after departure.
Whether Bailed- - - June 11, 1909, $500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for 6/26-09;continued to 7/9-09.

Case of- - - - - -

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases
No.11469

August 18, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING June 30, 1909.

No deportations during month ending June 30, 1909.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.11470

August 18, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
AUG 23 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
C H I N E S E C A S E S P E N D I N G
May 31, 1909, AND DISPOSED OF DURING June, 1909.

Name Place & Date of Arrest.	Cause for Arrest.	Disposition.
WONG KAI HelenaMontana, June 14-1905.	Laborer, no certificate of residence. Claimed resident during registration period.	Tried June 15-1905 and case continued to secure evidence. Dismissed, June,1909, on instructions of USAtty.,at request of ImmigrationService, Helena office; evidence (oral) given at hearing before U.S.Commissioner, June 15, 1905, tending to establish presence of defendant in UnitedStates at time of registration and inability to register account of illness. By reason of press of other and more important cases, this case was never pushed to a second hearing.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampson

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Report s.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.11471

August 18, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
CHINESE CASES PENDING June 30, 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

Name and Place	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
LouieWay BoiseIda.	Native; returning.	Pending Investigation.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
Immigration Service

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.11472

Office of Inspector in Charge,
Port of Helena, Montana,
August 18,1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
AUG 23 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

STATUS OF CHINESE CASES, July 31 1909

Case of- - - - - - - HONG(QUONG)COON
Place,Date Arrested PocatelloIda.,Jany.15-1904.
Cause for Arrest- - - Section 6 certificate;working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - - - Bailed after arraignment.
Status of the Case- Ordered deported 3/22-04.Appealed.Bailed.Decision (Beatty)witheld pending conduct as student.(USAtty.to ask for order dismissing the case.

Case of- - - - - - - FOO DUCK
Place,Date Arrested MissoulaMont.,Sept.26-1907.
Cause for Arrest- - Sect.6 student and merchant,working as laborer.
Whether Bailed- - By USDCourt Oct.12-07,$500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for October 11-07 before USCommr.when ordered deported.AppealedOct.11-07.Trial set for 6/20-08 when discharged.Appealed 12.2-08.Appeal granted.Argument submitted.

Case of- - - - - - FONG QUON CHUNG
Place,Date Arrested Boiseida., June 9, 1909.
Cause for Arrest- - Surreptitious entry after departure.
Whether Bailed- - - June 11, 1909, $500.00.
Status of the Case- Trial set for 6/26-09;continued to 7/9-09; to 7/23-09 when tried and continued to 8/6-09.

Case of- -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- - -
Whether Bailed- - - -
Status of the Case-

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Case of- - - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- - -
Whether Bailed- - - -
Status of the Case

Case of- - - - - - -
Place,Date Arrested
Cause for Arrest- - -
Whether Bailed- - - -
Status of the Case-

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.11473

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
August 18, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
CHINESE DEPORTED DURING MONTH ENDING July 31, 1909.

No deportations during month ending July 31, 1909.

Respectfully,

Alfred Axtell

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.11474

August 18, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
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AUG 23 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO

C H I N E S E C A S E S P E N D I N G
June 30, 1909, AND DISPOSED OF DURING July, 1909.

No cases pending June 30, 1909, and disposed of during July, 1909.

Respectfully,

Alfred Hampton

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Commr-Gen:Reports.
Stat.ChineseCases.
No.11475

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.
August 18, 1909.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
CHINESE CASES PENDING July 31, 1909, OUTSIDE OF COURT CASES.

Name and Place	Classification of Case.	Present Status.
Chin Sang, Nampalda.	Duplicate Certificate	Pending Investigation.

Respectfully,
Albert Hamilton
Inspector in Charge.

52138/2

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52138/2 November 19, 1908.

Arthur W. Merrifield,

U. S. Marshal, District of Montana,

Helena, Mont.

Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your communication dated Sept. 11th, 1908, relative to your account covering expenses incurred in the deportation of 7 Chinese in Feb. of last year, and in reply thereto, you are advised that this account has already been approved by the Bureau and is now in the hands of the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

As you are aware, payment of the amount deducted by the Auditor is withheld pending investigation of the claim of the Great Northern Steamship Company that return transportation was offered to and refused by you.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned,

Acting Commissioner-General.

JRD.

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

HELENA, MONTANA, Sept.8-1908.

14901 2

Honorable F. H. Larned,

Acting Commissioner General,

of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

52138 2

Sir:-

I have the honor to address you concerning a balance due me from the Department of Commerce and Labor, through Bureau of Immigration arising as follows:

I was authorized by the Honorable Commissioner of Immigration about Feb.9-11, 1907, to conduct seven Chinese, under sentence of deportation, to China. Four of these men were insane and it was for that reason that a guard was required to China instead of only to the Port on West Coast. I left Seattle in February, 1907, with these Chinese on board of the Dakota, having transportation for the Chinese to Hong Kong, and for myself to Hong Kong and return to Seattle. This vessel was wrecked on that trip off Shira Hima, Japan. In consequence of the wreck I was obliged to secure passage for myself and the Chinese for the balance of the distance to Hong Kong, China, and for myself from Hong Kong, China, to America on other vessels. Also because of the wreck and at the time of it one of the Chinese escaped, and I incurred expense for his recovery and keeping until returned to me.

Ltr pr Keller approved 1/22/08

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

Hon. F. H. L. *United States Marshal,*

Act. Com. Gen. P.2. DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

HELENA, MONTANA,

My expense account was submitted to your Department, and the expenses incurred because of the wrecking of the steamship Dakota, and the failure of its owner -the Great Northern Steamship Company- to furnish me return passage to Seattle as agred were included therein. I also prepared a statement of these expenses, constituting a claim against that steamship company, assigned it to the U. S. Government, and forwarded it with my expense account.

My return of service of the orders of deportation, sworn to, contains a full explanation of the circumstances under which each item of my expense account was incurred.

On March 28-1908, in answer to letter of March 18-1908, from the Honorable Auditor for the State and Other Departments- to whom my account had been submitted by your Department- I made further explanation, following which there were some disallowances as per his Statement of Differences- Miscellaneous No.1341 of June25-1908, and the bill was paid as per that statement, excepting from that settlement and payment the items due from the Great Northern Steamship Company.

I had some correspondence with Hon. W. L. Solean, Disbursing Clerk, in which I had made still further explanatory statements, and had therein suggested to him that it did not seem to me fair to withold the whole amount pending settlement of the steamship Company of its indebtedness.

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

Hon.F.H.L. *United States Marshal,*

Act. Com. Gen. P.3. DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

HELENA, MONTANA,

This indebtedness is recited in said Statement of Differences as follows:

"The following items are suspended pending settlement by the Department of Commerce and Labor as to whether or not said items should be paid by the Great Northern Steamship Company"

"April 30-	Expenses at San Francisco	$9.00
" 30-	Expenses San Francisco to Portland	7.95
May 13-	Amount repaid Great Northern Steamship Company on account of fare on Steamship Siberia	$112.50
		$129.45"

The items of my expense account thus suspended were items of expense necessarily incurred by me in performing the duties imposed upon me in the service of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Honorable Auditor for the State and Other Departments has thus suspended payment pending advices from that Department.

I have the honor to request therefore that you advise the Honorable Auditor for the State and Other Departments that the amount $129.45- should be paid to the Government by the Great Northern Steamship Company. My just claim should then be paid, and if in the collection of the claim by the Government from the Great Northern Steamship Company my testimony shall be needed to substantiate the facts already stated in detail by

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

Hon.F.H.L. *United States Marshal,*

Act.Com.Gen.P.4. DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

HELENA, MONTANA,

me I will be ready at any time to so testify.

Very Respectfully,

Arthur H Merrifield

U. S. Marshal,

District of Montana.

By Scott M Stanford
Deputy

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

HELENA, MONTANA, Jan.21,1908.

To The Honorable

Commissioner General of Immigration

Bureau of Immigration,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:-

On August 1st 1907 I forwarded to Inspector in Charge Sargent at Seattle my account for expenses of trip to China.

By reason of further delays for which I was in no manner responsible such account,both original and duplicate, did not come in to your hands until the 4th day of November, 1907.

I write now to inquire what disposition has been made of the matter,and to inquire when I may expect return to me of the money expended by me.

The extraordinary account assigned by me to the Government as against th Great Northern Steamship Co. ought not to delay the settlement with me,for I understand that that company has refunded to some of the passengers who went out on the Dakota and came back on the Siberia the excess which it extorted from them for such return passage.

Respectfully

Arthur W. Brownfield

United States Marshal

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SEATTLE, WASH.

No. 2474. August 29, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Referring to my letter of the 23nd instant, No. 2540, I enclose herewith in duplicate affidavits of Woo Chung Yen and H. B. Miller relative to certain items of expense in connection with the account of Marshal A. W. Merrifield incurred in the deportation of Chinese.

Respectfully,

John H. Sargent

Inspector in Charge.

(Encls.)
HM.

File

(over)

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHINESE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
~~PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.~~ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Seattle, Wash.

August 23,1907.

Honorable F.P.Sargent,

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith an account presented by Arthur W. Merrifield, U.S.Marshal for Montana,for expenses incurred by him in connection with the deportation of certain Chinese to the Empire of China.

In view of the fact that a portion of the expenses were unusual,and that Marshal Merrifield did not request authority therefor,in accordance with my advice of May 10, 1907,a copy of which is herewith enclosed, but has presented his account in the present form with letter of August 1,1907, in explanation thereof, I am forwarding all papers to the Bureau with request that authority be granted for the payment of such items as are properly chargeable against the funds to my credit, and that I be given full instructions in the matter.

Respectfully,

John H. Sargent.

Special Disbursing Agent.

(over)

2474

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

HELENA, MONTANA, Aug.1, 1907.

To Hon. John H. Sargent,
Inspector in Charge,
Bureau of Immigration,
Seattle, Washington.

Sir:-

I hand you herewith my expense account both ordinary and extraordinary. I do not see how I can make two seperate reports inasmuch as my understanding is that original receipt by Officer in Charge at port of departure and all returns of service must refer to services performed in the deportation of the particular Chinamen, the order of deportation of whom, bearing the photograph of whom, is attached and referred to in such return, and owing to the use of such orders and attached photographs in former partial settlement at Seattle, I have only one such of each which is attached to the otiginal of this return and expense account, and only copies without photographs attached to duplicates.

And inasmuch as all services were of your district and all ordered at the same time and by same orders from Washington it is probable that you will sooner or later investigate some or all of them, and the regular course of accounts see seems to me to be through your office to the Department rather that from me direct to your Department at Washington. The telegraph bill is one which cannot be segregated by me.

(over)

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

Hon. J.H.Sargent, P.2. HELENA, MONTANA,

Therefore I must leave it to you to approve such as you see fit and ~~XXX~~ forward all for definite action in Washington.

As to Items 9 and 12 for which receipts are defective I sent prepared affidavits to U.S. Consul General and ~~XXX~~ Chinese Consul to Japan corroborative of my explanation and asked them to execute and return, but they have not arrived, when they do I will froward them.

Much delay has occurred bea use of the fact that the Great Northern Steamship Company has neglected to settle. I am out this money and by the causes stated, and the only way I see to do in this case is to ask the Department to reimburse me and assign claim.

I enclose copies of this letter to you so that you may forward copies if you so desire.

Respectfully,

Arthur W. Merrifield

U.S.Marshal:

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Immigration Service.

Office of Inspector in Charge.
Seattle, Washington.
May 10, 1907.

No.2474.

A.W.Merrifield,
U.S.Marshal,
Helena, Mont.

Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 7th.instant, stating that the claims of yourself and others against the Great Northenr Steamship Company, indemnifying you against loss incurred by reason of the wrecking of the "Dakota", is in process of settlement, same having been placed in the hands of an attorney of this city, and that you would probably know within the next ten days whether or not this claim would be promptly paid.

In reply to your inquiry as to whether or not you should send in your expense account as it now stands, I beg to advise you that as stated by me at the time you were here, the extra expense to which you were put was unusual and extraordinary and I have no authority whatever to pay the same without a letter from the Bureau of Immigration authorizing me to do so.

As the matter of final settlement has remained in abeyance for a considerable time pending your return from China I am of the opinion that a delay of a few days at this time will be of no consequence, and would suggest that you take the matter up with the Bureau, explaining same in detail, giving all items of additional expense incurred, and requesting that I be authorized to pay you.

#2474----2.

On receipt of a letter from the Bureau directing me to make settlement I will be pleased to do so, but without such letter I have no authority whatever in the premises.

I, of course,have authority to take care of the actual and necessary expenses incident to the deportation of these Chinese which were incurred prior to their departure,a portion of which have not been paid, but as stated above the additional expenses incurred on account of the wrecking of the steamship are unusual and extraordinary and require a specific letter of authority.

Respectfully,

(signed) John H. Sargent.

JHS-HM.

Inspector in Charge.

14,901-C (3)

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

March 18, 1907.

Arthur W. Merrifield,

U. S. Marshal,

Helena, Mont.

Sir:

Replying to the communication of Chief Deputy Scott N. Sanford, in regard to the manner in which you shall render your bill for telegrams, you are advised as follows: The messages sent to the Department at Washington can be included in your regular expense voucher and should be accompanied by a statement to the effect that you were not aware of the regulation requiring that telegrams to the Department at Washington be sent collect.

The telegram sent by you to Inspector Sargent at Seattle may also be included in your account. All telegrams, whether sent to Washington or elsewhere, must be receipted in the company name by the local agent.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

FSA-DFC

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

No. 14901/3
CHINESE

HELENA, MONTANA, Mar.13,1907.

To The Honorable

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit to you the following statement, and to most respectfully request instructions as to my action in the case.

Referring to paragraph 8 of your Circular of regulations governing the preparation of accounts of U.S. Marshals for expenses incurred in the deportation of Chinese, dated Sept.20,1905,#13599;U.S.Marshal Merrifield had not seen that circular when he left with the squad of Chinese for China, and did not know of its existence.I did not know of its contents until yesterday,when I found a copy of it.Therefore when Marshal Merrifield,on Jan 29th,and Feb.9th,and 11th sent telegraph messages to you at Washington,D.C.,the Western Union Telegraph Co. was requested to charge to Marshal Merrifield instead of sending them collect as is required by the instructions referred to;and that Co. has so charged them.

Several messages were sent from this office to Inspector Sargent at Seattle,and charged to Marshal Merrifield by the W.U.Telegraph Co; and all,those snt to you at Washington D.C.and those sent to Inspector Sargent at Seattle,were in

Department of Justice.

P.2.Hon. Com'r Gen'l of Imm.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

HELENA, MONTANA,

reference to the deportation of the Chinese taken to China by Marshal Merrifield. Of course I shall see that hereafter all messages sent from this office to your department at Washington, D.C. are sent collect;but in this instance will you kindly instruct me how to proceed to get those sent to Washington, D.C.,and charged to Marshal Merrifield allowed and paid by your department.And as to those sent to Inspector Sargent at Seattle,must they be paid by Marshal Merrifield and the amount presented in his bill of expenses for deporting those Chinese.

Respectfully

Scott M Stanford
Chief Deputy. U.S. Marshal.
Montana.

14901/C-2.

February 15, 1907.

Immigration Service,
Seattle, Washington.
Authorization amended as to Morrifield include first cabin passage three hundred thirty seven dollars fifty cents.

SARGENT.
Approved: MURRAY.

Attest:

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.
Assistant Secretary.

Attest:

(Signed) F. P. Sargent
Commissioner-General.

GHK

No. 14901/2
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

1 Po St C 27 Paid Govt

Seattle, Washington, Feb 14, 1907.

Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

If possible would like authority changed permitting me go China and return first cabin accommodations Dakota rate three hundred thirty seven fifty

Merrified.

Marshal.

9:10a.m. Feb 14, 1907.

Received
Feb 14 337.50

[illegible] FEB - 5 7 AM

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

6 WU CB Y 19 Paid G.R.

Helena, Mont. Feb. 11, 1907

Bureau of Immigration,

Washington,D.C.

Yee Foon ready for deportation. Please wire authority.

Arthur W. Merrifield,

U.S.Marshal.

206PM.

Already done

ROD

Department of Commerce and Labor,

[illegible] FEB 1 1 1907

[illegible]

AM PM

14901/C-3.

February 11, 1907.

Merrifield,
U.S.Marshal,
Helena, Montana.
Previous instructions supplemented to include expenses deportation ~~See~~ Yee Foon at same time as others.

SARGENT.
approved: MURRAY.

- -

Attest: Attest:

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray. (Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Assistant Secretary. Commissioner-General.

CPK

14901/C-3.

February 11, 1907.

Immigration Service,
Seattle, Washington.
Marshal Montana district has one additional Chinese for deportation.
Expense ocean transportation authorized.

SARGENT.
Approved: MURRAY.

- -

Attest: Attest:

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray. (Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Assistant Secretary. Commissioner-General.

CPK

14901/C-2.

February 11, 1907.

Immigration Service,
Helena, Montana.
Issue transportation request Marshal Merrifield, deportation party Chinese.
SARGENT.

- -

Attest:

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

GPK

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

DisbClk
Transportation
No.6394

February 11, 1907.

Mr.William L.Soleau,

Disbursing Clerk,
Department of Commerce and Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions from the Commissioner-General of Immigration of this date, I have furnished to the United States Marshal, District of Montana, Transportation Requests Nos. 16537-41 inclusive, for use in the deportation of Chinese at Helena and Deer Lodge, Montana.

1 request for US Marshal, two Chinese, and four guards, Helena, to Seattle.
1 request for five Chinese, DeerLodge,Montana, to Seattle, Wash.
1 request for return from Seattle to Helena of three guards.
1 request for return of US Marshal, Seattle to Helena.
1 request for emergency.

Respectfully,

Edmund D. Chaney

Acting Inspector in Charge.

(Through Commissioner-General of Immigration.)

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE.

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

3 Wu F C 44 Paid Govt

Helena, Montana, Feb 9, 1907.

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Your two messages received leave of absence is granted me by Attorney General to serve you deporting Chinese. Authorized Inspector in Charge here to deliver transportation requests for deportation Chinese to Seattle.

Arthur W. Merrifield,

U. S. Marshal.

1023a.m. Feb 10, 1907.

Department of Commerce and Labor,

RECEIVED IN [illegible] OF IMMIGRATION.

FEB 11 1907

AM PM

14,901-C/2

February 9, 1907.

Immigration Service,
Seattle, Wash.

One additional Chinese from Montana. Steamer fare authorized.

LARNED,
Approved: MURRAY.

- - - - - - - - -

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Attest:
Assistant Secretary.

Attest: (Signed) F. H. Larned.
Acting Commissioner-General.

DEM

14,901-C/2

February 9, 1907.

Merrifield,
United States Marshal,
Helena, Montana.

Instructions amended include one additional Chinese Wong Wing Guey.

LARNED,
Approved: MURRAY.

- - - - - - - - -

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Attest:
Assistant Secretary.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.
Acting Commissioner-General.

DEM

14,901-C/2

February 9, 1907.

Merrifield,
United States Marshal,
Helena, Montana.

Deportation arranged four insane and one criminal Chinese steamship Dakota sailing Seattle February seventeenth. One attendant required during voyage and you may serve that capacity if Department Justice consents. Employ not exceeding four guards usual terms and convey to Seattle. Inspector Sargent will arrange ocean transportation. Expenses authorized including incidentals during voyage.

LARNED,
Approved, MURRAY.

- - - - - - - - -

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Attest:
Assistant Secretary.

(Signed) F. H. Larned

Attest:
Acting Commissioner-General.

DEM

14,901-C/2

February 9th, 1907.

Immigration Service,
Seattle , Wash.

Marshal Merrifield of Montana will deliver four insane and one criminal Chinese for deportation per steamship "Dakota" sailing February seventeenth and will accompany them to China. Authority granted steamer fare for five Chinese at fifty-one dollars each and round trip marshal at two hundred thirty dollars.

EARNED,
Approved: MURRAY.

- - - - - - - - - -

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Attest:
Assistant Secretary.

Attest:
Acting Commissioner-General.

No. 14901/2
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

1 Po Ho C 56 Paid Govt

Seattle, Washington, Feb 8, 1907.

Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Aki Maru sails nineteenth same arrangement can be made as on Tango. Dakota sails seventeenth regular steerage fare fifty one for Chinese. Round trip second cabin for Marshal two hundred thirty or third cabin two hundred recommend Dakota an early wire requested as to boat and accommodations. Rooms for Chinese require re-arranging.

Sargent.

8:40a.m. Feb 9, 1907.

Sailing Feb 17/07
$230 2d cab. Marshal
$37 Ea for Ch.

[illegible] Labor,
FEB 9 - 1907
AM 8 PM

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE

HELENA, MONTANA, Feb. 6, 1907.

To The Honorable

The Commissioner general of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

The jail record of this office shows an entry that Yee Foon was committed to the Lewis and Clarke County jail on July 1st 1906, on a charge of being illegally in the United States, and a further entry in the same case "Ordered Dep. 7/7/06",.

I am informed by Mr. H.D. Ebey, of Your Department here that Yee Foon was taken at the time proceedings were commenced against Hoover, Collector of Customs at Gateway, Mont. for smuggling Chinamen. That Yee Foon was held here at request of the U.S. Dist Attorney's office for a witness in that case. I am further informed by him and by the District Attorneys office that that case is finally disposed of, and that Yee Foon is no longer required for that purpose. The order of Deportation was made by Mr. Thompson, U.S. Commissioner at Helena, Montana, July 7th, 1906, but such order was not delivered to me when I took the office and cannot be found in the office. However, Mr. Thompson informs me by telephone that he will make substitute orders from his records. Will that do? If so, then when such substitutes are received at this office, and you advise me that it is sufficient, I will report him ready for deportation and ask for order and transportation.

Respectfully

Arthur W. Merrifield
U. S. Marshal

14,901-C/2

February 6, 1907.

Immigration Service,
Seattle, Washington.

Your telegram January twnety-ninth regarding four insane Chinese. When is next sailing and will rates quoted apply. Marshal Marrifield will act as guard during trip. Wire answer.

SARGENT.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(Signed) F.P. Sargent.

Attest:

DEM

Commissioner-General.

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

2 Wu Cb C 39 Paid Govt

Seattle, Washington, Jan 29, 1907.

Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Tago Maru sailing Feb'y five agrees take four insane Chinese keeping in hospital room en-route regular steerage fare forty three fifty, one watchman sufficient, ships officers agreeing furnish assistance, round trip, watchman, hundred dollars.

Sargeant.

8:22a.m. Jan 30, 1907.

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 6 - 1907
Bureau of Immigration.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION.
JAN 30 1907
AM PM

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

12WU. NI.E. 29 Paid go vt

Helena Mont Jan 29 1907.

Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington D.C.

No Chinese case appealed, letter mailed you twenty sixth requesting special arrangements for deportations on account four being insane.

Arthur W. Merrifield,

Marshal.

222pm.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
RECEIVED
IN
OFFICE
OF
IMMIGRATION.
JAN 29 1907
AM PM

Ans'd on 31

14901/C-2.

January 29, 1907.

Merrifield,
U.S.Marshal,
Helena, Montana.
Have appeals been taken any case mentioned your letter nineteenth.
SARGENT.

- -

Attest:

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

GPK

14901/C-2.

January 29, 1907.

Immigration Service,
Seattle, Washington.
Four insane Chinese to be deported from Montana. What requirements will steamship company impose? If watchmen necessary, how many and what rates round trip?
SARGENT.

- -

Attest:

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

GPK

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE

HELENA, MONTANA, Jan.26,1907.

To The Honorable

The Commissioner General of Immigration,

Washington,D.C.

Sir:-

Refering to my report to you,of date 19th Inst.reporting six Chinese persons ordered deported by U.S.Commissioners,I now respectfully report;

That no appeal has been made in any of those cases:

That in my said report the name of Sam Lee was erroneously substituted for that of Ching Oune. (2)

That Mr.Alfred Hampton,Inspector in Charge at this point is informed by the State authorities that definite action will be made in the case of Ching Oune,the State convict,on next Monday,the 28th Jan. and has so informed me.

That when arrangements are made for the deportation of these persons,I desire to be detailed therefor,and especially, if it shall be necessary to send the four insane in custody to their destination in China,that I be assigned to that duty with Mr.Hampton. To that end I have today written to The Honorable Attorney General for permission to be absent from my office for the length of time necessary to perform that service,in my official capacity,provided it is so ordered by your Department.

Respectfully

Arthur W. Mumfield

U.S.Marshal.

14901/C 2.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION.
Washington

January 21, 1907.

Alfred Hampton,

Immigrant Inspector in Charge,

Helena, Montana.

Sir:

In response to your letter of the 12th instant, No. 6361, regarding the arrest of four insane Chinese persons who have been ordered deported to China, I desire to state that the question which you raise as to providing necessary guarding facilities during the voyage, will be taken up for consideration when the formal report of the Marshal is received by the Bureau.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent,

Commissioner-General.

GPK

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DISTRICT OF MONTANA AND IDAHO
HELENA, MONT.

No.6261

January 12, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Under separate cover of this date a report is made to the Bureau showing that on the 10th instant four of the seven Chinese persons, inmates of the Insane Asylum, State of Montana, at Warm Springs, Montana, were ordered deported by U.S.Commissioner Catlin at Deer Lodge, Montana.

(See 14723/5)

Bureau letter No.10,818-C/2, September 6, 1906, instructed me to take up with the United States Attorney for the district of Montana the matter of the legality of the residence in this country of the afore said Chinese inmates of the Insane Asylum of the State of Montana.

In addition to these four insane Chinese, Ah Koon, Sam Lee, Yee Young, and Chung Young, a Chinese murderer, Ching Oune by name, serving a life sentence in the Montana State Penitentiary, was ordered deported on the 10th instant.

This latter Chinese person will be pardoned by the State authorities in order that he may be deported to China.

Owing to the mental condition of the four Chinese persons from the Insane Asylum of the State of Montana, who were ordered deported, the Bureau will doubtless find it necessary to arrange for two persons to accompany them to their destination in China.

In case such action is taken by the Bureau, I would like to be

No.6261-2 Hampton to Commr-General.

detailed for this duty, with a guard, and be authorized to familiarize myself with the condition under which the Chinese seeking to enter this country are able to provide themselves with documentary evidence which enables them to evade the Chinese Exclusion Laws.

I would also like to stop at Honolulu and familiarize myself with the conditions there relating to Immigration matters.

Respectfully,

Inspector in Charge.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN 21 1907
Bureau of Immigration.

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

No. 14,901/2
CHINESE

HELENA, MONTANA, Jan. 19, 1907.

To The Honorable
The Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Chinamen Ching Young, Yee Young, Ching Oune, Ah Koon and Sam Lee were ordered deported January 10th 1907, by Thomas W. Catlin, United States Commissioner at Deerlodge, Montana, and that all were committed to the penitentiary jail at Deerlodge on that day.

The first four named are reported to be insane and were taken from the Montana State Insane Asylum at Warm Springs, Montana, for such hearing before U. S. Commissioner.

The last named, Sam Lee, is a state convict serving sentence in the State Penitentiary at Deerlodge, and was taken from there for such hearing and hence recommitted there, as his release therefrom for purpose of deportation had not been procured, though promised by state officers.

That on the 15th day of January 1907, Chinaman Wong Wing Guey was ordered deported by H.R.Thompson, United States Commissioner at Helena, Montana, and is in the Lewis and Clarke County jail.

The reason that the order of deportation of the first five mentioned was not a once reported is that the order for deportation of Wong Wing Guey was expected. When that order was made it was deemed advisable to await his appeal period and

#2.

Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF

United States Marshal,

DISTRICT OF MONTANA,

HELENA, MONTANA,

if his case should not be appealed to send all on hand at one time and thus save cost of extra trip of deputy and guard.

In addition to this reason the fact that Sam Lee must be released from his penitentiary sentence and some arrangement made for the four insane, the time when the first five may be started -even though none of them should appeal- would not be sooner than the time when Wong Wing Guey's period for appeal would elapse.

The period of appeal of the first five will expire January 20th 1907. The period of appeal of the last one, Wong Wing Guey, will expire January 25th 1907.

Very respectfully,

Arthur W. Merrifield,

U. S. Marshal,

By Scott N. Langford.

Chief Deputy.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN 29 1907
Bureau of Immigration.

52142/1

SCREENED

By EKL Date 8/29/89

November 30, 1907.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of State.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 29th instant, embodying a telegram received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 28th instant, regarding the probable arrival on the first of December of "thirty three Chinese on Curacao for Ensenada."

Your letter will be referred to the Bureau of Immigration for its information.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

File
Ens.

R

L/E

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/10

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 30 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

November 29, 1907.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary of State, I have to inform you that a telegram has been received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 28th instant, which reads as follows:

"Thirty three Chinese on Curacao for Ensenada. Probable arrival first December."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. Hoar

Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. LEGAL
ACKNOWLEDGED
NOV 30 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
NOV 30 1907
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
NOV 30
1907
AM PM

Department of Commerce and Labor
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

November 29th, 1907.

MEMORANDUM

The following telephone message received 11:45 a.m. from the Department of State:

United States Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, telegraphs that 33 Chinese have boarded the S/S CURACAO for Ensanada. Will probably arrive at latter place on or about December 1.

J.W.P.

Jil
Dem.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
NOV 29
1907

No. 205
(Ed. 11-22-1904—500,000)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
SEP 26 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
SEP 26 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENTAL.

Sd Z C

Department of State,

Washington, D. C., Sept 26, 1907.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

Telegram dated 25th, received from Consul Mazatlan, reads:

" Fourteen Chinese carried by the Steamer Curacao to Ensenada. Are expected to arrive twenty-eight September. "

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SEP 26 1907
AM PM

Robert Bacon,
Acting Secretary.

235pm

SEP 28 1907
INDEXED

August 27, 1907.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of State.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 26th instant, embodying a telegram received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, regarding sixteen Chinese carried by the steamer Curacao to Ensenada, who are expected to arrive August 26th.

Your letter will be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration for its information.

Very truly yours,

Acting Chief Clerk.

R

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/5.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 27 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
AUG 28 1907

August 26, 1907.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary of State, I have to advise you, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, of the receipt of a telegram of the 23rd instant from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, which reads as follows:

"Sixteen Chinese carried by the steamer Curacao to Ensenada are expected to arrive 26th August."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. Barr.

Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGED
AUG 27 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
AUG 27 1907
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

H/E

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM.

(CONSULAR.)

Department of Commerce and Labor.
RECEIVED IN BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION. JUL 27 1907 AM PM

File No. 3385/3

Department of State,

Washington,

July 25, 1907.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, telegraphs:

"Twenty-eight Chinese left on Curacao for Ensenada arrive twenty-seventh".

Robert Bacon
Acty Secy

The above refers to telegram dated July 25, *190*, 7 *from* Mazatlan, Mexico.

Subject: Reporting that twenty-eight Chinese left on Curacao for Ensenada. Arrive 27th.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED JUL 27 1907 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

JUL 25 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

TELEGRAM

Department of State, July 25, 1907.

RECEIVED
JUL 25 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, telegraphs "twenty-eight Chinese left on Curacao for Ensenada arrive twenty seventh."

Robert Bacon,

Acting Secretary.

3;52 p.m.

File

INDEXED

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 14,945/2
CHINESE

No. 10200

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Formally acknowledged.

May 10, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D.C. (Thro' Commissioner of Immigration,)
San Francisco, Cal.

Sir:

On the morning of May 7, 1907, the British S.S. "Maori King" arrived at this port en route from Vladivostok to Guaymas, Mexico with 915 Chinese and 200 Russian passengers, and 12 Russian stowaways. The Captain reported that he was in distress and had put into this port in order to procure a guard of 20 men to keep the peace between the Russian and Chinese passengers; that ever since leaving Vladivostok on April 12th there had been fights between the two races, as a result of which 7 Russians and 6 Chinese were wounded. The Captain, assisted by the British Consular Agent, procured this guard, and the next day, May 8th, proceeded to Guaymas.

Immediately upon her arrival I notified the Captain of the penalties incurred in allowing any alien to land in violation of our Immigration and Chinese Exclusion Acts, and I instructed him to guard the ship closely to prevent any escapes. In view of the large number and the character of these aliens I also detailed two of our Inspectors to guard the boat while she was in this harbor.

These Chinese and Russians are under three year's contract with the Mexicam branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., to work near Guaymas, Mexico, and are furnished by Epperly & Co. of Shanghai. A Chinese sub-contracter, Lee Soo Sin, who is one of the passengers, informed me that he had a sub-contract with Epperly & Co. to supply 1200 Chinese, and that he only had 915. All these Chinese were gathered from around Harbin, and are of the very lowest class of coolies imaginable. They are from Siberia and the northern part of Manchuria, and are entirely different from the Cantonese Chinese who usually come to the United States; in fact, our Interpreter was unable to converse with them, and I had to use a Russian Interpreter. The surgeon sailing with the ship, a former Russian Navy Surgeon, informed me that soon after the ship had left Vladivostok it was ascertained that among these Chinese passengers there were between two and three hundred of the worst outlaws who had infested the neighborhood of Harbin during the Russian-Japanese war.

The Russians are also procured by a sub-contracter, who remained in Siberia, for the same firm in Shanghai, and they are not of a much better class, most of them being ex-convicts from Siberia. Altogether, both Chinese and Russians are probably the vilest and filthiest lot that ever entered a United States port, and in view of the fact that they are going to Mexico, not far from the American boundary line, and the majority of them will doubtless try to enter the United States at some time or other, I deemed it important to report this matter to the Bureau. I have telegraphed

the Inspector in Charge at Tucson, advising him of the departure of the "Maori King" for Guaymas.

Enclosed please find clippings from the San Diego newspapers.

Respectfully,

Emil Engelke
Inspector in Charge.

(L) Incl. No. 12948.

SE

San Francisco, Cal., May 13th 1907.

Commissioner-General of Imigration,
Washington, D.C.
Sir: Above is approved and forwarded.

Commissioner.

PEACE PREVAILS ON STEAMER MAORI KING

Temporary Lull in War Between Chinks and Russians—Twenty Armed Men on Board —Ship in Fearful Condition — Captain Makes Statement

It was with mingled feelings of joy and relief that Captain Duncan, the commander of the British steamer Maori King, welcomed the arrival of a party of twenty armed men in charge of Lieutenant Don Stewart, of the Naval Reserves, on board the ship this afternoon. With the arrival of this party Captain Duncan seemed to think that his troubles, for a time at least, are ended and now does not anticipate any further trouble from his host of Chinese and Russian passengers.

The arrangements for the carrying of the armed body of men was made with Lieutenant Stewart by Captain Duncan last evening. Most of the party that will make the trip to Guayamas, Mexico, the destination of the steamer, are members of the California Naval Reserves, though it is as private individuals that they make the trip.

Everything on board the Maori King this morning was quiet. Both the Russian and the Chinese passengers were on their good behavior and there was no sign of the recent trouble to be observed, though one might easily guess that it was nothing more than a temporary truce that was prevailing and that it only needed a slight overt act, once the sip is at sea again and with on armed men on board, to let loose all the fight in the two parties. The Russians were clustered in the fore part of the ship, with the Chinese holding forth in the after part of the vessel. Hundreds of Chinese put in the morning sitting on the decks, smoking and endeavoring to while away the time.

Ship is Filthy

It would be hard to imagine a more filthy ship than the Maori King. Apparently there has been little or no attempt at sanitary measures and the only wonder is that officers, crew and passengers have thus far escaped a pestilence. The deck does not look as though it has been scrubbed since the ship left Vladivostok, and the odor is so strong it is perceptible even before the ship is reached. A large part of the refuse that has accumulated since the vessel sailed from Siberia has been dumped into the hold and there is a veritable sea of refuse of all kinds that smells to heaven.

The passengers are bunked together in bunches and the conditions prevailing below decks are worse than those to be found on many cattle ships. The ventilation is none too good and it would seem that Guaymas would be reached with keen delight by both Russians and Coolies.

Lieutenant Stewart and the members of the guard will be quartered the forehold and murder them in their sleep.

"From the thirteenth day out, there was continual fighting. Both coolies and Russians were fed better than ever before in their lives, and had nothing to do. The only trouble was in keeping the different nationalities apart. The Chinese were coolies from Harbin, and most were brigands and criminals of the lowest description. The Russians are not much better, being mostly Siberian ex-convicts or their descendants.

"When the fight started yesterday, at first there were no weapons drawn, the coolies trying to rush the forecastle head by force of numbers. I went forward with my second officer to keep the men apart, and would have succeeded, but that one of the pasengers fired a shot from the bridge. He fired in the air. In ten seconds there was simply hell. Both Russians and coolies were armed with knives, pistols, crowbars and belaying pins, and I do not understand why there were not at least one hundred killed. I succeeded in fighting my way aft, and with the assistance of the seven Englishmen in the crew and some of the first class passengers, we finally drove the Chinese to their own part of the ship, and cleared the decks. I wanted to get to Guaymas, our destination, as soon as possible, as every hour that these men are on the ship endangers the lives of all of us. As I said before, I only came here in response to the request of the entire Russian passenger list."

The captain bears a severe cut on the neck as a result of the melee, but is extremely modest as to his own share in the riot, saying he did nothing at all, and remembers very little of what occurred during the progress of the fight.

The reporter then asked him point-blank:

"There is a report that there were fifteen Chinese killed and thrown overboard after one of the riots on your way over. Is there any truth in it?"

The captain's answer was, "Those men are dead; make of it what you like."

on the main deck of the vessel and will occupy a portion of the officers' rooms. Lieutenant Stewart will remain in charge of the men with C. H. Buckle and Lou Almgren as his assistants, the three taking turns on watch.

Will Sail This Afternoon

Captain Duncan, this morning, was busily engaged in making preparations for departure at o'clock this afternoon. At that hour, however, all arrangements had been completed, and it was then stated that, in all probability, the start will be made between 4 and 5 o'clock.

CAPTAIN MAKES STATEMENT

Captain Duncan has made the following statement regarding the trip of the Maori King and her troubles:

"The Maori King left Vladivostok April 12. For the first few days there was no trouble, and everything was lovely. After a week's run, two of the Chinamen got into a row over a gambling game of some kind, and one was stabbed in the kidneys, and may be fatally wounded. His assailant is in irons, and will be turned over to the authorities at Guaymas. Thirteen days out, the Chinese, who had been told that the voyage would only last twelve days, got nervous, and made a request through the interpreter that they be put ashore, thinking the vessel was off the coast of Mexico. When I told them we were in mid-ocean, they demanded they be taken back to Vladivostok, saying they had only expected a 12-day voyage and did not want to get so far from home.

"Of course, this was out of the question, as I did not have supplies enough for the return voyage. Then they mutinied and threatened the lives of all of the Europeans on the vessel. There were only fourteen of us, against the 1200 Mongolians and Russians. I had trouble from that time. Daw after day fights of some kind would occur, and the trouble finally culminated at 1 o'clock yesterday. At 9 o'clock last night I received a petition from the Russian passengers, asking me to put in to the nearest port, and send them to Guaymas by rail.

"San Diego was the port in question, and I put in here solely on account of this petition, as the Russians were in mortal terror lest the Chinese break through the bulkhead of

Weather CLOUDY TONIGHT; FAIR THURSDAY

POPULATION OF SAN DIEGO 42,000—LAST EDITION

GUARANTEED LARGEST OF ANY PAPER SOUTH OF LOS ANGELES Circulation

The San Diegan-Sun

¶ Concise and Reliable News of the World by the Scripps Telegraph News Association.

VOL. 54, NO. 251. WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907. SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

¶ OPPORTUNITIES of all sorts are offered in the Sun Want Ads—look for them every day.

INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE MAY BE RESULT OF MUTINY

WAS THE CHINESE HORDE KIDNAPED?

Chinese Consul at San Francisco Notified —Horrible Condition on Maori King— None Killed.

International trouble is likely to be an outcome of the voyage of the Maori King.

According to statements made to British Consul Hutchinson and Chinese Inspector Engelcke by many Chinese on board, the cargo of mixed humanity was induced to ship from Vladivostok under the impression that they were going to be taken to Canton, China. When they discovered where they were going, trouble began on the ship.

If these allegations are true, the horde of Chinese and Russians have been kidnaped, and they have a right to complain. Prominent Chinamen in this city were consulting together on the matter today.

A telegram has been sent to the Chinese consul at San Francisco and a reply is being awaited.

The British consul and American authorities here are powerless to detain the ship for investigation, as this is not a regular port of entry for the ship, it being here only on the ground of distress. It is a matter which will very probably be taken up by the Chinese consul general at Mexico City, on the ship's arrival at Guaymas.

The dirtiest and vilest hole that anybody could imagine is right in this port, resting on the clear and transquil waters of beautiful San Diego bay in the form of the British tramp steamer Maori King, which arrived in this port Tuesday morning on her way to Guaymas, Mexico, for the purpose of securing aid to quell a riot which was taking place between 921 Chinese and 217 Russians on board.

On boarding the ship this (Wednesday) morning a Sun reporter saw a sight which, although having its interesting side, was sickening in the extreme. Of all the dirt, filth and stench from the ship it is beyond the power of anyone to imagine how any human being could possibly live the way these 1200 Chinese and Russians have been doing since April 12, when the ship left Vladivostok.

Going out in a launch, when as far away as 1000 feet or more, one has some warning of the filth he is going to contend with if he boards the large ship as the stench even at that distance is plentifully powerful.

On walking up the gangway steps to board the ship under the curious eyes of hundreds of Chinamen who gazed with interest over the rail at the gasoline engine, a thing they had never seen before entering this port, one lands on the bridge, overlooking the entire length of the ship and it is from this point of view that one meets with a wonderful but sickening sight—a sight of a lifetime.

Hundreds of Chinamen packed in as thick as peas in a pod, line the decks of the great ship. Some wearing very little or no clothing, others naked to the waist, and what clothing was worn was of many curious patterns and shapes but all filthy in the extreme.

Some were sprawled out on the deck asleep, groups of four and five were engaged in some sort of game others were eating, but the large majority were devoting their time to picking fleas from their clothing. Many were assisting each other in killing these little insects.

The decks present an awful mess. They look as if they had not been cleaned for many months, and as if so many hogs and pigs had mired in the same for that length of time. It seemed as though any refuse left from eating instead of being heaved overboard was just carelessly thrown to the deck and left there to be trampled and laid on by the swarming coolies.

The Chinks all appeared quiet this morning, but in working one's way through the crowd he was met with gazes from many a vicious looking individual, and could not help but have a creepy feeling come over him.

The filth on the decks was beyond imagination, but the hold was even worse. Bunks constructed from the bottom of the mull, tier on tier up to the hatchways in each hold, afford sleeping accommodations for the Chinks and there is more scattered throughout that part of the ship than on the deck as there is not room on top for all. Well, one look in the hold over the hatches is sufficient.

The Chinks covered the greater part of the ship while the Russians are huddled up in the bow.

There are about 17 injured men on the ship, as a result of the fight between the Chinese and Russians, and out of this number none will die, according to a statement made by Dr. Benzengre the ship's doctor this morning.

"But," said he, "there is one Chinaman who is dying, as the result of a knife wound in the kidneys, received from another Chinaman who stabbed him in the back. I do not expect him to live 24 hours, and he is liable to die any minute."

Dr. Benzengre is a member of the Russian navy and listed on this ship for this trip only, to Guaymas from where he will go to New York and other eastern cities, and then to St. Pertersburg. He sailed more for a pleasure trip than for any other purpose, but he did not realize what he was up against.

"The trip," said he in broken English, "has been anything but pleasant."

Everything was alright the first week out but then the trouble began."

FOOD THE MAIN TROUBLE.

He thinks the cause of the trouble arose over the food question. It seems that the Russians were faring a little better than the Chinese and the latter becoming jealous caused the whole trouble.

The body of the Chinaman, who died some days ago through the lack of opium is still held on board, and will be taken back to China for burial.

The Chinamen will not stand for burial at sea, but demand that the body be taken back to China and will not listen to any other disposal of it.

"We have promised to take the body back, for if we had not, there certainly would have been a rebellion in earnest," said the doctor.

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THE EVENING TRIBUNE

Get the Habit
of advertising in the Tribune and a percentage of its 4000 readers will get the habit of patronizing you.

ESTABLISHED 1895 — SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA— TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907 — 35 CENTS A MONTH

MUTINOUS CHINKS AND RUSSIANS WAGE TERRIFIC BATTLE ON SHIP

THE MAORI KING'S DECKS ARE A RUNNING SEA OF BLOOD

BRITISHER ANCHORS UNDER THE BIG GUNS OF FORT ROSECRANS

Comes Into San Diego Bay With Appeal for Assistance—Captain Confers With Vice-Consul—Voyage of Vessel a Series o Harrowing Scenes—Twenty Badly Injured

With her decks running blood and some twenty wounded Chinamen and Russians aboard, many of them in danger of death, the British steamer Maori King, from Vladivostock, bound for Guaymas, Mexico, put into the harbor this morning for assistance to quell a riot on board.

The voyage of the steamer since Vladivostock was left behind April 12 has been continually beset with troubles.

On board the steamer are 921 Chinese passengers, 217 Russian passengers and a small English crew. These were shipped for Guaymas and filled the big vessel from stem to stern. From the first trouble was anticipated and an attempt was made to keep the Chinamen and the Russians apart, the attempt being successful until a few days ago, when a riot ensued.

Six days out the first trouble began when a boxer chief stabbed a Chinese coolie in a controversy. The coolie was thought to be in a serious condition and, although expected to die any day, is still alive. The Boxer was put in irons and is still being kept under watch aboard ship.

All of the Chinamen are of the Boxer and coolie type, the vilest and most dangerous class of people in the entire Celestial empire. They were shipped aboard by a Chinese contractor who is also aboard ship. His name is Le Sun Sai.

April 23 the evidences of trouble that had been showing themselves throughout the trip came to a head when the entire body of Chinamen accused the contractor, according to the log-book, of "shipping them under false pretences and threatened, if the ship did not turn back, to tie up all the Europeans aboard and take it back themselves." After considerable argument the riot was quelled and the Chinamen confined to their quarters.

May 2 according to the log-book one of the Chinamen died of diarrhoea and general exhaustion due to the smoking of opium in large quantities.

RUSSIA AND CHINA MIX

It was last Friday that the big trouble began. A Russian and a Chinaman had some kind of a controversy on the forecastle deck which ended in the Russian striking the Chinaman and cutting open his head, so that for a time there was serious doubt of his recovery. Upon this all the Chinamen on the ship, enough to make a small army, formed in a mob and rushed upon the Russians, some 200 strong. In the pitched battle that ensued it is nothing short of a miracle that the deck was not piled high with dead. For over half an hour the fight raged back and forth over the decks of the vessel and blood ran over the side like water. Heads were cracked and the wounded trampled under foot.

Captain Duncan armed his few men and the surgeon and succeeded, after an interval, in parting the combatants. Many dragged their way back to their ...ks, more or less seriously wounded, and twenty of both sides lay prostrate on the deck. These were taken

6,000 tons capacity, arrived off Coronado this morning shortly before 8 o'clock. Captain Duncan, not knowing that there was a harbor here came close up to the Coronado hotel, thinking that the city lay there. The steamer anchored within 200 yards of the shore and signalled until a pilot came out of the harbor

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Captain Duncan armed his few men and the surgeon and succeeded, after an interval, in parting the combatants. Many dragged their way back to their bunks, more or less seriously wounded, and twenty of both sides lay prostrate on the deck. These were taken in charge by the surgeon who had all on his hands that he could possibly take care of. Although many of them were seriously wounded, none have as yet succumbed to their injuries.

This seemed to rouse the blood of the Chinamen, who were ready every night since to make a raid upon the quarters of the Russians. By exercising the utmost caution, Captain Duncan succeeded in keeping them cowed, but was fearful every night that the awful slaughter would take place.

Sunday the Chinamen renewed their threats against their contractor, stating that they were told that the voyage would take only some ten days and demanding that the vessel be turned about for China again.

THREATS TO KILL ALL

Later the Chinamen altered their demands and threatened to kill every one aboard if the captain did not steer a course for San Francisco [illegible] would renew their supply [illegible] They furthermore stipulated that they be shipped to Guayamas and would refuse to land at any other place than San Francisco.

Another riot seemed imminent and the murder seemed to lurk over the ship every minute of the day Captain Duncan made for the first port within reach. This happened to be San Diego.

The steamer, which is a large one of 6,000 tons capacity, arrived off Coronado this morning shortly before 8 o'clock. Captain Duncan, not knowing that there was a harbor here came close up to the Coronado hotel, thinking that the city lay there. The steamer anchored within 200 yards of the shore and signalled until a pilot came out of the harbor and boarded the ship. In the meantime the rumor had gone over the city that the vessel had grounded and was breaking up.

With the pilot aboard the Maori King was taken inside to the quarantine station where she was halted for inspection. Dr. McKay found a clean bill of health, but on account of the Chinamen aboard and the trouble among the passengers the steamer was held there. She will be kept at quarantine until something can be done to take her out to sea with some provision that further riot will not ensue.

COMMANDED BY BIG GUNS

The Maori King is now within reach of the guns of Fort Rosecrans, so that if any trouble should break out while in the harbor it would be easily quelled. The Chinamen are still insubordinate and may break out at any minute.

Shortly after her arrival in the harbor a squad of deputy immigration and customs officials were sworn in and sent out to the steamer armed to protect the Russians. They will watch the steamer tonight in case any riot should break out and will also be on duty while the Maori King remains in the harbor.

[illegible] a visit to the deputy Vice Consul Allen Hutchinson and is attempting to make some arrangements to get a squad of armed men aboard. Captain Duncan first wanted to get a company of the National Guard but this was shown to be impossible. What decision he and the vice consul may reach is

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE)

RUSSIANS AND CHINKS BATTLE LIKE FIENDS

British Steamer Turned Into a Battlefield—Score Injured in Half Hour Fight — Two Lying at the Point of Death

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

not known, but it is not believed that he will be able to do anything but hire a number of men and arm them. The trip from San Diego to Guaymas would not occupy more than five days and once there the trouble would be over.

SAYS SOLDIER ARMED MEN

It is possible that some effort will be made today to secure a body of men in this city, and if supplied with arms they could be separated into day and night watches and simply protect the vessel. If the desire of the captain is met it is probable that a number of armed men will be secured and they would go below this to escape with a number of this kind. It is possible that detectives of the Russian consul could be hired and in this way a drilled body of men secured, but it would not be possible to keep them so aboard in their official capacity as guards of a British vessel.

[illegible] others may take the same course, although the exact extent of their injuries cannot yet be learned.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND POLICE WERE READY

Immediately on the arrival of the ship at quarantine the offices of the sheriff and chief of police were notified and arrangements were then made to go out to the vessel and take charge of her. Sheriff Jennings' first report was that there were fourteen men killed at quarantine and that a pitched battle was going on. He immediately got together a posse of men and was ready to go to the scene when he learned the true state of affairs. Chief Thomas also called in all of his men and had them ready to start for the vessel on a moment's notice. The signal was to be given by the quarantine station over the telephone and the men were to be rushed to the scene. Although it is outside of [illegible]

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 14945/2
CHINESE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
TUCSON, ARIZ.

April 21, 1907.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will please find a copy of a communication addressed to this office by Mr. O. M. Congdon, of Corral, Sonora, Mexico, in which he informs this office that he has received information that 1100 Chinese and 400 Russians are to be landed in Mexico on the 25th of May next.

Respectfully,

Geo. W. Webb

Inspector in Charge.

aam

ACKNOWLEDGED
APR 26 1907
Bureau of Immigration.

No. 14,945/2
CHINESE

(C O P Y)

Corral, Sonora, 4/17/1907.

Captain Webb,

U. S. I. S.,

Tucson, A.T.

Dear Webb:

A bunch of 1100 Chinks and 400 Russ. are expected to reach Mex? about May 25th.

Don't reveal the source of your information, but keep your eyes open.

. . . . . .

Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) O. M. Congdon,

Corral, Sonora, Mex.,

Care of J. S. Barlow.

14945

No. ____ Dept. of Commerce and Labor,
CHINESE

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. 3385.
X/A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 29 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor
JAN 30 1907
AM PM

January 28, 1907.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have to inform you, by direction of the Secretary of State, that this Department is in receipt of a telegram of the 27th instant from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, as follows:

"Twenty Chinese departed steamer Curcao; is expected to arrive Ensenada 30th."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby.

Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN 29 1907
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 29 1907
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

File 6/1.

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. 3385.
G.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON. December 26, 1906.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
DEC 27 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

52 1402
2

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary of State, I have to inform you of the receipt of a telegram of the 24th instant, from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

"Eight Chinese will arrive Ensenada twenty-eight on Curacao."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Wallace W. Cathrae

Acting Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGED
DEC 27 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
DEC 27 1906
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION.
DEC 27 1906
AM PM

CC[redacted]ULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
X/E WASHINGTON. August 15, 1906.

RECEIVED AUG 16 1906

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary of State, I enclose herewith for the information of your Department copy of a despatch transmitted by the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, with regard to a report that twenty-two Chinese and fourteen Russians are endeavoring to gain entrance into the United States from Mexico.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby -
Chief Clerk.
116.

Enclosure:

From Mazatlan, Mexico, No. 305, July 30, 1906.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGED
AUG 16 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
AUG. 16 1906
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

C

No. 305.

American Consulate,

Mazatlan, Mexico, July 30, 1906.

Subject: Chinese and Russians endeavoring to smuggle into the United States.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to report that I transmitted to day the following telegram.

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.
Twenty two Chinese and fourteen Russians sailed on Curacao, is expected to arrive Ensanada August 1".

Kaiser.

which I now confirmed in further explanation would say, that it is currently reported, that the Russians who have a so called Colony near Ensanada, Mexico, and aim to smuggle their way into the United States and if not successful, they return to the Colony, stay there a short time, and try again to gain entrance into the United States. Relative to the Chinese it is an open secret, that their sole purpose of going to Ensenada is to entrance into the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Louis Kaiser

American Consul.

No. 12409-C August 3, 1906.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 2nd instant, quoting a message received from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, to the effect that twenty-two Chinese and fourteen Russians sailed on the "Curacao", and were expected to arrive at Ensenada August 1st.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Chas. P. Neill

Acting Secretary.

W-H

B5

B5 Departmental Lines.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 2 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
AUG 2 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of State,

August 2, 1906

Secretary of Commerce and Labor,
Washington, D.C

Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico telegraphed on July thirtieth as follows:

"Twenty-two Chinese fourteen Russian sailed on Curacao are expected to arrive Ensenada August first."

Robert Bacon

10:25a.

Department of Commerce and Labor,

RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION.
AUG 2 1906
AM PM

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
AUG 2 1906
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

10067. June 11, 1906.

Commissioner - General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.
(Thro' Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco).

Sir:-

I respectfully return herewith telegram from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, referred to me for my information.

This information had already reached this office and the movements of the 28 Chinese referred to therein are being watched to prevent their illegal entry into the United States.

Respectfully,

Emil Engelen
Inspector in Charge,

AMO.

Encl. 1094.

JUN 18 1906

San Francisco, Cal., June .... 1906.
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:- The above is approved and forwarded.
Respectfully,

J M Crawford
Acting Commissioner.

No. 12409-C June 2, 1906.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram dated June 1st, signed by Hon. H. H. D. Peirce, Assistant Secretary of State, quoting a dispatch received from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, regarding the movements of certain Chinese supposed to be ultimately-destined to the United States.

For this information you will please accept thanks.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray,

Acting Secretary.

AWP-H

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUN 1 - 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor,
JUN 1 - 1906
RECEIVED
IN
BUREAU
OF
IMMIGRATION.
AM PM

Department of State, June 1, 1906.

The Honorable, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, telegraphs under date May 26, as follows:

"Twenty eight Chinese embarked Curacoa for Ensenada. Will probably arrive twenty eighth June (?) Chinese for Guayamas on Herrerias Will probably arrive 29th"

H. H. D. PEIRCE.

2:45 P.M.

SEE ENDORSEMENT, OVER

U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE · MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER · SAN FRANCISCO · PORT

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
Form No. 28

No. 12409

Dept. of State, Washington,

June 1, 1906. , 190

H. H. D. Peirce,

SUBJECT:

Quoting telegram from Consul at Mazatlan, Mex., as follows

"28 Chinese embarked Curacoa for Ensenada. Will probably arrive 28 June (?) Chinese for Guayamas on Herrerias. Will probably arrive 29th."

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUN 2 1906
Bureau of Immigration.

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

No. 12409-C ——— June 2, 1906.

Respectfully referred to Emil Engelcke, Inspector in Charge, San Diego, California, through Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco, for his information and return.

Commissioner-General.

AWP-H

RECEIVED JUN 3 1906 U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

Assistant Commissioner General.

11—1609

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Approved & forwarded
J M Crawford
Acting COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

RECEIVED,
JUN 8 - 1906
Immigration Service,
San Diego, Cal.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

10067. May 3, 1906.

Commissioner - General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.
(Thro' Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco).

Sir:-

Herewith enclosed please find copy of telegram from the Consul at Mazatlan referred to me under date of April 25th 1906, No. 12,409-C. I have noted the contents and respectfully state that this information had already reached this office, as Chinese Inspector Canfield had been detailed by me to Ensenada to meet the Steamer "Curacao" on her arrival from Mazatlan, and to watch the movements of any disembarking Chinese passengers. The latter are at present located in Ensenada, where they will be watched to prevent their illegal entry into the United States, and the sixteen Russians have proceeded to Guadalupe Valley, Mexico, where there is a large colony of Molokans, a religious sect similar to the Douhkobars.

Respectfully,

Encl. 1059.
AMO.

Emil Engilch
Inspector in Charge.

San Francisco, Cal., May 7.... 1906.
Commissioner - General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:- The above is approved and forwarded.
Respectfully,

Charles Uhlhorn.
Acting Commissioner.

No. 12409-C April 25, 1906.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 24th instant, in which you quote a dispatch received from the United States Consul at Mazatlan, to the effect that sixteen Russians and nine Chinese arrived at Ensenada on the 26th, on the steamship "Curacao", for which information you will please accept thanks.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray,

Acting Secretary.

AWP-H

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
APR 24 1906
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of State,
Apl. 24, 1906.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

A telegram dated today has been received from the Consul at Mazatlan which reads:

"Sixteen Russians, nine Chinese embarked on Curacao, arrival Ensenada 26"

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
APR 24 1906
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
REVD.

3:35 PM.

follows:

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
EL PASO, TEX.

Commissioner-General of Immigration, July 8,1905.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of even date stating that telegraphic advices from the United States Consul at Mazatlan state that 83 Chinese have just left that place for Guaymas destined to the United States.

The truth of this report is not doubted in view of the fact that Chinese are arriving daily at Juarez.

By examining the records of this office it is ascertained that 486 Chinamen arrived at Juarez during the past fiscal year, and none of them are known to have returned to the interior of the country.

Respectfully,

J. F. Schmeckebier
Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
TUCSON, ARIZ.

July 8, 1905.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 8th instant, which relates to eighty Chinese [illegible] leaving Mazatland, destined to the United States.

Proper instructions have been issued by me to [illegible] capture them should they attempt to enter through this district.

Respectfully,

Geo. W. Webb

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Washington

No. 12409-C. July 8, 1905.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, this date, stating that a cablegram has been received from the American Consul at Mazatlan to the effect that eighty-three Chinese persons had left Mazatlan for Guaymas destined to the United States.

This information has been conveyed by wire to the three officers in charge on the Mexican border.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Acting Secretary.

AWP-W.

12409

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 8- 1905
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

Department of State, July 8, 1905

The Secretary of Department Commerce & Labor,
Washington, D.C.

The following cable from our consul at Mazatlan has just been received:

"Eighty three Chinese left for Guaymas today to enter Americas. Signed Kaiser"

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUL 8- 1905
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

A. A. Adee,
Acting Secretary.

KEYED.

10;10 A.M. July 8, 1905

No. 12409-C. July 8, 1905.

Engelcke,
Inspector in Charge, San Diego, Cal.

Telegraphic advices from Consul at Mazatlan to effect that eighty three Chinese have just left that place for Guaymas destined to United States.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Also send to

Schmucker, Inspector in Charge, El Paso, Tex.
Webb, " " " Tucson, Ariz.

AWP-W.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
TUCSON, ARIZ.

May 25,1905.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reply to your telegram of 25th instant,in which you report Seventy Chinese left Mazatlan,Mexico,for Guaymas, Mexico,destined for the United States.

It is the opinion of this office that we have things so arranged that but few will escape us,should they attempt to enter this district.

Respectfully,

Geo. W. Ward

Inspector in Charge.

BS-

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAY 24 1905
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

Department of State,

Washington, D.C.,

May 24, 1905

Respectfully referred to Secretary Commerce and Labor.

Mazatlan, May 24, 1905

Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Seventy Chinese left yesterday for Guaymas. Supposed destination America.

Kaiser

4:26pm-

No. 12409-C. May 25, 1905.

Webb,
Inspector in Charge,
Tucson, Arizona.

Consul at Mazatlan reports seventy Chinese left there on twentythird for Guaymas supposed to be destined to United States.

(Signed) F.P. Sargent.
Commissioner-General.

Send to
Schmucker, Inspector in Charge, El Paso, Texas, and
Engelcke, " " " San Diego, Cal.

AWP-W.

CONSULAR.

L.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

December 15, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
DEC 16 1904
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

RECEIVED
DEC 26 1904
GEO. W. WEBB,
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE,
ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's telegram of the 30th ultimo I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, confirming his telegram of November 29th reporting the departure from that port of one hundred and ten Chinese bound for Guaymas, with the supposed intention of smuggling themselves into the United States at or near Nogales, Arizona.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Hay

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGMENT PREPARED
DEC 16 1904
FOR SECRETARY
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Enclosure:

From the Vice Consul at Mazatlan, No. 221, November 29, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
DEC 16 1904
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
KEYED

RECEIVED
DEC 26 1904
GEO. W. WEBB,
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE,
ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

C 12

No. 221.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
DEC 16 1904
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Mazatlan, Mexico, November 29", 1904.

Honorable Herbert H. D. Peirce,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you, that I sent to day the following telegram:

Mazatlan, Mexico, November 29" 1904

To the Department of State,
Washington, D. C. E. U. A.
One hundred and ten Chinese left yesterday for Guaymas.
Kaiser.

which I now confirm, and in addition would say, that it is an open secret here, that their intention is to smuggle their way into the United States, presumable at or near Nogales, Arizona, as that amount of Chinese, or even the one half of them would be unable to secure employment in Guaymas.

I have taken the liberty of notifying the Collector

of the Port of Nogales, Arizona of the departure of the Chinese.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G A KAISER

Vice & Dep. American
Consul.

Department of Commerce and Labor

IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF Inspector in Charge,

PORT OF Tucson, Arizona,

Dec.1,1904.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of even date advising that the"Consul at Mazatlan telegraphs one hundred ten chinese left Mazatlan for Guaymas November twenty ninth." Strict vigilance will be kept to apprehend any of the said Chinamen who may attempt to enter the United States.

Respectfully,

Frank M. Orcutt.

Acting Inspector in Charge.

No. 12409-C. December 1, 1904.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated November 30th, 1904, in which you state that the United States Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, has advised you by telegraph that one hundred and ten Chinese left Mazatlan for Guaymas on the 29th ultimo.

This information has been conveyed to the Chinese Inspectors along the Mexican border, and you will please accept my thanks for your courtesy in furnishing it.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Secretary.

AWP-ARG

No. 12409-C. December 1, 1904.

Engelcke,
Inspector in Charge,
San Diego, Calif.

Consul at Mazatlan telegraphs one hundred ten Chinese left Mazatlan for Guaymas November twenty-ninth.

(Signed) F. P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

Send same telegram to Webb, Inspector in Charge, Tucson, Ariz.

AWP-ARG

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 30 1904
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of State

Washington, D.C., Nov. 30,1904

The Honorable
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Consul at Mazatlan states in telegram twenty-ninth:
"One hundred and ten Chinese left yesterday for Gutymas". (Guaymas).

Herbert H. D. Peirce

1:45pm

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
NOV 30 1904
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
KEYED

CONSULAR.

L.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

November 7, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 9- 1904
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable,

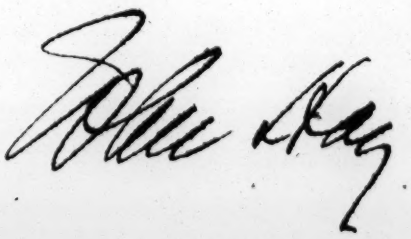
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, confirming the telegram from his office of the 20th ultimo reporting the departure from that port of fourteen Chinese bound for Ensenada with the supposed purpose of smuggling themselves into the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGMENT PREPARED
NOV 9- 1904
FOR SECRETARY
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Enclosure:

From the Vice Consul at Mazatlan, No. 212, October, 21st, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
NOV 9- 1904
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
KEYED

No. 12409
CHINESE.

Consulate of the United States,

Mazatlan, Mexico, October 21, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 9- 1904
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Honorable Herbert H. D. Peirce,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I had the honor of sending last evening the following telegram:

Mazatlan, Mexico, October 20, 1904.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.
Fourteen Chinese sailed on Curacao will arrive Ensenada twnety hourth.

Kaiser.

which I now confirm.

To-day ten Chinese arrived here (the maximum number that the laws of Mexico permits to be landed here at one time.) on the Pacific Mail Steamer "Newport," from San Francisco.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. Kaiser

American Vice & Deputy Consul.

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

6WU NI DS 40 collect government

S an Francisco, Calif., Oct., 27, 1904

Commissioner General Immigrat on,
Washington, D. C.

Authority requested to employ Geo. Hardy Chinese watchman one day at four dollars per day to guard Chinese on steamer Curacao. Signed Emil Engelcke Inspector in charge San Diego Calif. Approved

Charles Mehan,
Acting Commissioner.

4 P. M.

No. 12409-C. October 28, 1904.

Commissioner of Immigration,
San Francisco, Cal.

Authority granted Inspector Engelcke to employ George Hardy one day at four dollars to guard Chinese on steamship Curacao.

(Signed) F. H. Larned.
Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

(Signed) V.H.Metcalf.
Secretary.

AWP-W.

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
OCT 21 1904
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of State, Oct. 21,1904.

The Honorable Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

Washington D.C.

Consul at Mazatlan telegraph twentieth instant:

"Fourteen Chinese sailed on Curacao. Will arrive Ensenada twenty fourth".

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
OCT 21 1904
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
KEYED

No. 12409-C. October 21, 1904.

Engelcke,
Inspector in Charge,
San Diego, Cal.

Telegraphic report from Consul Mazatlan to effect fourteen Chinese sailed on Curacao will arrive Ensenada twenty-fourth.

(Signed) F.P. Sargent.

Commissioner-General.

AWP-M.

No.12,409-C.

September 12, 1904.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant (initialed B) transmitting copy of a despatch received from the U.S.Consul at Mazatlan to the effect that 36 Chinese left that port August 22nd for Ensenada, and asking whether said officers shall be instructed to continue to report all departures of Chinese from Mazatlan in excess of 10 in a party.

In view of the fact that there have been many attempts recently on the part of Chinese in Mexico to enter the United States in violation of the law, this Department will very much appreciate the furnishing of reports by the Consul at Mazatlan, as they enable it to place its officers in possession of the information promptly, thus forewarming them.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Lawrence O. Murray.

Acting Secretary.

AWP-WDS

CONSULAR.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
SEP 12 1904
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

B.

September 9, 1904.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, confirming his telegram of the 22nd ultimo reporting that thirty-six Chinese had left Mazatlan on the Steamer "Curaçao" for Ensenada, and asking whether or not he shall continue to report the departure of Chinese in larger numbers than fifteen for Ensenada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. B. Lomis
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGMENT PREPARED
SEP 12 1904
FOR SECRETARY
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Enclosure:

From Mazatlan, No. 198-bis, August 22, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP 12 1904
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
SEP 12 1904
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

CTL

No. 198 bis.

Consulate of the United States,

Mazatlan, Mexico, August 22, 1904.

Hon. H. H. D. Peirce,

etc. etc. etc.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have sent the following telegram to the Department.

Mazatlan, Mexico, August 22, 1904.

Department of State,

Washington, D.C.

"Thirty-six Chinese will land twenty fifth at Ensenada, Steamer Curacao. Kaiser".

which I now confirm, and in this connection would respectfully request the Department for instructions if I should continue in the future to report the departure of Chinese for Ensenada (which is near the frontier of the United States) in larger numbers than fifteen.

Every Pacific Mail Steamer from San Francisco lands 10 Chinese here, (which is the limit of the Mexican law) and they remain here until they number 30 - 50 when they depart either

for Ensenada or Guaymas, with a view of working their way into the United States, at least this is the general belief here.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Louis Kaiser,

American Consul.

CONSULAR.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 24 1904
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

August 23, 1904.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to state for the information of the Bureau of Immigration that a telegram has been received from rge American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 22nd instant, in the following words: "Thirty six Chinese will land twenty fifth at Ensenada steamer Curacato".

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGMENT PREPARED
AUG 24 1904
FOR SECRETARY
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
AUG 24 1904
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

5 2142/2

SCREENED
BY: CS DATE 10/20/77

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

52142/1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

December 29, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Department dated the 24th instant, No. 3385/58, quoting a telegram received from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reading as follows:

"Fifteen Chinese, six Japanese are on the steamer Curacao for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive 28th December."

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

M-MCM

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.
3385/58

142 F

Co/ Ha

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

BUREAU OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
DEC 26 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
RECEIVED
DEC 26 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

December 24, 1908.

15173/6

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to state for the information of the Bureau of Immigration that a telegram, dated the 23rd instant, has been received from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, which reads as follows:

"Fifteen Chinese, six Japanese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive 28th December."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State).

W. I. Buell

Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
DEC 26 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

142-1

Department of Commerce and Labor

15173/6

State Department telephones a despatch received by them is to effect that a party of 15 Chinese and 6 Japanese embarked Mazatlan per S/S "Curacao" for Ensenada, where they are expected to arrive on or about December 28.

WP

12/24/08
11 a.m.

No. 204
Ed. 5-4-08—500,000

Department of Commerce and Labor

52142/1

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

November 18, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department of State letter of the 14th instant, No. 3385/52-53, inclosing, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, a copy of a list of the Japanese and Chinese passengers arriving at Ensenada, Mexico, per S. S. "Curacao" on October 27, 1908.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

M-MCM

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

3385/52-53

F&LW

...STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

November 14, 1908.

15173
6

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, copy of a list of the Japanese and Chinese passengers arriving at Ensenada, Mexico, by the steamer Curacao on the 27th ultimo, which has been received from the American Consul at that place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

W. J. Carr

Chief Clerk.

Enclosure:

List of passengers as indicated.

NOV 17 1908

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
NOV 16 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

Copy F
Compared with m.

Passenger List,

Arriving on Str. Curacao, October 27, 1908.

Japanese.	Chinese.
Angel Yamada,	Ma Fook Sing
Mai Fo	Leon Kan
Yawota	Manuel Wong
Yodi	Rafael Wong
Chunito	Jesus Gong
Kowasi	Jose Hing
	Jose Ju
	Ha Si
	Hong Hop
	Ham Bui
	Chi Nion.

Ensenada, Lower California, Mexico, October 27, 1908.

E. E. Bailey,

American Consul.

No. 52080/100 October 28, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22rd instant, No. 3385/48, quoting the following telegram dated October 23, 1908, from the American Consulate at Mazatlan, Mexico:

> Fourteen Chinese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive Oct. 25.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Elihu Root,

Secretary of State.

EFH
Dem

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE No.
3385/48

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
OCT 24 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
24 1908
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

October 23, 1908.

5172/1

15173/6

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to quote, for the information of your Department, the following telegram dated yesterday from the American Consulate at Mazatlan, Mexico:

"Fourteen Chinese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive Oct. 25."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OCT 27 1908

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 28 1908
Bureau of Immigration.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
OCT 24 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
INDEXED

acl

No. 52142/1 October 13, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, No. 3385/41-42, inclosing copy of the passenger list of the steamship "Curacao", arriving at Ensenada, Lower California, on September 27th last, showing that ten Japanese and seven Chinese sought to enter Mexico on that date.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Earl.

Acting Secretary.

Hon. Elihu Root,

Secretary of State.

M-H

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/41-42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

W

NT73
6

October 9, 1908.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
OCT 10 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
OCT 10 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the passenger list of the steamship CURACAO, arriving at Ensenada, Lower California, September 27th last, by which it is shown that ten Japanese and seven Chinese sought on that date to enter Mexico.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thos

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
OCT 10 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 13 1908
Bureau of Immigration.

Passenger List

Arriveing on Str Curacao September 27th 1908.

Japanese

P. Kanaki
F. Kanguchi
O. Kammura
O. Kumayga
O. Susuki
P. Kowaki
Tamayato
Takayama
Sako Kan
Cham Fat

Chinese

Yang Lee
Ham Sing
Cho Kin
Tum Wee
Wong Fong
Fang Chong
Hong Fang

Ensenada L Cal Mex Sept 27th 1908.

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

3385/39

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Co/ Ha

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
SEP 25 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
SEP 26 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

September 24, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant and in reply to state that in compliance with your request the Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, has been instructed hereafter to mail direct to the Inspector in Charge at San Diego, California, duplicates of the Japanese and Chinese passenger lists of the steamship CURAÇAO promptly on arrival at Ensenada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP2 6 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP2 6 1908
TO NAVIGATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

No. 52142/1 September 19, 1908.

Sir:

Adverting to your letter of the 9th instant, No. 3385/37-38, I have the honor to request that instructions be issued to the Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, to hereafter mail direct to the Inspector in Charge at San Diego, California, duplicates of the Japanese and Chinese passenger lists of the steamship "Curacao", promptly on arrival at Ensenada.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,
Acting Secretary of State.

M-H

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Washington

September 17, 1908.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Larned.

Please request State Department to instruct Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, to promptly mail direct to Inspector-in-Charge, San Diego office, duplicates of Curacao's Japanese and Chinese passenger lists.

W. R. Richards

Assistant Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

No. 52142/1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

September 17, 1908.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, No. 3385/37-38, inclosing a list of the names of Japanese and Chinese landed at Ensenada from the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer "Curacao" on August 27, 1908.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

M-BLF

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/37-38

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Pa Mex

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
SEP 10 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

52142
1

September 9, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, a list which has been received from the American Consul at Ensenada giving the names of the Japanese and Chinese landed at that point from the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer CURAÇAO on August 27, 1908.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee
Acting Secretary.

Enclosure:

List of Japanese and Chinese landed at Ensenada.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP 10 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

Japanese	Chinese
Yam am ato	Ham China
Aradi	Won Chi
Yasido	Yu Sun
Taku Oto	Chi Goi
Muri Kana	Ma Yen
Taca Yama	Ma Jin
Hay as hi	Leem Jai
Tanagachi	Man we Bo
Niels on Yogo	
Nar Eorn	
Tui gado	
Yawa Mata	
Mato Zato	
Naka Mara	
Tibato Tuchisaba	
Julio Tensi	
Ti Yamato	
Wada Nakamuma	
Way Nakiva	
Ditari Yamamato	
Ito Yasabio	
Tutaro Tuzito	
Yusido Tauga	

Landed from P. C. S. S. Co Str Curacao en route
from Mazatlan to San Francisco August 27.
Ensenada Lower California August 28, 1908

E. E. BAILEY

AMERICAN CONSUL

15113-6

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 10067-74.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

September 12, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.
(Thru Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco)

S i r:

I respectfully submit herewith a report of trip taken by me to Ensenada, Mexico to watch the arrival of the S. S. "Curacao", leaving my official station on the 24th, returning thereto on the 29th of August, 1908.

Upon my arrival at Ensenada on the morning of the 25th, I made inquiries regarding the disposition of the forty Chinese who had landed there the previous month. A Mexican rurale had been called upon to quell a disturbance at the house of a well known smuggler, Soo Sam Lin, better known as Charlie Sam. Some of the Chinese who were in hiding at his place had been fighting, and when a rurale entered that place to preserve the peace, he counted approximately forty strange Chinese.

Several residents of Ensenada informed me that there are more strange Chinese there at present, than there have been for years, and that quite a number are on various ranches south of Ensenada, run by Chinese. It is hard to say what the actual number of Chinese at Ensenada is at present, outside of the bona-fide resi-

dents. Those who come there for the purpose of eventually crossing the line into the United States, keep very close to their hiding places, and even residents who are well acquainted with conditions, are unable to state what the Chinese population is, the estimate varying from one to three hundred.

Fred Goldbaum, who speaks Chinese and is very close to some of those engaged in the smuggling of Chinese, informs me that Cruz Rivera, a Mexican, had smuggled six Chinese through the Jacumba district, and turned them over to other Mexicans on the American side; that they had been landed safely at San Bernardino about a week before my arrival in Ensenada; that this Mexican had made threats to shoot any immigration officer on sight, if they should interfere with them. This has since been verified by various reports received from different sources. Cruz Rivera is a partner of Salvador Armentas, et al., who were arrested at Imperial Junction in June accompanied by six Chinese.

On the steamer coming to Ensenada was Julius Ericksen, who was mixed up in the "Lou" matter, and whose testimony was forwarded to you with my letter of August 7, 1908, No. 10074. He was accompanied by another Norwegian, named Petersen, and by reason of his connection with the schooner "Lou", I watched him after his arrival at Ensenada. After hanging around town for sometime, he made a proposition to Mr. Sawday, proprietor of a general merchandise store, to smuggle American goods into Mexico. He stated that he could get a boat, and wanted to know how much profit there was in it for him and what the chances of detection were. Mr Sawday informed me of this, and stated that he believed that they were after

Chinese. On the day I left, however, they bought a couple of burros, and were starting for the mountains to prospect. Mr. Sawday has promised to keep me informed if they should return and make any arrangements to come down there with the boat.

There were various rumors as to the American yacht "Aloha", owned by an American named Bell. The proprietor of the Bay View Hotel told me that she had taken a number of Chinese on one trip and landed them on the Coronado Islands, but upon investigation I could find nothing to verify this.

Judging from the reports from various sources, I believe that very few of the Chinese who arrived at Ensenada during the last month or two, have managed to effect an illegal entry, and that since the arrest of a number of Mexican smugglers at Imperial Junction, it is harder to procure guides to take them to their destination in the United States.

The S. S. "Curacao" arrived on the 27th ultimo, bringing twenty-three Japanese and eight Chinese. I was at the wharf during the disembarkation of these aliens, and managed to get a good look at them for probable future identification. The Chinese were taken in tow by their countrymen, and went to Chinatown where they were lost sight of. Fred Goldbaum told me the following day that five of these eight were residents of Ensenada, who had returned from a visit to China. One of them who was accompanied by two boys, ten and eleven years of age respectively, had been deported by us about a year ago after having been arrested at Otay Mesa, Cal.

The Japanese, among whom was a woman, went into Ensenada

in bunches of five and six. They made various purchases that afternoon, and before evening were on the way towards the American border. They made no inquiries regarding the directions, but seemed to be well informed, not alone as to the direction, also as to the distance and the time it would take to walk to the border. About 8 o'clock that evening, I met this Japanese woman, carrying her bedding and her other belongings, accompanied by four of the Japanese leaving town, walking towards the border like the rest of them. The steamer arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the following morning there was not a Japanese to be seen around town, but all were on their way to Tia Juana, camping along the stage road between Ensenada and the border. Since that time they have all arrived in the vicinity of Tia Juana and the Hot Springs, where they are camping in different places. This Japanese woman with four male Japanese were seen by Inspector Taylor and myself while on our way to Carrizo on September 3, 1908. They were on a wagon driven by a Mexican about fifteen miles east of Tia Juana, and as I afterwards learned, they arrived at Tia Juana and are at the present time stopping in a house about a quarter of a mile from the border line. As near as we are able to ascertain, there are nine Japanese including this woman, living in the house, and seven or eight are camping near the Hot Springs. Two have since been apprehended in San Diego, when they were trying to enter illegally, and two at Los Angeles. Inspectors Canfield, Manning, Ames and Burke are watching the Tia Juana district, some of them working in the day time and some at night. Every train leaving San Diego is watched closely, and the Los Angeles officers watch the Santa Fe

trains coming from San Diego. As I have reported heretofore, it is almost impossible to apprehend these Japanese as they cross the line, but our officers are doing the best they can under the circumstances to prevent the illegal entry of these aliens.

I enclose herewith a copy of list of Chinese and Japanese passengers, and particularly call attention to the large number of Japanese who give their residence as Yokohama, Japan, and who had evidently come direct from Japan to Guyamas.

Respectfully,

Ernest Engelman
Inspector in Charge.

CB

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15 .....1908.
Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.
Sir: Above is approved and forwarded.

Commissioner.

LIST OF CHINESE & JAPANESE PASSENGERS Ex S.S.

"CURACAO" ARRIVED AT ENSENADA, AUG. 27, 1908.

-oOo-

Name	Age	Sex	Nationality	Occupation	Residence	Port of Embarkation
Naka Mara,	22	Male	Japanese		Mazatlan	Mazatlan
Subato Fushisaba,	36	"	"	Miner	"	"
Julio Sensi,	28	"	"	"	"	"
Fi Yamato,	38	"	"	"	"	"
Waka Nakamura,	25	Female	"		"	"
Way Nakina,	30	Male	"		"	"
Ditai Yamamato,	35	"	"		"	"
Ito Yasabio,	25	"	"		"	"
Intaro Fusito,	21	"	"	Carpenter	"	"
Yusido Varega,	25	"	"	Agriculturist	"	"
Yamamoto,	22	"	"	Gardener	Yokohama	Guyamas
Anadi,	25	"	"	"	"	"
Yasido,	28	"	"	"	"	"
Taku Oto,	24	"	"	"	"	"
Munikana,	21	"	"	"	"	"
Sakayama,	25	"	"	"	"	"
Hayushi,	25	"	"	"	"	"
Tamagachi,	27	"	"	"	"	"
Nielson Togo,	26	"	"	"	"	"
Nai Coin,	20	"	"	"	"	"
Tui Gado,	20	"	"	"	"	"
Yama Mata,	25	"	"	"	"	"
Mato Zato,	22	"	"	"	"	"
Ham Chima,	35	"	Chinese	"	Hong Kong	"
Won Chi,	28	"	"	"	"	"
Yu Sun,	25	"	"	"	"	"
Chi Coi,	25	"	"	Merchant	"	"
Ma Yen	11	"	"	Student	"	"
Ma Jin,	10	"	"	"	"	"
Leem Jai,	40	"	"	Merchant	"	"
Manuel Bo,	36	"	"	"	Mazatlan	Mazatlan

52142/1

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

August 31, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, quoting the following telegram received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

> "Japanese, twenty-five Chinese, are on the steamer Curacao for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive August twenty-sixth."

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.
Acting Secretary.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

MCM
DSM

Department of Commerce and Labor

15173
6

August 24, 1908.

State Department reports message has been received by them as follows:

A number of Japanese and twenty-five Chinese are on the steamer "Tura Cao" (?) bound for Ensenada. Expect to arrive about 26th.

52142/1

No. 204
Ed. 5-4-08—500,000

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

3385/36

W/F JCN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 25 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

August 24, 1908.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the following telegram of the 22nd instant has been received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, viz:

"Japanese, twenty-five Chinese, are on the steamer Curaçao for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive August twenty-sixth.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

CCK

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
AUG 25 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.
3385/32-33

Co/L H&W

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

15173/6

RECEIVED AUG 13 1908 DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE

August 11, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Having further reference to your letter of June 24, last, in which you requested that the Consuls at Ensenada and Salina Cruz be instructed to report relative to the arrival of Chinese immigrants at your post, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch upon the subject which has been received from the Vice Consul at the latter place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

Return to Dept after examining

W. F. Carr

Chief Clerk.

Enclosure:

From Salina Cruz, July 25, 1908, with original enclosure.

AUG 14 Ent'd
AUG 1 Ent'd

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
AUG 13 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE,

Copy Ha
Compared with

Salina Cruz, Mexico, July 25, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to your despatch dated July 1, 1908, file No. 3385/20, I submit the enclosed tabular statement of Chinese emigration to the Republic of Mexico since the date of my arrival.

Examination of the table reveals the fact that there have been 1835 rejections during a period of fourteen months and of this number 965 have been rejected since the 14th of May, 1908 and from vessels which, at this date, are still in port. All rejections are based on trachoma.

At the risk of reporting facts well known to the Department, I will attempt to give a brief history of this question of Chinese emigration in its relation to this port. My intimate personal acquaintance with the Agents of the two Companies, the Eng Hok Fong and the China Commercial, both here and in Mexico City, and also with the Captains of the ships permits me to submit a report which may be considered reliable if not valuable.

By reference to the tabular statement, it will be seen there was no considerable rejection until May of the present

year

year. Dr. Medina, the Port physician in 1907, had been tried and convicted for bribery, he having rejected passengers and subsequently landed them at so much per capita. Dr. Gochicoa, and Army Surgeon, succeeded Dr. Medina while Dr. Vallensuella was sent by the Mexican Government to Hong Kong to examine passengers before shipment. From this time the examination appears to have been more rigid. Dr. Vallensuella remained but a short time in China and returned to this country to be assigned to this port as co-examiner with Dr. Gochicoa. Upon his arrival, he re-examined passengers passed by Dr. Gochicoa and rejected a considerable per cent of those so passed. This aroused a protest from the Agents of the China Commercial Co., and they appealed for an ex-parte examination. It, the China Commercial Co., paid the expenses of two expert physicians who came to this port, with the consent of the Mexican Government, to conduct the re-examination. Out of 400 or more rejected passengers, they pronounced about 10 only as having trachoma. At about this time five passengers on the Sui Sang escaped in the night and swam ashore, a distance of a hundred yards more or less. On the following day, the port Doctor ordered the Sui Sang to leave the harbor and anchor two miles from shore. The Landrat Scheiff, under the German flag and chartered by the China Commercial Co., as was also the Sui Sang, English flag, received no orders to go outside. The captain of the Sui Sang immediately filed a protest with

the

the British Consul to the effect that there was no safe anchorage two miles out, that there were no boats which would bring provisions or water (which was a fact, the Port Superintendent having refused to deliver either by tug) and that not having ordered the Landrat Sheiff out there was discrimination in violation of Article III of the Anglo-Mexican treaty. This protest was duly wired by the British Consul to Mr. Tower, the British Minister who immediately took the matter up with the Government and in addition to the above protest, alleged that the China Commercial Co., was an incorporated British company and that, in view of the wide difference of opinion as expressed by the examining physicians, the action of the Port doctor was unreasonable etc. In this protest he, Mr. Tower was joined by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires and the three vessels of the China Commercial Co., the Sui Sang, the Landrat Scheiff, and the Marie, with a total of 965 rejected passengers are still in port awaiting the decision of the Mexican Government, which decision, it is wired today, may be expected next Wednesday, July 29.

In the meantime there had developed on the Sui Sang 56 cases of beri-beri and 5 deaths. Another death last night. Three cases of beri-beri aboard the Landrat Scheiff and one death last night of a passenger sick only a few hours, not with beri-beri, I am unable to verify the statement of the doctor of the Landrat Scheiff that there are at this date at least 100 cases of beri- beri. I have no doubt, however, of its truth. These latter sanitary

facts

facts I am reporting to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Marine Hospital Service, in my weekly sanitary reports.

In the matter of a detailed list of passengers, I find the only list obtainable would be from the Port Physician and I am in doubt how I might reasonably ask for the same except as I should prefer the request as directed by my Government. This I will not do until further advised by the Department.

I submit the above details for what they may be worth and

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WARREN W. RICH

Appointed American Vice and Deputy Consul.

One enclosure:
Tabular statement.

CHINESE EMIGRATION,-MEXICO.

Company	Vessel	Arrived	Departed	Passengers	No.landed.
		1907	1907		
Eng Hok Fong	Woolwich	May 6.	May 25.	538	312
China Com. Co.	Marie	May 6,	May 10.	650	649
Eng Hok Fong	Powhatan	June 11.	July 16.	465	427
China Com.Co.	Sui Sang	June 24.	June 29.	734	684
do	Daphne	July 5.	July 17.	477	477
do	Marie	Aug. 3.	Aug.12.	735	675
do	Glenesk	Sep.29.	Oct.16.	726	653
do	Daphne	Oct..9.	Nov.25.	205	164
do	Marie	Nov. 7.	Nov.16.	221	214
Eng Hok Fong	Powhatan	Nov.22.	Nov.28.	225	200
		1908	1908		
do	do	Apr.14.	Apr.24.	215	176
China Com.Co.	Marie	Apr.15,	Apr.20.	272	239
Eng Hok Fong	Pocahontas	May 6.	May 11.	310	221
China Com.Co.	Sui Sang	May 14,	In port	548	140
Eng Hok Fong	Michel Jebsen	June 8.	June 16.	310	122
China Com.Co.	Landrat Scheif	June 12.	In port	562	139
do	Marie	July 18.	In port	250	116
			Total------	7443	5608

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

6227-C

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

August 7, 1908.

Commissioner-General of Immigration,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 15173/6-C.

In accordance therewith copies in duplicate have been made of the names on the enclosure, and forwarded to the offices at Los Angeles and San Diego, although as a matter of fact, it has been the custom for the past five years of the San Diego office to procure this or a similar list from the Mexican Custom House at Ensenada each month on the arrival of the SS "Curacao".

Your enclosures is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

AUG 12 Entd

Commissioner.

Encl. 13192.
ML

Department of Commerce and Labor

No. 15173/6-C

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

July 31, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, No. 3385/24, inclosing a copy of a further despatch from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, together with a statement showing Chinese and Japanese arrivals at that place during the last fiscal year, and a list of such arrivals per S. S. "Curacao" on July 9.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Elihu Root,

Secretary of State.

MCM

15173/6-C

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

July 31, 1908.

Commissioner of Immigration,

San Francisco, California.

Sir:

The Bureau transmits herewith a list of Chinese and Japanese arrivals at Ensenada on S. S. "Curacao" on July 9. It is suggested that a copy of this list be taken and furnished to the Los Angeles and San Diego offices, as it may be useful should any of the Chinese or Japanese therein be apprehended after being smuggled across the border. Arrangements have been made whereby these lists will be furnished regularly, as the information will probable be useful in certain cases at least.

Please return the inclosed list after you have taken the necessary copy.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Larned.

Acting Commissioner-General.

Inclosure #5789

MCM

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/24

Co/L ELW

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 23 19..
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

July 24, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Having further reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo in which you requested that the Consuls at Ensenada and Salina Cruz be instructed to report relative to the arrival of Chinese immigrants at those ports, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the Consul at the former place enclosing a report on the arrival of Chinese and Japanese at Ensenada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and a list of Chinese and Japanese recently landed at the port named from the American steamship CURACAO.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

W. F. Bars

Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUL 28 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Enclosure:

From Ensenada, July 11, 1908, with two original enclosures.

Copy Ha
Compared with Sis

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Ensenada, L. C., Mexico, July 11, 1908

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith Report on File No. 3385-20 July 1, 1908.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. BAILEY

American Consul.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUL 30 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Ensenada L Cal Mex

List of Chinese & Japanese landed from Amer Str Curacao (Pacific Coast S.S. Co)

Chinese	Chinese	Japanese
Wong Tee	Jop Shin	K Atani
Jee Wing	Jam Kum	H Osomati
Fong Lee	Jam Ah	Kumisido Gusto
Fong Wel	Leem Chew	Osaki Jopa Kite
Fong King	Leem Sin	Mis Niati
Lee Lay	Juan Hock	Hi Huiama
Wong Pow	How Tew Ho	K Asaki
Wong Chong	Teong Mow Can	O Kayama
Wong Fo	Hoe chow chin	T Okay
Lay Fing	Ma Ueo	Sad Ano
Tee Lay	Ma Suco	Cinco Takmus
Chong Tee	Ma Hen	Kokaman Gush
Chong Hati	Chong Le Hong	Mois a Ba
Che Sing Chew	Chong Oei Hing	
Chi Wah On	Chon Ching Fong	
Fio Sew	Che Tai Yo	
Jam Eight	Wong Scock	
Jam Sin	Huin Hai	
Lee Boo	Lee Kee	
Lei Toi	Lain Sun 40	13

July 9 – 08

Arrival of Chinese & Japanese at Port of Ensenada, L. Cal., Mex. during Fiscal year ended June 30/08.

		Chinese	Japanese
July	1907	29	
August	"	20	
Sept	"	14	
Oct	"	16	
Nov	"	--	
Dec	"	37	9
Jan	1908	18	4
Feb	"	24	--
March	"	14	13
April	"	18	24
May	"	34	2
June	"	11	20
Total		235	72

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 15173/6-C

July 29, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Department, dated July 23rd, No. 3385/24, inclosing a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, giving certain general facts as to the arrival and landing of Japanese and Chinese persons at that place.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Alvey A. Adee,

Acting Secretary of State.

BLF

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.
3385/24

Co/L EZW

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

July 23, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Having reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo in which you requested that the Consuls at Ensenada and Salina Cruz be instructed to report relative to the arrival of Chinese immigrants at those ports, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which has been received from the former place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

W. J. Carr

Chief Clerk.

Enclosure:

From Ensenada, Mexico, No. 142, July 9, 1908.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUL 27 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Copy Wi.
Compared with Ha.

No. 142

American Consulate,

Ensenada, L. C., Mexico, July 9, 1908.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of File No. 3385/20 July 1, 1908, and in reply to state that this is not a port of call of any Str. line direct from China or other Asiatic Port, but P. C. S. S. Co. Strs. en route from Mazatlan etc. to San Francisco monthly, call here with Chinese and Japanese who land here for purpose doubtless of entering U. S. at convenient time and place.

The S. S. Curacao of above line arrived today with 53 Orientals, Japanese and Chinese. Something more than 100 Japanese have arrived on last two trips of Curacao. The Japanese depart immediately for the line - different parties report meeting in road to Tijuana in broad day, parties of 15 to 20. On June 12 one day after arrival here of Curacao. The Chinese do not go as openly - by night and by unfrequented roads and trails.

Have made application to Custom House for number of Orientals arriving here for fiscal year ended June 30. Can probably furnish passenger list from this date including today's arrivals which shall forward with number of arrivals for year. An immigration Officer from San Diego is generally here on arrival of Curacao- such Officer here today Canfield by name. Until last three trips of Curacao Asiatics arriving there were no Japanese, all Chinese.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. BAILEY,

American Consul.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

15482/1-C

July 9, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, No. 3385/21, reporting receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, announcing the embarkation at that place of twenty-seven Chinese persons, sailing per SS "Curacoa" for Ensenada, California.

Very respectfully,

((Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Elihu Root,

Secretary of State.

WW

RTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

VVV/ n

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 7 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

July 6, 1908.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

For the information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, I have the honor to inform you that this Department is in receipt of a telegram, dated the 4th instant, from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reading as follows:

"Twenty-seven Chinese are on the steamer CURACOA for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive July nine."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert Bacon

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUL 7 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

3385/20

Co/L 1408

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUL 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 2 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

July 1, 1908.

ENTERED
JUL 1908
BUREAU OF

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary of State, I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, dated the 24th ultimo, and in reply to state that in compliance with his wishes the Vice Consul at Salina Cruz and the Consul at Ensenada have been instructed to report to the Department relative to the arrival of Chinese emigrants at those ports.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. Bars

Chief Clerk.

INDEXED

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUL 2 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 15,173/6-C.

June 24th, 1908.

See 15,207/1

S i r :

I have the honor to request that an arrangement be made whereby the Consular officers at Salina Cruz and Ensenada will forward prompt advices upon the arrival of each vessel from China, giving the number of Chinese persons on board thereof. It is not known to what extent the Consular officers may procure information of this kind, but if it can be done, a list of the Chinese arrivals in each case might prove useful.

In the event that any detailed figures are available for the last year along the same lines, the Department would be gratified to receive them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus.
Secretary.

Honorable Elihu Root,

Secretary of State.

JFC

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No.15173/5-C.

June 11,1908.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No.3385/19, reporting the receipt of a telegram, dated June 7th, 1908, from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, announcing the expected arrival at Ensenada, on the 10th instant, of eight Chinese, per steamer "Curacao".

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Robert Bacon,
Acting Secretary of State.

M-JSB

3385/19

W.C. H

...e 8, 1908.

...OF IMMIGRATION
...D NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that this Department is in receipt of a telegram, dated the 7th instant, from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reading as follows:

"Eight Chinese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive June tenth."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert Bacon

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUN 9 - 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED.

ACKNUWLEDGED
JUN.11 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

ENTERED
JUN 9 - 1908
BUREAU OF

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
Washington

15173/4-C

May 16, 1908.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department of State letter of the 13th instant, No. 3385/17, quoting a telegram received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, regarding twenty-two Chinese scheduled to arrive at Ensenada per Steamer "CURACAO" on the 14th instant.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Earl.
Acting Secretary.

Hon. Elihu Root,
Secretary of State.

DM
M-MAL.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/17

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAY 14 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

May 13, 1908.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary, I have to state, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, that a telegram has been received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, which reads as follows:

"Twenty-two Chinese are on the Steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive May 14th."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. Carr

Chief Clerk.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
MAY 15 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAY 14 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

April 14, 1908.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of State.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 13th instant, embodying a telegram recently received from the Consul at Mazatlan regarding the expected arrival on the 12th instant of seventeen Chinese and six Japanese on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada.

Your letter will be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration for its information.

Yours very respectfully,

Chief Clerk.

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
APR 16 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/15

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
APPROVED
APR 14 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

April 13, 1908.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.
APR 15 1908
AM PM

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary, I have to state, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, that a telegram has been received from the Consul at Mazatlan which reads as follows:

"Seventeen Chinese, six Japanese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive April 12th".

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. Carr

Chief Clerk.

APR 14 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
FORWARDED
APR 14 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
APR 16 1908
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

April 10th, 1908.

Telephone message received from State Department:

"State Department has advices by telegraph that 17 Chinese and 6 Japanese arriving by the S.S."Curacao" are expected to land at Ensenada, Mexico, on April 12.

A. W. P.

File Dem

FILES AND RECORDS DIVISION
ENTERED
APR 111903
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

No. 205
(Ed. 1-8-08—300,000)

March 12, 1908.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of State.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 10th instant, embodying a telegram received from the American Consul at Mazatlan, regarding the arrival on the Steamer CURACAO of twelve Chinese.

Your letter will be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration for its information.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/13

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAR 12 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

March 10, 1908.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have to inform you, by direction of the Secretary of State, that a telegram dated the 8th instant has been received from the Consul at Mazatlan which reads as follows:

"Twelve Chinese are on the Steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive 12th March."

This information was telephoned to your Department on yesterday.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. Bias

Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
ACKNOWLEDGED
MAR 12 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAR 12 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

March 9, 1908.

The following information has this day been telephoned from the State Department, to be followed later by confirmation:

Twelve Chinese are on the steamer "Curacao(?)" ~~from~~ for Ensanada. Expected to arrive there on the 12th of March.

WP

Department of Commerce and Labor,
IMMIGRATION SERVICE
MAR - 9
1908

arch 12, 1908.

0th instant, embody-

lazatlan, regarding

migration for its

ork.

Ink
Sam

January 3, 1908.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of State.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 2nd instant, embodying a copy of a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan relative to the expected arrival of twenty-eight Chinese at Ensenda on the fourth.

Your letter will be forwarded to the Bureau of Immigration for its information.

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

R

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/12

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 3 - 1908
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

January 2, 1908.

The Chief Clerk,

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary of State, I have to advise you, for the information of the Bureau of Navigation, that a telegram, dated the 1st instant, has been received from the Consul at Mazatlan which reads:

"Twenty-eight Chinese on Curacao will probably arrive Ensenada fourth".

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. Carr

Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 3 - 1908
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE TO FROM Consular Bureau, State Department.

~~SENT~~ REC'D BY A.R.W.

DATE Jan. 2, 1908. TIME 11.30 am . DURATION

SUBJECT

State Department has received a telegram from U.S. Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, that twenty-eight Chinese will arrive on S/S Curacoa, due at Ensenada on Jan. 4th.

ACTION TAKEN

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
JAN -2
IBW

11—2402

...probably

...the 2nd instant,

...Consul at

...nty-eight Chi-

...of Immigra-

...rk.

File

Dem.

5 2142/3

SCREENED

By EKL Date 8/29/89

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/3. April 10, 1909.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

San Diego, Cal.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence regarding advices from consular officers in Mexico (your number 10040) the Bureau incloses a copy of a communication dated the 5th instant, received from the Secretary of State.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/ARW

Incl. No. 9032.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
APR 7 - 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

16221/7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Bcf 7 W

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 7 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

52/42
3

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 6 - 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

April 5, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR - 6 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you state that reports from American consular officers at certain Pacific ports in Mexico to the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at San Diego advising him of the Chinese and Japanese arrivals at and departures from their ports, would be of value to your Department.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that the Consuls at Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Salina Cruz have been instructed in accordance with your suggestion and that the Consul at Ensenada has been instructed to telegraph similar reports to the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at San Diego, transmitting a duplicate copy thereof to this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
APR - 7 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/3. April 7, 1909.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence regarding the furnishing of information by several of the American consuls at Mexican ports regarding Chinese and Japanese destined to points in the vicinity of the Southern California boundary (your file number 3385/87), I have the honor to inclose a copy of a communication dated the 29th ultimo received from the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at San Diego, California, showing how useful it would be to obtain from the Consul at Ensenada a descriptive list of the Chinese and Japanese landed at that port, and also stating that inasmuch as the Consul at Mazatlan sends telegraphic information to him with regard to the number of Chinese and Japanese embarking at that point for Ensenada, it is not necessary for the Consul at the last named place to also telegraph

With respect to this last conclusion, the Department believes, in the light of a recent report received through your Department showing that Chinese board the S/S "Curacao" at other points than Mazatlan, that it is necessary that the Consul at Ensenada, as well as the Consul at Mazatlan, shall furnish telegraphic advices.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

Hon. P. C. Knox,
Secretary of State.

Incl. 8027.
AWP/ARW

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

No. 10040.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

March 29, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 5 - 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 22d instant, No. 52142/3, I respectfully inform you that the American Consul at Ensenada has been sending us letters only, including therein lists of the Chinese and Japanese arrivals on the Curacao at that port. The American Consul at Mazatlan has been sending us telegraphic communications, giving the number of Chinese and Japanese leaving there for Ensenada, so there is no necessity for the Consul at Ensenada also telegraphing us this information. It would be a great help, if the Consul at Ensenada would send us a descriptive list, as it would probably help to identify Chinamen and Japanese who are apprehended close to the line. Through these advices, we have been enabled to keep posted on the movements of the Japanese and Chinese arrivals at Ensenada, and are consequently better able to guard the line against their surreptitious entry into this country. This is especially so in the case of the Japanese arrivals, as they usually come to a place near the line within three or four days after arriving at Ensenada, and so we can time their arrival, and use a greater amount of diligence during that period. On several occasions we have been able to check the number of

form ack.
apr. 7/09.

Chinese arriving at Ensenada with a number that have subsequently arrived in that part of Mexico south of Calexico.

Respectfully,

Harry H Weddle

CTB

Inspector in Charge.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/3

March 29, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department of State letter of the 24th instant, No. 3385/87, inclosing copy of telegram, dated the 22nd instant, from the American Consul at Mazatland Mexico, reading as follows:

> "Eight Chinese, three Japanese, are on the steamer "Curacao" for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive March twenty-sixth."

Respectfully,

Acting Secretary.

Hon. P. C. Knox,
Secretary of State.

M-BLF

Si Hell

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

3385/87

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAR 25 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

52142/3

March 24, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 25 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Confirming this Department's telephonic message of the 22nd instant, I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram on that day from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reading as follows:

> "Eight Chinese, three Japanese, are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive March twenty-sixth."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

Wilbur J. Carr
Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAR 25 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/3 March 26, 1909.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant (No. 3385/86), with which you inclose a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Mazatlan reporting that some of the Chinese and Japanese who embarked for Ensenada on the S/S "Curacao" in January last may have boarded the vessel at either Guaymas or San Jose del Cabo, and that the number reported by him as having boarded the vessel at his port was correct.

Is there any way by which the information now being furnished the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at San Diego, Cal., with respect to the number of Chinese and Japanese who sail for Ensenada on the vessel named can be made to include those boarding the vessel at Guaymas or San Jose del Cabo? If so, the Department would appreciate the issuance of instructions which will insure the furnishing of said information, as it is important that the Immigrant Inspector in Charge of the Southern California District shall know the exact number of Oriental passengers brought to Ensenada by each sailing of the boat.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. P. C. Knox,

Secretary of State.

AWP/ARW

Form 7

142

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMPORTATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE ~~TO~~ FROM Dept. of State

~~SENT~~ REC'D BY T.W.P.

DATE 3/22 TIME 4 15 DURATION

SUBJECT

8 Chinese & 3 Japanese expected on "Curacao" to arrive at Ensenada March 26, 1909.

ACTION TAKEN

11—2402

3385/86

52.1 A2 3

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

March 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to your Department's letter of the eleventh ultimo, relative to the number of Chinese and Japanese who were reported to have debarked from the CURAÇAO at Ensenada, Mexico, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Mazatlan in which it is reported that some of these Orientals might have secured passage to Ensenada from Guaymas.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

As above, dated March 2, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAR 20 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE
MAZATLAN, MEXICO,

March 2, 1909.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Instructions Serial No. 186, of February 18, 1909 (File No. 3385/74) relative to Chinese and Japanese passengers on the steamer CURACAO en route for Ensenada. I receive my information as to the number of Chinese and Japanese who embark here for Ensenada from the Purser of the steamer and verify the same, as often as I can, by the Captain of the vessel, and I am certain that the number reported by this Consulate is correct.

There is no doubt that some Chinese sail from Guaymas for Ensenada, but I suppose the Consular Agent at Guaymas would report them, and there is also a probability that some of them would take the steamer at San José del Cabo, in Lower California.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS KAISER,

American Consul.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/3 March 26, 1909.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant (No. 16221/6), in which you allude to a copy of a despatch from the American Embassy at Tokyo reporting the establishment of a new steamship line between Japan and Mexico, for which Manzanillo and Salina Cruz will be two ports of call. The inclosure was not found with your letter.

Answering your inquiry, however, I would state that reports from Consular officers at Manzanillo and Santa Cruz regarding the number of Chinese and Japanese passengers brought to said ports by the vessels of the new line would be of value to this Department, and your offer to issue instructions for the furnishing of such information is therefore accepted.

It is not necessary that information of this character shall be furnished the Department by telegraph, but it is important that the advices furnished by the Consul at Ensenada to the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at San Diego shall be sent in that manner. The purposes this Department has in view in securing this data will be fully met if the Consul at Ensenada will immediately upon the arrival of the S/S "Curacao" each month telegraph the Inspector in Charge at San Diego the number of Chinese and Japanese, respectively, aboard said boat, confirming his telegram with a written list of the names, and if possible the descriptions, of the passengers; and if the Consuls at the other Mexican ports will furnish this Department, as by

mail through your Department, as complete information as possible concerning the number of Chinese and Japanese, respectively, arriving at their ports from the Orient, or departing from their ports for Ensenada, as the case may be. If the instructions to the last-mentioned Consuls could appropriately be made to require that a duplicate of the report made to this Department should be mailed directly to the Inspector in Charge at San Diego, the objects in contemplation would be materially furthered.

Respectfully,

(Signed)Ormsby McHarg,

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. P. C. Knox,

Secretary of State.

AWP/ARW

...ENT OF STATE,
...HINGTON.

Ex 192/3

March 17, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 21 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a despatch from the American Embassy at Tokyo reporting the establishment of a new steamship line between Japan and Mexico for which Manzanillo and Salina Cruz will be two ports of call.

In view of recent requests from your Department for reports from the American Consuls stationed at certain Mexican ports concerning the landing of Chinese and Japanese upon the call of steamers bearing such passengers likely to enter the United States, it was thought that similar reports might be desired from Manzanillo and Salina Cruz. Should such data be useful to the Bureau of Immigration this Department would be pleased to instruct the consular officers concerned in this connection. I should be pleased to know, also, whether such

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAR 20 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

such reports if desired should be communicated by telegraph and whether your Department desires the reports now received from Ensenada, Mazatlan and Salina Cruz to be sent in this manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. Lewis

No. 1007

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

March 22,1909.

52142/3

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

San Diego, Cal

Sir:

Referring to the matter of Chinese and Japanese coming to Ensenada on the S. S. "Curacao," the Bureau has to request advice whether you are obtaining prompt telegraphic advices from the American Consul at Ensenada with respect to the number arriving each month, and whether such telegraphic communication is followed up with a list of the names (and possibly descriptions) of the Chinese and Japanese passengers.

The Department has recently perfected arrangements under which the Consul at Salina Cruz will furnish it with information as to the arrival at that port from the Orient of Chinese and Japanese. It is also receiving advices from the Consul at Mazatlan as to the number of passengers embarking there on the "Curacao" for Ensenada. How far and in what particulars can this series of advices be made useful to you?

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

AWP/CAS

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/3

March 19, 1909.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, No. 3385/84-85, inclosing a list of Japanese and Chinese who arrived at Ensenada, Mexico on the SS "Curacao," February 26, 1909, forwarded by your Department by the American Consul at the said port.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. P. C. Knox,

Secretary of State.

M-BLF

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE No.

3385/84-85

142
1

7 14 Pe

March 12, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAR 17 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 13 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I enclose herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, a list of Japanese and Chinese who arrived at Ensenada, Mexico, on the S. S. CURACAO, February 26, 1909, forwarded to the Department by the American Consul at that port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. Tow

Enclosure:

Passenger List.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAR 17 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Pasenger List

Arriving on Str Curacao from Mazatlan Feb 26, 1909

Japanese	Chinese
J. Oeuna	Ben Ae Cio
M. Tamanchi	Chi Ben Tan
L. Nayoki	Chan On
O. Tasmuni	Chan Pu
F. Jiyo	Luy Wey
J. Nagaki	Tuy Tan
J. Nagaya	Lu Fack 7.
O. Muyaki	
M. Jaqueki	
L. Jaraka	
L. Yamati	
M. Meri	
F. Tesini	
L. Oma	
J. Imatata	
F. Suryanteni	
R. Misikero	
I. Kayuto	
W. Kumidayo	
P. Kameta	
M. Koko	
P. Tsumukura	
F. Yamoki 23.	

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 18 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

File No. 3385/82

52142/3

J 4 Pe

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAR 12 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAR 1. 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

March 11, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Department's letter of the first instant regarding the immigration reports received from time to time from the Consuls at Mazatlan and Ensenada, wherein you request that similar reports be sent in by the Consul at Salina Cruz. This official has been directed to furnish such reports, as requested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAR 12 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 13 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

52142/3 Washington March 1, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant (File No.3385/74), and also of a communication dated February 23rd (File No.3385/75), in the former of which you state that in accordance with this Department's request the American Consul at Mazatlan has been directed to furnish information with respect to the means by which he obtains the information he is forwarding from time to time regarding Chinese and Japanese passengers embarking on the Steamship "Curacao," and in the latter of which you state that a telegram has been received from the Consul at Mazatlan indicating that seven Chinese embarked on the Steamship "Curacao" for Ensenada where they are expected to arrive February 26th.

The information supplied from time to time by the consuls at Mazatlan and Ensenada is proving of both interest and value to this Department. Its value would be supplemented and increased if an arrangement could be made whereby reports would be received regularly from the American Consul at Salina Cruz with respect to the number of Chinese and Japanese passengers brought to that port on vessels of the Eng Hok Fong Steamship Company sailing directly from ports of China and Japan to said

Mexican port; and I have therefore to request that instructions be given which will insure the receipt of said information.

I have th

Respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Hon. Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary.
Secretary of State.

AWP-S

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

3385/75

Co/Wi 1484

bruary 23, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 20 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

14423

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, for the consideration of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, that a telegram was received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, reading as follows:

"Seven Chinese are on the steamer CURACOA for Ensenada; are expected to arrive February 26th".

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State),

Chief Clerk.

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 1 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
FEB 25 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

MAIL & FILES DIVISION,
January 29, 1909.

REPORTED ARRIVAL ALIENS AT ENSENADA, CALIFORNIA:

July 8, 1904	80	Chinese
August 23, 1904	36	"
October 21, 1904	14	"
November 30, 1904	110	"
July 8, 1905	83	"
April 24, 1906	9	"
"	16	Russians
June 1, 1906	28	Chinese
July 2, 1906	22	"
"	14	Russians
December 26, 1906	8	Chinese
January 28, 1907	20	"
July 25, 1907	28	"
August 26, 1907	16	"
September 26, 1907	14	"
November 29, 1907	33	"
January 2, 1908	28	"
March 10, 1908	12	"
April 10, 1908	17	"
"	6	Japanese
May 13, 1908	22	Chinese
June 8, 1908	8	"
July 6, 1908	27	"
August 27, 1908	8	"
"	23	Japanese
September 27, 1908	10	"
"	7	Chinese
October 27, 1908	11	"
"	6	Japanese
December 24, 1908	6	"
"	15	Chinese
January 23, 1909	6	"
"	8	Japanese
November 26,1908	2	"
"	9	Chinese

Recapitulation:

Chinese	671
Japanese	61
Russians	30
Total	762

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/74

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

4, J W

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
FEB 24 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

14 2
3

February 19, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the eleventh instant, wherein you state that the files of your Department do not contain the enclosures which accompanied the Department's letter of July 24, 1908, regarding Chinese and Japanese arrivals at Ensenada, Lower California, and in which request is made for a copy of the same. I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the enclosure which you desire.

Your letter under acknowledgment refers also to the reports which were received from the Consul at Mazatlan and Ensenada regarding the arrival of Chinese and Japanese at the latter port in the steamship CURAÇAO on January 27, 1908. Attention is called to the fact that a discrepancy exists between the figures given in the separate reports, which discrepancy seems difficult to explain. It would

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
FEB 24 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

would be desirable, as you suggest, to ascertain the method which was employed by Mr. Kaiser, the Consul at Mazatlan, in gathering his information, and to find, also, whether it was possible for passengers to board the steamer between the ports of Mazatlan and Ensenada. The Department, therefore, will communicate with the Consul at Mazatlan, who will be directed to furnish the desired information, which will be forwarded to you upon the receipt thereof.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert Skeen

Enclosure:

Statement of Chinese and Japanese arrivals at Ensenada, as above mentioned.

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE AT PORT OF ENSENADA, LOWER CALIFORNIA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

	Chinese	Japanese
July,	29	--
August,	20	--
September,	14	--
October,	16	--
November,	--	
December,	37	9
January, 1908	18	4
February,	24	
March,	14	13
April,	18	24
May,	34	2
June,	11	20
	235	72

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/3 February 11, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant (File No.3385/72), in which you state that the first reports furnished by your Department concerning Chinese and Japanese arriving at Ensenada, Lower California, were transmitted to this Department with your letter of July 24th, last, and that said reports contained figures for the months of October and December, 1907, and February, 1908, and also the receipt of your letter of the same date (No.3385/70-71), inclosing copies of dispatches from the American Consuls at Mazatlan and Ensenada regarding the arrival of Japanese and Chinese on the Steamer"Curacao" January 27th, 1909.

A careful search of the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization fails to discover the report transmitted with your letter of July 24th, last, and I beg to request that a copy of same be furnished.

With regard to the dispatches from the Consuls at Mazatlan and Ensenada, attention is directed to the fact that the telegram of January 23rd, a confirmation of which is inclosed with Consul Kaiser's dispatch of the same date, is to the effect that four Japanese and three Chinese were on the Steamer "Curacao" leaving Mazatlan that day for Ensenada; whereas the list inclosed with Consul Bailey's dispatch of January 27th shows that eight Japanese and six Chinese arrived on said steamer at Mazatlan, January 27th. If this Department's under-

standing that Mazatlan is the last port of call of the Steamer "Curacao" prior to her arrival at the port of Ensenada is correct, the discrepancy between the reports of the two consuls would indicate that the information obtained by Mr. Kaiser at Mazatlan as to the number of Chinese and Japanese on board the boat was not accurate. As it is highly important for the purposes this Department has in view in requesting information from the consuls at Mazatlan and Ensenada that such information shall be strictly accurate, I have the honor to request that a statement be secured from Consul Kaiser as to the manner in which his information concerning Chinese and Japanese passengers is obtained and whether it is possible for such passengers to board the Steamer "Curacao" after she leaves the port of Mazatlan.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Robert Bacon,

Secretary of State.

AWP-S

No. 3385/70-71.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
FEB 9 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

52147

February 8, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, copies of despatches from the American Consuls at Mazatlan and Ensenada, Mexico, together with their enclosures, regarding the arrival of certain Japanese and Chinese immigrants on the Steamer CURAÇAO, from Mazatlan for Ensenada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB 11 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
FEB 9 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

FEB 12 1909

Enclosures:

Copies of correspondence, as above.

COPY

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

ENSENADA, L.C., MEXICO,

Jan. 27, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
FEB 9 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

SUBJECT:

Passenger List Str Curacao
Japanese and Chinese

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith List of Japanese and Chinese arriving today on Str Curacao.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. BAILEY

American Consul.

Enclosure 1.

COPY

PASSENGER LIST

ARRIVING ON STR CURACAO FROM MAZATLAN JAN. 27, 1909.

JAPANESE	CHINESE
Kunock	T. Yeck
Symura	Antonio Chin
Shurmara	Ching Fo
Fachi Bana	Fone Bon
Jana Oka	Frederico Dam
Kondo Susmari	Ley Chon
Francisco Mies	
X. Ogarbe	

Ensenada, L. Cal., Mexico Jan. 27, 1909

E. E. BAILEY

American Consul.

SEAL of CONSULATE

No. 3 8 3

COPY

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Mazatlan, Mexico, January 23d, 1909.

SUBJECT: Japanese and Chinese immigration.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of telegram sent today to the Department, and which I now confirm.

Above named passengers will endeavor to smuggle themselves across the frontier.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GUSTAVUS A. KAISER

Vice and Deputy American Consul.

Enclosure:

Copy of telegram sent to the Department.

COPY

(Telegram received from Mazatlan, Mexico)

Mazatlan, Mexico, January 23, 1909.

Department of State,

Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Four Japanese three Chinese are on the Steamer Curacao, for Ensenada, are expected to arrive twenty-sixth.

KAISER.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/72
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
FEB 9 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

4/7.W

1420

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
FEB 9 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

February 8, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the second instant, which states that the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization contain no reports from Ensenada, Lower California, regarding the immigration of Japanese and Chinese to that place during the months of February, June, October and December, 1907, and the months of February and November, 1908, and wherein enquiry is also made as to whether or not these reports are on file in this Department.

FEB 10 1909

In reply I have the honor to state that the first reports of this character which are in the Department's files are for July, 1907. The Consul at Ensenada was called upon to furnish these reports in response to the request from your Department, dated June 24, 1908, and the first one to be sent in covered the months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. This report was transmitted

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
FEB 9 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

mitted to your Department on July 24, 1908. The figures, therefore, for October and December, 1907, and for February, 1908, which are said to be lacking, should be found with this first report. The figures for November, 1908, were not, it is believed, transmitted to your Department, and I have the honor to enclose them herewith.

In regard to your enquiry as to whether the absence of reports for the months in question should be taken as an indication that no Japanese or Chinese arrived at Ensenada during such months, it may be said that such an inference cannot be drawn from the absence of reports prior to June, 1907, as the reports, as previously mentioned, began with that date.

In accordance with your suggestion the Consul at Ensenada will be instructed to report upon the arrival of each steamer whether or not any Japanese or Chinese were passengers thereon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Enclosure:

Report, as above mentioned.

COPY

PASSENGER LIST

ARRIVING ON STR CURACAO NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

JAPANESE	CHINESE
T. Koide	Omong Tac
R. Tatsuki	Omong Wong
	Omong Sing
	Omong Yow
	Omong Yuen
	Omond Yee
	Ma Chong
	Jap On
	Ging Yog

Ensenada, L. Cal., Mexico, Nov. 26. 1908.

E. E. BAILEY

American Consul.

Seal
of
Consulate

Enclosure 1.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/3. February 2, 1909.

S i r :

Referring to Department of State letter of the 26th ultimo, (File No. 3385/67), and to previous correspondence regarding reports received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, and also with respect to reports of arrivals of Chinese and Japanese at Ensenada, Lower California, I beg to state that the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization do not contain, on the last subject mentioned, any reports for the months of February, June, October and December, 1907, nor for the months of February and November, 1908.

Would you kindly advise this Department whether there are any reports for said months on file in the Department of State, and, if so, their character. If not, would it be correct to assume that the absence of such reports is a positive indication that no Chinese or Japanese arrived at Ensenada during such months? It would materially aid the purposes of this Department if reports were furnished regarding each arrival of the boat at Ensenada whether any Japanese or Chinese passengers are brought thereon or not.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus,

Secretary.

Hon. Robert Bacon,

Secretary of State.

AWP/ARW

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/3. February 1, 1909.

S i r :

Referring to Department of State letter of the 26th ultimo, (File No. 3385/67), and to previous correspondence regarding reports received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, and also with respect to reports of arrivals of Chinese and Japanese at Ensenada, Lower California, I beg to state that the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization do not contain, on the last subject mentioned, any reports for the months of February, June, October and December, 1907, nor for the months of February and November, 1908.

Would you kindly advise this Department whether there are any reports for said months on file in the Department of State, and if so, their character. If not, would it be correct to assume that the absence of such reports is a positive indication that no Chinese or Japanese arrived at Ensenada during such months? It would materially aid the purpose of this Dept. if reports were furnished regarding each arrival of the boat at Ensenada whether any Japanese or Chinese passengers are brought thereon or not.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Oscar S. Straus,

Secretary.

Hon. Robert Bacon,

Secretary of State.

AWP/ARW

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/1

MAIL & FILES DIVISION,
January 29, 1909.

REPORTED ARRIVAL ALIENS AT ENSENADA, CALIF.:

July 8, 1904	80	Chinese
August 23, 1904	36	"
October 21, 1904	14	"
November 30, 1904	110	"
July 8, 1905	83	"
April 24, 1906	9	"
	16	Russians
June 1, 1906	28	Chinese
July 2, 1906	22	"
	14	Russians
December 26, 1906	8	Chinese
January 28, 1907	20	"
July 25, 1907	28	"
August 26, 1907	16	"
September 26, 1907	14	"
November 29, 1907	33	"
January 2, 1908	28	"
March 10, 1908	12	"
April 10, 1908	17	"
	6	Japanese
May 13, 1908	22	Chinese
June 8, 1908	8	"
July 6, 1908	27	"
August 27, 1908	8	"
	23	Japanese
September 27, 1908	10	"
	7	Chinese
October 27, 1908	11	"
	6	Japanese
December 24, 1908	6	"
	15	Chinese
January 23, 1909	6	"
	8	Japanese
November 26,1908	2	"
	9	Chinese

Recapitulation:

Chinese	671
Japanese	61
Russians	30
Total,	762

B/S

Please furnish me with tabulated statement Chinese & Jap. arrivals at "Curacao since record has been kept to date.

1/27/08

W. Reed

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/1

January 27, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 23rd instant, quoting the contents of a message received by you from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, as follows:

> "Four Japanese, three Chinese are on the steamer Curacao for Ensenada. Are expected arrive twenty-sixth."

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. R. Wheeler.

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. Robert Bacon,

Acting Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

M-MCM

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
3385/67

Co/ Ha 4611

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

142
1

January 26, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

In compliance with the telephoned request on the 23rd instant by the Chief of the Bureau of Immigration, I have the honor to inform you that the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, has been instructed that on the departure of any vessel from Mazatlan carrying Chinese supposed to have the purpose of entering the United States illegally, he should immediately telegraph the fact to the Immigration Inspector at the port of entry, and if the vessel is destined for a port in Mexico near the border, he should cable to the nearest American port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(For the Secretary of State)

W. J. Carr

Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 27 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM.

(CONSULAR.) 142.

Department of State,

Washington,

January 23, 1909.

RECEIVED JAN 25 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Secretary.

Commerce and Labor.

Following telegram received today from Consul Mazatlan, Mexico: "Four Japanese three Chinese are on the steamer CURACOA for Ensenada. Are expected arrive twenty-sixth."

ROBERT BACON,

Act'g Sec. State.

The above refers to _____, *190* , *from* _____

Subject: _____

INDEXED

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED JAN 28 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 23 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Department of Commerce and Labor

TELEGRAM

VIA WESTERN UNION

Departmental.

142
1

Department of State,

January 23, 1909.

Hon. Secretary of Commerce and Labor:

Following telegram received today from Consul Mazatlan, Mexico:

" Four Japanese, three Chinese are on the steamer Curacao for Ensenada. Are expected arrive twenty sixth. ".

JAN 25 1909

Robert Bacon,

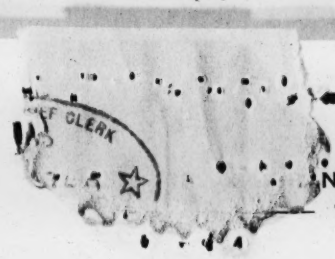
Acting Secretary.

4pm.

INDEXED

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 23 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Form 7



Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE ~~TO~~ FROM State Dept.

~~SENT~~ REC'D BY F.H.L.

DATE 1/23/09 TIME 2 50 p.m. DURATION

SUBJECT

Consul at Magellan telegraphs that four Japs & 3 Chinese are expected at Ensenada, by the S/S Curacoa, about Dec. 26 th.

JAN 23 1909

ACTION TAKEN

Fil
Dsm

11—2402

52142/4

SCREENED

By EKL Date 8/29/89

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/4 August 12, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, No. 223/193-195, transmitting a list of Japanese and Chinese arriving at Ensenada, on July 26th, per s/s "Curacao", from Mazatlan, together with a copy of a wire regarding same, addressed by the Consul at Ensenada to the Immigrant Inspector in Charge, at San Diego, California.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

CBD/EDD

Acting Secretary.

L HCK

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

August 9, 1909.

R.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of your Department a list of Japanese and Chinese arriving at Ensenada on the 26th ultimo on the S. S. CURACAO from Mazatlan, together with a copy of a wire in regard to the matter addressed by the American Consul at Ensenada to the Inspector in Charge, San Diego, California, which were forwarded to the Department by the consular officer above mentioned in an unnumbered despatch of July 26, 1909.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

INCLOSURE

Enclosures:

As above.

FORWARDED AUG 10 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Peninsular Railway & Telegraph Co. of Mexico, Ltd.

M. C. Healion, General Manager.

Connecting with the lines of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Co., at San Diego, Cal., with cable service to all the world.

La Cía. Peninsular Ferrocarrilera y Telegráfica de México, Lda.

M. C. Healion, Gerente General.

Enlazándose con las lineas de la Compañia Telegráfica WESTERN UNION, en San Diego, Cal. con comunicación inmediata por medio del cable submarino para todas partes del mundo.

RECEIVER'S NO.
NO. DEL RECEPTOR.

TIME FILED
HORA DE SU PRESENTACIÓN

RECEIVED AUG 10 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

CHECK.
NOTA.

SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO.

TRASMITASE EL MENSAJE SIGUIENTE SUJETO A LAS CONDICIONES AL REVERSO DE ESTA HOJA, LAS CUALES SE ACEPTAN.

July 26 1909

To H.H. Weddle

Inspector in Charge

San Diego Cal

41 Chinese 12 Japanese on Str Curacas today

Bailey

Read the notice and agreement on back.——Léase el aviso y convenio al reverso.

TALLERES PTAONIK.

Original

Passenger List

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 10 1909
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Arriving on Str Euracao from Mazatlan July 26 1909

Japanese

	age	Residence	Occupation
Jose Madera	22	Mazatlan	Servant
F. Kasayawa	42	"	Carpinter
J. Schlingera	18	"	"
Sei Adack	25	"	Laborer
I. Adack	25	"	"
K. Tasuki	24	"	"
Ete Matu	28	"	"
Yesunda	20	Guaymas	"
E. Achluna	22	"	"
K. Oto	20	"	"
Illi Harri	20	"	"
F. Marston	20	"	"
	12		

Chinese

	age	Residence	Occupation
Wong Pen	42	Mazatlan	Cook
Bun La	20	"	Agriculture
Wang Chong	22	"	"
Moo Feng	28	"	Shoe Maker
Long Cheng	40	"	"
Li Chin	24	"	"
Li Len	25	"	"
Lu Ho	28	"	"
Li Kan	29	"	"
Chi Kiu	26	"	"
Chi Hi	36	"	"
Chin Hi	18	"	"

Chinese

	age	Residence	Occupation
Lo Feng	21	Mazatlan	Shoe Maker
Ham Hien	22	"	"
Hen Slot	28	"	"
Yep Sen	29	"	Carpenter
Yun Kui	11	"	Laborer
Fen Him	13	"	"
Chian Wing	10	"	"
Fun Kui	24	"	"
Chon Po	38	"	"
Chun Chan	26	"	"
Chun Men	24	"	"
Felipe Ben	30	"	"
Chin Jin	20	"	"
Chan Lee	36	"	"
Chin Pen	26	"	"
Chin Fun	17	"	"
Chi Kuen	20	"	"
Chi Yen	26	"	"
Chi Fa	26	"	"
Chan Gi	32	"	"
Chi Koua	35	"	"
Jose Keg	25	Guaymas	"
Antonio Lung	20	"	"
San Kui	22	"	"
Jose Sam	28	"	"
Feng Kui	36	"	"
Fong Fia	20	"	"
Lle Gun	22	"	"
Illi Hari Cui	24	"	"
	41		

ENSENADA, L. C., MEXICO. July 26, 1909

E. E. BAILEY.

AMERICAN CONSUL

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

52142/4 Washington August 10, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant (File No.223/192), with which you inclose a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, in confirmation of his telegram of the 15th ultimo regarding the landing at Salina Cruz of three hundred Chinese persons from the S.S. "Montrose."

It is noted with interest that the Acting Public Health and Marine Hospital Surgeon at Salina Cruz is also the Mexican Sanitary Examiner of that port and makes inspections of incoming Chinese.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

LLS

Si Ned

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO. 223/192

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY RECEIVED AUG 6 - 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED AUG 6 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

14274

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

August 4, 1909.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION RECEIVED AUG 7 1909

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, in confirmation of [illegible] telegram of the 15th ultimo reporting the landing at Salina Cruz from the S.S. MONTROSE of three hundred Chinese persons.

Attention is invited to the last paragraph of the Consul's despatch, in which he states that the Acting Public Health and Marine Hospital Surgeon, Doctor Alfred Gochicoa, is also the Mexican Sanitary Examiner at the port of Salina Cruz and makes the inspections of incoming Chinese.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED AUG 6 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

ACKNOWLEDGED AUG 10 1909 Bureau of Immigration.

Enclosure:

From Salina Cruz, No. 57, July 15, 1909.

Copy Wi.
Compared with O

No. 57

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
AUG 6 - 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 6 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Salina Cruz, Mexico, July 15, 1909.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the steamship MONTROSE of the Mexican-Oriental Steamship Co. arrived at this port July 14th, having on board three hundred Chinese who were landed last evening and sent to the Quarantine barracks to be detained ten days.

I have the honor to confirm my telegrams of even date as follows:

"Mexican-Oriental steamship Montrose arrived fourteenth. Three hundred Chinese quarantined.
Livingston, Consul."

For the information of the Department I may state here that Dr. Alfred Gochicoa, acting P.H.& Marine Hospital Surgeon is also the Mexican Sanitary examiner at this port and makes the inspections of incoming Chinese.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. LUDLOW LIVINGSTON,

American Consul.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/4 July 30, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department of State letter of the 26th instant (File No. 223/186), advising this Department of the receipt of a despatch from the American Consul at Salina Cruz regarding the arrival at that port of six Japanese passengers on board the Steamship "Hongkong Maru".

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

LLS

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/186

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1909
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1909
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

July 26, 1909.

142/4

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
JUL 27 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, of the receipt of a despatch from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, reporting that six Japanese passengers landed at that port on July 8th, 1909, from the S. S. HONGKONG MARU, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee
Acting Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUL 30 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUL 30 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUL 27 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/4 July 28, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant (File No.223/185), in which you quote a telegram received from the American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, regarding the arrival at Ensenada of thirty-three Chinese and seven Japanese on board the Steamer "Curacao."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Nagel.
(Signed) Charles Nagel.
(Signed) Charles Nagel.
[redacted] Secretary.

LLS

Wa Hex

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/185.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 26 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUL 25 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

July 24, 1909.

1442/4

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 22d instant, reading as follows:

"Thirty-three Chinese seven Japanese are on steamer CURAÇAO, arrive at Ensenada July twenty-five."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGED

JUL 28 1909

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
FORWARDED
JUL 26 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUL 27 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

K

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No.52142/4

July 21, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, (File No.20577) in which you quote a telegram received from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, regarding the arrival and quarantining at that port of three hundred Chinese.

Respectfully

(Signed) Charles Nagel.

Secretary.

AWP/EMC.

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

20577

WASHINGTON.

Ha Hck

July 16, 1909.

RECEIVED JUL 17 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED JUL 17 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that the following telegram was received from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, on the 15th instant:

> "Mexican Oriental steamship MONTROSE arrived fourteenth three hundred Chinese quarantined."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGED JUL 20 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

FORWARDED JUL 17 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/4. July 17, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant (file number 233/184), with which you forward a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Hermosillo, Mexico, showing that it is not possible for him to comply with the request of this Department in the matter of furnishing information regarding Chinese and Japanese passengers embarking at his port.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

AWP/ARW

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/184

L HCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

July 13, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 15 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

NAT. AND PASSPORT DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUL 15 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Having reference to your communication of May 19, last, requesting that the American Consular Agent at Guaymas be instructed to obtain information concerning the number of Japanese or Chinese passengers embarking at that place on the S. S. CURACAO, or other vessel, such information to be furnished to the Chinese Inspector in Charge at San Diego, California, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch upon the subject which has been received from the American Consul at Hermosillo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure:

From Hermosillo, Mexico, No. 184, June 19, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUL 15 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

C O P Y L.

Compared with Wa

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 15 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

No. 184

AMERICAN CONSULATE

HERMOSILLO, SONORA, MEXICO.

June 19, 1909.

To the Honorable

The Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington,

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Instructions File No. 223/166 Serial No. 83, of May 28, 1909, relative to the embarking of Japanese and Chinamen on the CURACAO sailing from the Port of Guaymas. Have written to Consular Agent Taylor and he answers as follows:

"Referring to your letter of the 11th instant and the Departments instructions of the 28th of May 1909, I find that it is almost impossible to secure any accurate data as to the Chinese or Japanese leaving this Port, and would say that no steamer is taking Chinamen or Japanese to any Port in the United States. The steamers Captains as well as Agents positively refuse to carry them to Ameri-

can

can Ports, knowing that doing so would cost them considerable trouble at the Entry Port. The CURACAO does not touch at San Diego, Cal, on its return to San Francisco. It has carried a number of Japanese from Guaymas to the Port of Ensenada, Lower Cal. but the Agents and Port authorities here are extremely conservative about giving information, referring me to the statistics published by the main Government in Mexico, which shows passengers carried from one Port to another and their separate nationality."

I had taken this matter up with Consular Agent Taylor several times since last February when it was brought to my attention by Consul General Murphy, but as we have quite a large number of Chinamen and Japanese in the State, it is rather difficult to keep track of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS HOSTETTER

American Consul.

Form 7

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

142/4

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE ~~TO~~ FROM State Department

~~SENT~~ REC'D BY F.W.

DATE July 15/09 TIME 3:30 p.m. DURATION

SUBJECT 300 Chinese arrived on Steamship "Montrose" at Salina Cruz on the 14th instant, all of whom are quarantined.

ACTION TAKEN

11—2402

No. 52142/4 July 13, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 223/185-187, transmitting copy of an inclosure which accompanied a dispatch dated the 26th ultimo from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, containing a list of Japanese and Chinese persons arriving at that place from Mazatlan, June 26th, on board the steamer "Curacao".

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.
Acting Secretary.

EFH

Si ACW

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/185-187

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

142/1

July 8, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUL 9 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 9 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUL 10 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, copy of an enclosure received in a despatch dated the 26th ultimo from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, containing a list of Japanese and Chinese persons arriving at that place from Mazatlan, June 26th, on board the steamer CURAÇAO.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure:

Enclosure in despatch dated June 26, 1909, from Ensenada, Mexico.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUL 9 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUL 13 1909
Bureau of Immigration.

The Peninsular Railway & Telegraph Co. of Mexico, Ltd.

M. C. Healion, General Manager.

Connecting with the lines of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Co., at San Diego, Cal., with cable service to all the world.

La Cía. Peninsular Ferrocarrilera y Telegráfica de México, Lda.

M. C. Healion, Gerente General.

Enlazándose con las líneas de la Compañía Telegráfica WESTERN UNION, en San Diego, Cal. con comunicación inmediata por medio del cable submarino para todas partes del mundo.

RECEIVER'S NO. NO. DEL RECEPTOR.	TIME FILED HORA DE SU PRESENTACIÓN	CHECK. NOTA.

SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO.

TRASMITASE EL MENSAJE SIGUIENTE SUJETO A LAS CONDICIONES AL REVERSO DE ESTA HOJA, LAS CUALES SE ACEPTAN.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 9 - 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

June 26 1909

To H. H. Weddle

Inspector in Charge

San Diego Cal

Curacao today 23 Chinese 12 Japanese

Bailey

Read the notice and agreement on back.——Léase el aviso y convenio al reverso.

TALLERES PTAONIK.

Passenger List

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUL 9 - 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Arriving on Str Curacao from Mazatlan June 26 1909

Japanese

	Age	Residence	Occupation
Hara Ki	20	None	Laborer
M. Arama	30	"	"
M. Uva	20	"	"
F. Osaga	21	"	"
M. Karna	20	"	"
T. Ito	22	"	"
N. Ito	21	"	"
Ma Kita	28	Mazatlan	Miner
Tam Ada	25	"	"
Duchara Motomochi	20	"	Servant
K. Ishibi	34	"	"
Ichi Futer	30	"	"
	12		

Chinese

	Age	Residence	Occupation
Ham Soy Chow	40	Guaymas	Shoe Maker
Ham Hay Bee	36	"	"
Ham Ho Gun	40	"	"
Ham Fin Bon	40	"	"
Ley Hoe	30	"	"
Ley Su	30	"	"
Ley Hop	20	"	"
Tom Guen	30	"	"
Manuel Leo	32	Mazatlan	Mechanic
Ham Won	26	"	"
Margarita Shin	19	"	"
Ham Lei	27	"	"
Ham Lei	23	"	"
Joaquin Lie	35	"	"
Luis Ham	23	"	"
Ham Lee	35	"	"
Chon Neom	25	"	"
Von Poi	24	"	"
Fon Yon	25	"	"
Manuel Chi	20	"	"
Rafael Chi	25	"	"
Jee Foo Chong	30	"	"
Enrique Fen	21	"	"
	23		

June 26 1909

E. E. BAILEY.
AMERICAN CONSUL

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

No. 52142/4 June 30, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, No.223/183, quoting a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, regarding the presence of 14 Chinese and 5 Japanese on the s/s"Curacoa" for Ensenada.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

M:FDD Acting Secretary.

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/183.

WASHINGTON.

Wa HCH

142

1

June 24, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUN 26 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUN 26 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 22d instant, reading as follows:

"Fourteen Chinese, five Japanese are on the steamer CURACOA (for?) Ensenada, June ( )."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUN 26 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

52142/4 June 24, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, No.223/179, enclosing copy of the despatch from the Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, reporting the landing from the s/s "Erroll" of twenty-one Chinese, who had previously been rejected by the health authorities.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

M:FDD

Acting Secretary.

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/179

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUN 18 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

SIELN

June 17, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JUN 18 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

52142/4

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Referring to this Department's letter to you under date of May 26th, last, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a despatch which has been received from the Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, reporting the landing from the S. S. ERROLL, just prior to the sailing of that vessel from Salina Cruz, of twenty-one Chinese who had previously been rejected by the health authorities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure:

From Salina Cruz, No. 46, May 26, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JUN 18 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Copy-Si
Compared with

No. 46. AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Salina Cruz, Mexico,

May 26, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 22 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Supplementing my report on Chinese arriving at Salina Cruz, forwarded to the Department in my despatch No. 45 of May 25th, I have the honor to report that the twenty-one Chinese rejected by the health authorities were, just prior to the sailing of the ERROLL, permitted to land.

Of these twenty-one, one had been rejected on the ground of consumption and the remainder for trachoma.

The probable reason for this reversal of the local health authorities' action will be found in my despatch No. 43 of May 12th.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. LUDLOW LIVINGSTON,

American Consul.

Form 7

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

52/12/3

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE ~~FROM~~ FROM Consular Bureau, Department of State.

~~REC'D~~ REC'D BY L. L. Schnare

DATE June 23, 1909. TIME 1:50 DURATION 2 min.

SUBJECT

The Consular Bureau is in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated June 22, 1909, reading: "Fourteen Chinese, five Japanese, are on the Steamer "Curacoa," for Ensenada June " ".

ACTION TAKEN

11—2402

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

No. 52142/4 Washington June 14, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 11th instant (Files Nos. 223/171 and 223/172-174), with one of which you forward a list of Japanese and Chinese who arrived at Ensenada May 27th, from Mazatlan, on the S... "Curacao", which you received from the American Consul at the first named place, and with the other of said communications you inclose a copy of a dispatch received by you from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, showing that ten Chinese passengers were on the S.S. "Curacao," bound for Ensenada, and due to arrive there on May 26th.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

AWP/CAS

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/171

Si Mex

E.

52142

3

June 11, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED JUN 11 1909 DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED JUN 14 1909 DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

ACKNOWLEDGED JUN 14 1909

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, copy of a despatch received from the Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reporting relative to the number of Chinese passengers on the steamer CURACAO bound for Ensenada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure:

From Mazatlan, No. 404, May 25, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED JUN 12 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Copy-Si
Compared with

No.404.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Mazatlan, Mexico,

May 25, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 14 1909
DEPT. OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I transmitted the following telegram:

Mazatlan, Mexico, May 23, 1909.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Ten Chinese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada, are expected to arrive May 26.

Kaiser.,

which I now confirm.

I have informed the Inspector of Immigration at San Diego, of the departure of the Chinese. Have also learned that some Chinese embarked at Guaymas, for Ensenada, but could not substantiate the report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS KAISER,

American Consul.

enc 3

CONSULAR:

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/172-174

[redacted]ATE,

Si 1404

52142

3

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED JUN 12 1909 DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

June 11, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY RECEIVED JUN 11 1909 DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

ACKNOWLEDGED JUN 12 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, an enclosure received in a despatch of May 27th from Ensenada, Mexico, containing a list of Japanese and Chinese who arrived at Ensenada May 27th, from Mazatlan, on the steamer CURACAO.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure:

Enclosure in despatch of May 27th, from Ensenada.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED JUN 12 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Peninsular Railway & Telegraph Co. of Mexico, Ltd.
M. C. Healion, General Manager.
Connecting with the lines of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Co., at San Diego, Cal., with cable service to all the world.

La Cia. Peninsular Ferrocarrilera y Telegráfica de México, Lda.
M. C. Healion, Gerente General.
Enlazándose con las lineas de la Compañia Telegráfica WESTERN UNION, en San Diego, Cal. con comunicación inmediata por medio del cable submarino para todas partes del mundo.

RECEIVER'S NO. NO. DEL RECEPTOR.	TIME FILED HORA DE SU PRESENTACIÓN	CHECK. NOTA.

SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO.

TRASMITASE EL MENSAJE SIGUIENTE SUJETO A LAS CONDICIONES AL REVERSO DE ESTA HOJA, LAS CUALES SE ACEPTAN.

May 27 1909

To H H Weddle
Inspector in Charge
San Diego Cal

33 Japanese 19 Chinese arrivals Curacao
to day

Bailey

Read the notice and agreement on back.——Léase el aviso y convenio al reverso.

TALLERES PTACNIK.

Passenger List

Arriving on Str Curacao from Mazatlan May 27. 1909

Japanese

	Age	Residence	Occupation
P. Janai	40	Tokio	Laborero
C. Uvieno	35	"	"
K. Kurasuna	29	"	"
O. Basamuna	20	"	"
P. Ikera	23	"	"
P. Kamisi	24	"	"
F. Uyeti	24	"	"
Makamuna	24	"	"
G. Sida	24	"	"
G. Scada	24	"	"
C. Serto	28	"	"
G. Sinocoba	30	"	"
I. Ito	36	"	"
M. Ochicahua	30	"	"
G. Amaya	28	"	"
K. Agidu	22	"	"
S. Akamato	26	"	"
S. Achi	40	"	"
K. Achiguardo	24	"	"
J. Onda	29	"	"
M. Onde	35	"	"
H. Iracahua	30	"	"
F. Koga	30	"	"
S. Naxes	23	"	"
K. Joko	28	"	"
O. Sira	28	"	"
M. Atustaya	23	"	"
Z. Ito	28	"	"

Chinese

	Age	Residence	Occupation
Ham Coy	25	Canton	Shoe Maker
Chi Bond	28	"	"
Ham Sing	30	"	"
Jose Cinco	45	"	"
Wong Sing	30	"	"
Wong Sin	28	"	"
Antonio Chi	28	Mazatlan	Merchant
Jesus Chi	11	"	"
Jose Chi	20	"	"
A. Kong	25	"	Shoe Maker
A. Pen	24	"	"
A. Yong	26	"	"
Ling Keng	20	"	"
Lo Chong	26	"	"
Joi Bee	27	"	"
Chi Chon	30	"	"
Lon Chen	18	"	"
Pablo Bero	25	"	Agriculture
Ira Kai	40	"	Laborer
	19.		

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 14 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

J. Ito	25	" "
A. Ito	24	" "
H. Igi	24	" "
Tom Isobi	22	" "
M. Asincota	29	" "
	33	

Ensenada L Cal Mexico May 27" 1909

E. E. BAILEY.

AMERICAN CONSUL

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE No.

3385/90-91

ECB 4 Pe 7

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 16 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
APR 16 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

April 13, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of your Department, a copy of a list of Japanese and Chinese passengers who arrived at Ensenada, Mexico, March 26, 1909, on the S. S. CURAÇAO.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary.

Enclosure:

List as stated.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION
MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
NOV 21 1909

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
APR 16 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
APR 16 1909

ACKNOWLEDGED
APR 19 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Passenger List

Arriving on Str Curacao from Mazatlan March 26, 1909

Japanese	Chinese
T. Katoda	Lee Bei
T. Nebarra	Chang Kin
O. Kemeta	Su Chong
Shicado Unica	Sin Cheng
K. Kesina	Ah Bung
T. Takamura	Ah Leem
T. Tesena	Jose Bon
F. Tevado	Jose Tun
Gang Gey	Pancho Cinco
H. Hiesto	Beni Ken
T. Tukato	Ben Gen
A. Baba	Ben Gin
Santiago Min. 13	Ben Tin
	Geng Chang
	Ben Get 15

E. E. BAILEY.
AMERICAN CONSUL
ENSENADA, L. C., MEXICO.

March 26, 1909

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/166

L Hall

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

RECEIVED MAY 29 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

E 2142/4

May 28, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED MAY 29 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED JUN 29 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, requesting that the American Consular Agent at Guaymas be instructed to obtain information concerning the number of Japanese or Chinese passengers embarking at that place on the S. S. CURACAO, or other vessel, such information to be furnished to the Chinese Inspector in Charge at San Diego, California.

In reply I have to inform you that the Consular Agent will be instructed to secure the desired information and transmit it direct to the inspector above referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee
Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED MAY 29 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/167

Si 1424

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

142
1

May 26, 1909.

RECEIVED MAY 28 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED MAY 28 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED MAY 29 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Having reference to the Department's letter of the 13th instant quoting a telegram from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, in which he reported the arrival there of one hundred and fifty Orientals from China on the s.s. ERROLL, I have the honor to anclose herewith a copy of a despatch from the Consul in confirmation thereof.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

From Salina Cruz, No. 43, May 12, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED MAY 28 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INCLOSED

Copy-Si
Compared with

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Salina Cruz, Mexico,

No. 43. May 12, 1909.

The Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to herewith confirm my telegram of last evening as follows:

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.
Steamer ERROLL from China, 150 Orientals, arrived today. Livingston, Consul.

This telegram was sent in compliance with Department's instruction No. 23 of March 11, file 3385/82.

The name of the steamship company is the Mexican-Oriental Steamship Company, British flag, which company has taken over the detention houses and other assets of the Eng Hok Fong S.S.Co.

There is currect rumor that Sir Wheetman Pearson, head of the contracting firm of S. Rearson & Son who hold 49 per cent of the stock of the Tehuantepec National Railway, is also interested in this steamship line and that, therefore, there will be no trouble in landing Chinese.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. LUDLOW LIVINGSTON, Consul.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

No. 52142/4 Washington May 19, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant (File No. 223/163), reporting the receipt by you of a telegram from the American Consul at Salina Crúz to the effect that one hundred and fifty Orientals arrived at that port from China on May 13th, also of your letter of the 14th instant (File No.3385/88), in which you state that there is no American consular officer stationed at San Jose del Cabo, but that there is a consular agent at Guaymas and that you will have the latter report the embarkation of any Japanese or Chinese at that place on the vessel "Curacao" if this Department desires such information.

In reply to the latter, I have to state that the Department would appreciate the information concerning embarkations at Guaymas, the same to be furnished, in such manner as you deem appropriate, to the Chinese Inspector in Charge at San Diego, California, in accordance with the understanding now in operation with regard to Chinese and Japanese passengers embarking on the "Curacao" at other Mexican seaports.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

AWP/CAS

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/163.

Wa Hen

Silz

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY RECEIVED MAY 14 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

May 13, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED MAY 14 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

ACKNOWLEDGED MAY 13 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that this Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, dated the 11th instant, reading as follows:

"Steamer ERROLL from China, one hundred fifty Orientals, arrived today."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED MAY 14 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

IMPRESS

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

Wa. 14611

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAY 26 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAY 23 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

May 25, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 26 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 23d instant, reading as follows:

> "Ten Chinese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive May twenty-six."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAY 26 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

JL
DSM

Department of Commerce and Labor

142/1

May 24, 1909.

The following telephonic communication received this date, 10:30 A.M., from Consular Bureau, Department of State:

Mazatlan, Mexico.

Ten Chinese are on steamer "Curacau" bound for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive May 26.

WJP.

No. 204
Ed. 5-4-08—500,000

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO. 3385

Si Icell

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY RECEIVED MAY 15 1909 DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

1+2/4

May 14, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGED MAY 19 1909

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED MAY 15 1909 DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

MAIL AND FILES SECTION RECEIVED MAY - 7 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication dated March 26th, last, from your Department, in reference to the practicability of having consular officers report the number of Japanese and Chinese who may board the vessel CURACAO at Guaymas and San Jose del Cabo, Mexico, for Ensenada, as well as those who embark from Mazatlan.

In reply I have to state that as there is no American consular officer stationed at San Jose del Cabo there appears to be no way practicable of learning the number of such aliens who might embark from that port. There is, however, an American consular agency located at Guaymas, and should you consider it desirable the Department will have instructions issued to the Consular Agent there

OVER

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED MAY 15 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

there to report either direct or through the Consul at Hermosillo, in whose district Guaymas is located, the embarkation of any Japanese or Chinese from that place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary.

DWES

52142/4 May 15, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 223/156, transmitting copy of a dispatch from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, confirming his telegram of April 23rd concerning the embarkation of Chinese and Japanese on the steamer "Curacao", for Ensenada.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.
Acting Secretary.

EFH
Dem

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/156

Si 4011

May 8, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor,

Sir:

Referring to this Department's letter to you dated the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, confirming his telegram of April 23rd concerning the embarkation of Chinese and Japanese on the steamer CURACAO, for Ensenada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

From Mazatlan, No. 396, April 23, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGED

MAY 15 1909

Bureau of Immigration.

Copy-Si
Compared with L.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

No. 396. Mazatlan, Mexico April 23, 1909.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have transmitted today the following telegram:

"Mazatlan, Mexico, April 23, 1909.

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

Twenty-one Chinese and seventeen Japanese are on Steamer CURACAO, for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive April 27. Maiser. "

which I now confirm. I have been informed that quite a number of Chinese embarked in Guaymas, for Ensenada, but could not ascertain the exact number of same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

LOUIS KAISER,

American Consul.

52142/4 May 15, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 223/157-160, inclosing copy of a dispatch, with inclosures, from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, reporting the Japanese and Chinese arrivals at that port on April 28, 1909.

Respectfully,

(Signed)Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

EFH
DEM

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
223/157-160

~~87~~ Pe 7

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1909
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1909
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

May 8, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, a copy of a despatch, with enclosures, from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, reporting the Japanese and Chinese arrivals at that port on April 28, 1909.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

From Ensenada, Mexico,
April 28, 1909,
with enclosures.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAY 10 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAY 15 1909
Bureau of Immigration.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
MAY 10 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

PASSENGER LIST

Arriving on Str. CURAÇAO from Mazatlan April 28, 1909.

Japanese	Age.	Chinese	Age.
Jose Noon	30	Lee Chong	29
Hash Yuma	26	El Mong	50
Ashi Fusi	29	Ah Yaw	25
B. Aba	31	Chi Hun	25
Neasi Kawa	30	Li Lui	22
M. Iva	30	Chi Ho	28
K. Ato	30	Lin Gun	30
I. To	29	Chi Fan	31
Ha Hamirio	30	Chic Fac	30
Pi Dami	29	Bon Gon	25
K. Amaka	30	Bon Hon	35
Oto Naber	30	Bon Gun	30
Tow Aka 13	25	Leo Ben	30
(All unmarried Males)		Chi Chon	25
		Chin Cho	30
		Kan Bene	25
		Chi Ah Leng	22
		Ramon Martin	31
		Chio Tung Cio,19	25
		(All unmarried males)	

(Signed) E. E. BAILEY,

American Consul,
Ensenada, Mexico.

(Seal)

COPY Pe

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Ensenada, Mex., April 28, 1909.

H. H. Weddle, Esquire,

Inspector in Charge,

San Diego, Cal.

Sir:

Enclose find Chinese and Japanese list of Str. CURAÇAO arriving to-day. This list is confirmatory of my wire of this A.M. The Japanese are registered as residents of Guaymas, occupation laborers. The Chinese are registered from Mazatlan, 17, occupation shoemakers; from Guaymas, 2, occupation shoemakers. You will note the assumption of Mexican names on this and former lists. These names are probably all fictitious and give no clue to the real identity of any of them. You will notice also the Chinese are all shoemakers by occupation. The Japanese leave here in daytime almost immediately for the North. The Chinese remain for more or less time and depart at night or at least are not reported as having been seen en route like the Japanese.

Respectfully,

E.E.BAILEY

American Consul.

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Ensenada, April 28, 1909.

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith list of Japanese and Chinese arriving to-day on Str. CURAÇAO from Mazatlan.

I have, etc.

E. E. BAILEY,

American Consul.

Encs.

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

No. 52142/4.

April 30th, 1909.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, No. 223/150, quoting the following telegram, dated April 23rd, 1909, which was received from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

> "Twenty-one Chinese, seventeen Japanese, are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive April twenty-seventh."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

Honorable P. C. Knox,

Secretary of State.

M-JFC

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
223/150

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

142

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
APR 27 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

April 26, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
APR 28 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Confirming this Department's telephone message of the 24th instant, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, that the following telegram dated April 23rd has been received from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

> "Twenty-one Chinese, seventeen Japanese, are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive April twenty-seventh."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert Bacon

ACKNOWLEDGED
APR 30 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
APR 27 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

Form 7

52142/3

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MAIL AND FILE
RECEIVED
APR 26 19
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZ

MESSAGE ~~XXX~~ FROM Consular Division, Dept. of State.

~~SENT~~ REC'D BY WJP

DATE April 24, 1909 TIME 10 DURATION

SUBJECT States that despatch received from Consul, Mazatlan, reads: "Twenty-one (21) Chinese and Seventeen Japanese are on the steamer "Curacao" for Ensanada. Are expected to arrive April 27th."

Despatch dated April 23.

ACTION TAKEN

11—2402

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/3. April 19, 1909.

DIVISION
1909
ATION

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant (file number 3385/92-93), in which you state that the Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, has been instructed to telegraph the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at San Diego the number of Japanese and Chinese passengers arriving at Ensenada, and to also forward a descriptive list by mail.

Accept the thanks of this Department for perfecting this arrangement.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

Hon. P. C. Knox,

Secretary of State.

AWP/ARW

3385/92-93

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

52/42
3

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 17 1909
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

April 15, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
APR 17 1909
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the seventh instant, with reference to the usefulness to your Department of telegraphic advices concerning Chinese and Japanese passengers arriving at Ensenada and Mazatlan, Mexico.

I have the honor to inform you in reply that the Consul at Ensenada in response to your Department's letter of the 26th ultimo was instructed on the sixth instant to telegraph to the Immigrant Inspector at San Diego the number of Japanese and Chinese passengers arriving there and to forward a descriptive list also by mail, duplicates of such reports to be sent by mail to this Department, for transmission to your office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
APR 17 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Huntington Wilson.

Acting Secretary.

INDEXED

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

No. 52142/1.

April 19th, 1909.

142
3

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, No. 3385/90-91, inclosing copy of a list of Japanese and Chinese passengers, who arrived at Ensenada, Mexico, March 26th, 1909, on the s/s "Curacao".

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Assistant Secretary.

Honorable Huntington Wilson,

Acting Secretary of State.

M-JFC
Dem

52142/5

SCREENED

By EKL Date 8/29/89

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/5.- a

February 11, 1910.

Inspector in Charge,

Immigration Service,

San Diego, Cal.

Sir:

In further reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, No. 10040, and to the Department's letter of January 21, 1910, addressed to the Secretary of State, of which you were furnished an official copy, the same being in relation to the matter of discontinuance of telegraphic service to your office by the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, concerning the arrival of Chinese and Japanese at Ensenada from points farther south, the Bureau is advised by the Assistant Secretary of State that the Consular officer mentioned has been instructed to discontinue the telegraphic service referred to.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Danl. J. Keefe

Commissioner-General.

M/CEB

Note 5- a.

2142

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
FEB 7 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

February 4, 1910.

RECORDS AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
FEB 8 1910
DEPT OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st ultimo suggesting, pursuant to the request in a letter from the Inspector in Charge of the Immigration Service at San Diego, California, the discontinuance of the telegraphic service whereby the American Consul at Ensenada furnishes information as to the arrival at that port of Chinese and Japanese from points farther south.

In reply I have to inform you that the consular officer above mentioned has been instructed to discontinue the telegrams referred to.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
FEB 7 - 1910
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Huntington Wilson

Assistant Secretary of State.

223/244
L

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

No.52142/5 Washington

January 21, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that a communication has been received from the Inspector in Charge of the Immigration Service at San Diego, California, to the effect that no practical value justifies the continuance of an arrangement whereby the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, furnishes telegraphic information as to the arrival of Chinese and Japanese at Ensenada from points father south. It is stated that the letters from the Consul at Ensenada, confirming the telegraphic information, reach San Diego two days after the receipt of the telegrams, and communication by mail affords ample time to notify the various officers along the border line. As the discontinuance of this telegraphic service will presumably result in a decided economy, the foregoing is laid before you for such action as may be deemed proper.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

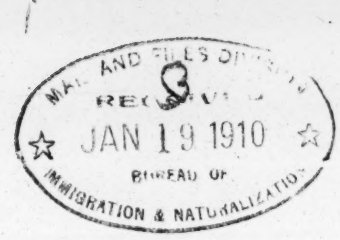
Acting Secretary.

k

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

No. 10040. January 13, 1910.



Commissioner-General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

S i r:

Referring to the Bureau's file No. 52142/3, I respectfully recommend that the telegraphic notification to this office, from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, of arrivals of Chinese and Japanese by steamer from the south, be discontinued. The letter from the Consul at Ensenada, confirming such telegraphic information, now reaches us two days after receipt of telegram. This would allow us ample time to advise the various inspectors along the line to take the necessary precautions, as it takes from three to four days for the Japanese and Chinese to proceed from Ensenada to the border. The expense incident to telegraphing would be saved, and in my opinion would give us such information in sufficient time.

Respectfully,

Harry H Weddle
Inspector in Charge.

CTB

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/3. February 8, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, advising of the receipt of a telegram dated the 30th ultimo, from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reporting that there were on the SS "Senator," due to arrive at Ensenada, Mexico, on February 4th, one Japanese and eight Chinese passengers.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

CEB

OFFICE OF RI
FEB 3 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

5214/5

February 1, 1910.

RECEIVED AND FILES DIVISION
FEB 1910
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Confirming the Department's telephone message of yesterday to the Bureau of Immigration, I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram dated the 30th ultimo from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reporting that there are on the S. S. SENATOR, which is expected to arrive at Ensenada, Mexico, on February 4th, one Japanese and eight Chinese passengers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Alvey A. Adee

Second Assistant Secretary of State.

223/246
17
Si Mcl

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
FEB 3 - 1910
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Ack

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/5 January 26, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, No. 223/241, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, containing information as to the various destinations of over two hundred Chinese immigrants, who arrived at that port per SS "Persia."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

BLF

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/241

142

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 21 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

January 20, 1910.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Having reference to the Department's letter of January 6, last, reporting the arrival of the S. S. PERSIA at Manzánillo, Mexico, with over two hundred Chinese immigrants, I now have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Manzanillo containing information as to the various destinations of these immigrants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Huntington Wilson

Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Manzanillo, Mexico, No. 58, December 30, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 21 1910
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INCLOSURE

Copy HO
Compared with

No. 58.

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Manzanillo, Mexico, Dec. 30th, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 21 1910
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Chinese imigrants landed here from the steamer Persia, as reported in my despatch No. 57 of the 18th instant left for the following places:

Monterey	1
Guadalajara	26
Torreon	29
Chihuahua	18
Mexico	30
Ciudad Juarez	36
Naravatio	1
Zapotlan	1
Guaymas	50
Mazatlan	8
Sum total	200

Besides these 16 remained here, making 216 Chinese landed.

A statement of the landing and destination of these immigrants has been sent to the Immigrant Inspectors at San Diego, California and San Antonio, Texas.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant.

ARMINIUS HAEBERLE.

American Consul.

52142/5

January 21, 1910.

OFFICIAL COPY respectfully furnished to the Inspector in Charge, Immigration Service, San Diego, Calif, reference being made to his letter of the 13th instant, No.10040.

(Signed) Dani. .. Keefe.

Commissioner-General.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/5. January 18, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, No. 223/242, advising of the receipt of a telegram dated the 11th instant, from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reporting that eleven Chinese persons are on board the steamer "Benito Juarez" for Ensenada, expected to arrive on the 16th instant.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

M/CEB

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE No.

223/242

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 14 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

January 13, 1910.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

In confirmation of the Department's telephone message of yesterday to the Bureau of Immigration, I have the honor to advise you of the receipt of a telegram dated the 11th instant from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, in which he reports that eleven Chinese are on the steamer BENITO JUAREZ for Ensenada, where they are expected to arrive on January the sixteenth.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Huntington Wilson

Assistant Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 15 1910
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/5. January 13, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 223/239-240, inclosing, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, copies of two despatches from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, accompanied by list of Chinese and Japanese passengers landed at the above port on December 25th and 27th, 1909, from the SS "Benito Juarez."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

M/CEB

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
223/239-240

Si Act'n

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

January 8, 1910.

142/5

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

For the information of the Bureau of Immigration, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of two despatches from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, with accompanying list of Chinese and Japanese passengers landed at Ensenada on December 25th and 27th, 1909, from the S. S. CURAÇAO and the S. S. BENITO JUAREZ.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JAN 11 1910
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Enclosures:

From Ensenada, No. 21, December 27, 1909, with enclosure.
From Ensenada, No. 22, December 27, 1909, with enclosure.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 10 1910
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Copy O

Compared with

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1910

No. 21 AMERICAN CONSULATE

Ensenada, L.C., Mexico, December 27, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, list of Chinese and Japanese passengers who disembarked from the steamship "Curacao" at this port on the 25th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. SCHMUCKER

American Consul.

Enclosures:

Passenger list in duplicate.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1910
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

List of Japanese and Chinese passengers arriving at Ensenada, L. C., aboard the SS "Curacao," December 25, 1909.

C H I N E S E.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Wong Hac	37	Shoemaker	Guaymas
Wong Yen	31	"	"
Lee Chong	40	"	"
Lee Tac	20	"	"
Sing Kee	20	"	"
Lee Hong	37	Laborer	"
Wong Lins	35	"	"
Ham Chen	47	"	"
Lui Chong	22	Shoemaker	"
Lee Get	30	"	"
Charles Wo	25	"	"
Chun Wo	22	"	"
Pam Lun	30	"	"
Chan Fong	30	"	"
Chan Fun	21	"	"
Ching Kee	29	Laborer	"

J A P A N E S E.

N. Agai	28	Shoemaker	"
K. Asches	22	"	"
O. Sih	29	"	"
Y. Eckala	24	"	"
K. Murrate	24	Laborer	"
Y. Urakam	28	"	"
R. Hara	20	"	"
Y. Amashita	21	"	"

Chinese: 16.

Japanese: 8.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Copy 0

Compared with

No. 22 AMERICAN CONSULATE

Ensenada, L.C., Mexico, December 27, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, list of Chinese passengers who disembarked from the steamship "Benito Juarez" at this port on the 27th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. SCHMUCKER

American Consul.

Enclosures:

Passenger list in duplicate.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1910
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

List of Chinese passengers arriving at Ensenada, L. C., aboard the SS "Benito Juarez," December 27, 1909.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
A. Hong	30	Cook	Canton
Chun San	20	"	"
Man Man	20	"	"
Antonio Li	30	Merchant	Mazatlan
Francisco Li	20	"	"
Chon San	30	"	"
Chi Hep	30	"	"
Sin Fa	26	"	"
Chi Fan	28	"	"
Bon Wong	22	Shoemaker	"
Bu Chi	34	"	"
Bon San	46	"	"
Chon San	19	"	"
Martin Pong	26	Merchant	"
Rafael Valen	38	"	"
Pedro Chin	25	"	"
Man Ham	23	"	"
Joaquin Ham	32	"	"
Jose Ham	28	"	"
Yon Fan	30	"	"
Federico Him	9	------	"
Llon Chic	20	Shoemaker	"
Lon Lee	24	"	"
Llon San	21	"	"
Chin Gion	22	"	"
Von Choc	26	"	"
Chon Him	45	Laborer	"
Chi Lin	20	"	"
Chin Yen	22	"	"
Wong Hong	30	"	"

Chinese: 30.

Japanese: None.

Form 7

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE TO / FROM Consular Bureau, State Department

SENT / REC'D BY A. R. W.

DATE Jan. 12/10. TIME 1.55 PM. DURATION

RECEIVED JAN 12 1910 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

SUBJECT

State Dept. has received following telegram from U.S. Consul at MAZATLAN, Mexico:

"Eleven Chinese are on steamer Benito Juarez for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive January sixteenth."

ACTION TAKEN

11—2402

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/5 January 10, 1910.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, No. 223/237, advising of the receipt of a despatch from the American Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, reporting the arrival of the SS "Persia," at that port with over two hundred Chinese on board. It is noted that the immigration officers at El Paso and San Antonio, Texas, and San Diego, California, will be notified by the Consul as to the different points to which the said Chinese may be destined, provided such information can be obtained.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

M:BLF

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/237

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON.

142

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
JAN 7 1910
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

January 6, 1910.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a despatch, No. 57 of December 18, last, has been received from the American Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, reporting the arrival of the S. S. PERSIA at that port with over two hundred Chinese immigrants. The Consul states that he will notify the Immigration Inspectors at El Paso and San Antonio, Texas, and San Diego, California, informing them of the different points of destination if such information can be obtained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Alvey A. Adee

Second Assistant Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
JAN 7 1910
TO IMMIGRATION
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

52142/5 December 30, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, quoting a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 21st instant, reading as follows:

> "Thirty Chinese are on steamer Benito, Juarez, for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive December twenty-six."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

M:HLF

CONSULAR.
IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE No.
223/233.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON.

CLERK OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
DEC 27 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

December 23, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 21st instant, reading as follows:

"Thirty Chinese are on steamer BENITO, Juarez, for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive December twenty-six."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

Wilfred Carlton Wilson

Assistant Secretary of State.

Dec 1 11.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
DEC 27 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/5 December 23, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, No. 223/231, transmitting a list of Chinese passengers who were disembarked at the port of Ensenada, Mexico, on December 7, 1909, from the SS "Benito Juarez."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

M:BLF

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
223/231

52/42
V 8 4

Si Hck

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
DEC 20 1909
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

December 18, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, a list of Chinese passengers who were disembarked at the port of Ensenada, Mexico, on December 7th, last, from the S. S. BENITO JUAREZ. The list was received in a despatch from the American Consul at Ensenada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
DEC 20 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Enclosure in despatch No. 18 of December 7, 1909, from Ensenada.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
DEC 20 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

(Copy)

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Ensenada, L.C., Mexico, December 7, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
DEC 20 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

H. H. Weddle,

Inspector in Charge of Immigration,

San Diego, California.

Sir:

I wired you this A.M. as follows:

"Eight Chinese landed from Benito Juarez to-day."

Following is a list of the Chinese referred to:

Name.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Jœe Go	30	Mazatlan	Merchant
Fuy Bon	30	"	Shoemaker
Wi Vee	25	"	"
Chi Mon	24	"	"
Chi Wen	21	"	"
Bon Gi	24	"	"
Bon Cun	30	"	"
Chi Ven	20	"	"

Respectfully,

(Signed) Geo. B. Schmucker

American Consul.

Form 7 14275

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE TO / FROM Consular Bureau, State Department.

SENT / REC'D BY ARW

DATE Dec. 22, 1909. TIME 11.55 AM DURATION

SUBJECT

American Consul at MAZATLAN, Mex., telegraphs State Dept:

"Thirty Chinese are on steamer Benito. Juarez, for ENSENADA, are expected to arrive December 26th."

ACTION TAKEN

11—2402

52142-5

COPY

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Manzanillo, Mexico, December 18th, 1909.

RECORDS AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JAN 3 - 1910
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Mr. Richard M. Taylor,

U. S. Immigrant Inspector,

El Paso Texas.

Dear Sir:

I beg to advise you that the Steamship Persia has arrived at this port with over 2 00 Chinese. If I can find out where they are going to I shall let you know. But I think they are going virtually to the same points of Mexico as the last time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ARMINIUS T. HAEBERLE,

American Consul.

FORMALLY ACKNOWLEDGED
1/7/10

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/5 December 16, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, No. 223/229, transmitting a list of Chinese and Japanese passengers, who disembarked from the SS "Curacao," at Ensenada on November 27th last.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Benj. S. Cable.

Acting Secretary.

BLF

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/229

L Hcll

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

142

December 11, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
DEC 13 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

RECORDS AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
DEC 14 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of Chinese and Japanese passengers who disembarked from the steamship CURAÇAO at Ensenada on November 27, last, which list was transmitted to the Department by the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, in his despatch No. 15, of the 29th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

List as above, being original enclosure in despatch No. 15 of November 29, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
DEC 13 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

List of Chinese and Japanese passengers arriving at Ensenada, L. C., aboard the SS "Curacao" November 27, 1909.

C H I N E S E.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Anton Waw	30	Merchant.	Guaymas.
Chon Qui	24	Laborer.	"
Gee Chong	33	"	"
Tee Chue	29	"	"
Tee Soy	21	"	"
Tan Vah	26	"	"
Llen Sam	40	"	"
Llen You	30	"	"
Toy Lou	35	"	"
Eng Seng	35	"	"
Ramon Sui	25	"	"
Luin Lim	30	"	Topolobampo.
Chi Choc	22	"	Mazatlan.
Chi Tai	19	"	"
Chi Cheon	25	"	"
Gan Fu	22	"	"
Chi Chom	24	"	"
Chi Pa	26	"	"
Chi Yee	28	"	"
Lu Geon	22	"	"
Am Hing	23	"	"
Von Hong	24	"	"
Un Chuy	26	"	"
Un Guia	25	"	"
Un Pin.	28	"	"
Chi Geo	21	"	"
Feon Gu	30	"	"
Jose Va	16	"	"
Hi Lung	25	"	"
Chi Chow	24	"	"
Chi Wong	17	"	"
Lon Gun	22	"	"
Cho Won	25	"	"
Li Wong	28	"	"
Chun Lew	21	"	"

J A P A N E S E.

T. Takumara	28	"	Guaymas.
S. Irais	35	"	"
Y. Umasito	35	"	"
Ki Kuta	30	"	"
T. Ato	35	"	"
Y. Oshi	40	"	"
T. Evaturvara	35	"	"

Chinese, 35.
Japanese, 7.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/5 November 30, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, No. 223/225, quoting the following telegram, dated the 23rd of October, 1909, received by the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

> "Twenty three Chinese are on the steamer "Curacao" for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive November twenty-six."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Earl.

Acting Secretary.

M:RLF

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.

223/225

142/5(1)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

November 24, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a telegram, dated the 23rd instant, has been received from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, which reads as follows:

> "Twenty three Chinese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive November twenty-six."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
NOV 26 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
OFFICER DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/5 November 13, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 223/222-3, inclosing list of Chinese and Japanese passengers, who disembarked at the port of Ensenada, Mexico, on October 25th, last, from the SS "Curacao," it being noted that the said list was received with a despatch from the American Consul at Ensenada.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Earl.

Acting Secretary.

M:RLF

CONSULAR
IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
223/222-22

Si HcN

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 9 - 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

52 142/5

November 8, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, a list of Chinese and Japanese passengers who disembarked at the port of Ensenada, Mexico, on October 25th, last, from the S. S. CURAÇAO, the list in question having been received in a despatch from the American Consul at Ensenada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For Mr. Knox:

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
NOV 11 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Huntington Wilson

Assistant Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Enclosure in despatch No. 10 of October 26, 1909, from Ensenada.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
NOV 10 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
NOV 9 - 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

List of Chinese and Japanese passengers arriving at Ensenada, L. C., aboard the SS "Curacao" October 25, 1909.

C H I N E S E

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.
Luis Bon	M	16	Merchant	Mazatlan
Antonio Bon	"	20	"	"
Lio Cho	"	22	Shoemaker	"
Chi Gui	"	25	"	"
Chi Kui	"	26	"	"
Chi Gem	"	28	"	"
Chi Hua	"	34	"	"
Han Cong	"	28	"	"
Han Tong	"	26	"	"
Chi Tuo	"	25	"	"
Chi Keng	"	30	"	"
Chi Choo	"	31	"	"
Chi Geo	"	25	"	"
Li Gun	"	25	"	"
Li Llan	"	24	"	"
Chow Chip	"	22	"	"
Long Gian	"	32	"	"
Hui Chon	"	40	"	"
Gee Him Yui	"	16	"	"
Ham Tu	"	27	"	"
Li Lung	"	23	"	"
Lou Chea	"	33	"	"
Lu Yua	"	24	"	"
Ah Poo	"	25	Laborer	Guaymas
Loy Chong	"	29	"	"
Pancho Clug	"	30	"	"
Jose Ho	"	26	"	"
Jun Weng	"	30	"	"
Put Jick	"	38	"	"
Sen Poy	"	28	"	"
Chong Wey	"	28	"	"
Put Sui	"	38	"	"
Chi Qui	"	17	"	"
Wong Chin	"	30	"	"
Chong Toy	"	28	"	"
Fong Lee	"	25	"	"
Lei Tien	"	27	"	"
Chi Ba Ling	"	29	"	"
Hio Lio Sin	"	40	"	"
Ham Pon	"	30	"	"
Ham Con	"	20	"	"
Ma Hop	"	26	"	"
M. Amuel	"	22	"	"
Ho Kuy	"	40	"	"

J A P A N E S E

S. Anoki	"	30	"	"
K. Oga	"	29	"	"
M. Amuel	"	22	"	"
T. Uyoka	"	30	"	"
C. Abe	"	31	Doctor	La Paz

Chinese 44.
Japanese 5.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/5 October 27, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, No. 223/218, quoting the following telegram dated October 21st, from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

"Twenty-three Chinese are on the steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive October twenty-sixth".

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Earl

~~(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.~~

Acting Secretary.

TFH

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO.
223/218

Si. Dept

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

142/405

October 23, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Norecord

Confirming the Department's telephone message of today I have the honor to advise you, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, of the receipt of a telegram dated the 21st instant from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reading as follows:

> "Twenty-three Chinese are on the steamer CURAÇAO for Ensenada. Are expected to arrive October twenty-sixth."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 27 1909
Bureau of Immigration.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
OCT 25 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
OCT 25 1909
BUREAUS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

ack

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/5 October 19, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, No. 223/217, stating that your Department is in receipt of a telegram dated October 11th, from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, which reads as follows:

"Manchu Maru returning landed eight Orientals yesterday; American Maru outward landed hundred eighteen Orientals to-day."

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

EFH Acting Secretary.

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/217

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
OCT 13 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

October 12, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram, dated the 11 th instant, from the American Consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, which reads as follows:

> "MANCHU MARU returning landed eight Orientals yesterday; AMERICAN MARU outward landed hundred eighteen Orientals today."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
OCT 13 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

INDEXED

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 16 1909
Bureau of Immigration.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
OCT 16 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/5 October 19, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, No. 223/215, transmitting copy of a dispatch from the American Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, reporting the arrival, at that port, on the S. S. "Persia", of about 158 Chinese passengers.

Respectfully,

(Signed)Ormsby McHarg.

EFH Acting Secretary.

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.
223/215

Si 14CH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
OCT 16 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

October 15, 1909.

142
5

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, a copy of a despatch received from the American Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, reporting the arrival at that port, on the S. S. PERSIA, of about 158 Chinese passengers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Manzanillo, No. 50, October 1, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
OCT 16 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 16 1909
Bureau of Immigration

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
OCT 16 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

Copy 0

Compared with No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE

No. 50

Manzanillo, Mexico, October 1, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
OCT 16 1909
DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Steamer PERSIA has arrived at this Port with about 158 passengers from China. These Chinese will all be landed at this place, and as I am informed, about 62 will leave for the interior from here, while the rest will go to Guaymas and to Mazatlan.

They will be landed tomorrow and the agent has promised to give me more accurate information, which I shall transmit as soon as obtained.

I have also notified the Immigrant Inspector in Charge at San Diego and the Immigration Official at San Antonio, Texas, of the arrival and landing of Chinese at this Port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARMINIUS T. HAEBERLE

American Consul.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

52142/5 October 16, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, No. 223/211-212, inclosing, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, a list of the Chinese and Japanese passengers who were landed from the SS "Curacao" at the port of Ensenada, Mexico, on the 28th ultimo, said list having been forwarded by the American Consul stationed at that place.

Respectfully,

(Signed)Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

D:BLF

Si 1451

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/211-212

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

October 11, 1909.

RECEIVED OCT 13 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION RECEIVED OCT 13 1909 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, a list of Chinese and Japanese passengers who were landed from the S.S.CURAÇAO at the port of Ensenada, Mexico, on the 28th ultimo, the list having been received in a despatch from the American Consul at that place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Huntington Wilson

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Enclosure in despatch No. 4 of September 29, 1909, from Ensenada.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK FORWARDED OCT 12 1909 TO IMMIGRATION DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR INDEXED

List of Chinese and Japanese passengers arriving at Ensenada, L.C., aboard SS "Curacao" September 28, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
SEP 28 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

J A P A N E S E

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Married.	Occupation.	Residence.
B. Hashmote	M	26	No	Merchant	Guaymas
D. Matundo	M	20	No	"	"
F. Hashmoto	M	24	No	"	"
D. Matimonte	M	35	No	"	"
B. Oshuma	M	37	No	"	"
F. Suroti	M	24	No	"	"
Kui Mayeda	M	25	No	"	Mazatlan
Na Kamma	M	23	No	"	"
N. Kobayashi	M	22	No	"	"
N. Samin	M	20	No	Gardener	"

C H I N E S E

Sam Saw	M	25	No	Merchant	Guaymas.
Ching Hing	"	20	"	"	"
Ley Sun	"	20	"	"	"
Chin Sey	"	30	"	"	"
Chin Fox	"	23	"	"	"
Ley Que	"	20	"	"	"
See Fong	"	36	"	"	"
Chan Un	"	23	"	"	"
Ham Sun	"	38	"	"	"
Ham Wo	"	32	"	"	"
Ham Wing Gen	"	28	"	"	"
Chee Lee Vey	"	25	"	"	"
Teo Mue Lee	"	25	"	"	"
Wong Hung	"	30	"	"	"
Leon Guen	"	45	"	"	"
Chan Mai	"	40	"	"	"
Lung Chong	"	30	"	"	"
Jose Van	"	38	"	"	"
Lug Fin	"	30	"	"	"
Sili Yi	"	40	"	"	"
Sus Gui	"	24	"	"	"
Ching Sing	"	22	"	"	"
Fon Ki	"	25	"	Shoemaker	Mazatlan.
Ham Man	"	31	"	"	"
Ham Gun	"	28	"	"	"
Ham Chi	"	29	"	"	"
Gu Sen	"	30	"	"	"
Lei Chan	"	26	"	"	"
Chi Con	"	26	"	"	"
Ham Hen	"	40	"	"	"
Lei Hon	"	35	"	"	"
Lei Chi	"	25	"	"	"
Leam Coe	"	26	"	"	"
Chi Chac	"	21	"	"	"
Chi Coe	"	19	"	"	"
Chi Gue	"	26	"	"	"
Chi Jou	"	28	"	"	"
Chi Hui	"	25	"	"	"
Gun Ham	"	30	"	"	"
Cha Min	"	25	"	"	"
Lei Lai	"	25	"	"	"
Alfongo Chi	"	22	"	"	"

Chinese 42.
Japanese 10.

Department of Commerce and Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

No. 52,142/5.

October 7th, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

S i r :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 223/209, quoting the following telegram, dated September 25th, 1909, from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico:

"Seventeen Chinese, six Japanese are on the Steamer CURACAO for Ensenada. Arrive September twenty-seven".

Respectfully,

(Signed) Charles Nagel

Acting Secretary.

JFC
DEM

Si ACK

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/209

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
SEP 29 1909
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

September 27, 1909.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
SEP 30 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

Confirming the Department's telephonic message of yesterday to the Bureau of Immigration, I have the honor to quote a telegram dated the 25th instant from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, as follows:

> "Seventeen Chinese, six Japanese are on the steamer CURAÇAO for Ensenada. Arrive September twenty-seven."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP 29 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

ACKNOWLEDGED
OCT 7 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Ack

Department of Commerce and Labor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEPHONED FOLLOWING TELEGRAM--SUNDAY-11:30 A.M.

52142/5

Mazatlan, Mexico.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Seventeen Chinese; six Japanese here on steamer 'Curacao' for Ensenada, arrived September 22nd.

(signed)
COFFIN.

Telephone message received by I. F. Wixon.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
SEP 27 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

File
Dm

No. 205
Ed. 9-26-08—200,000

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52142/5. September 20, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, No. 223/201-203, inclosing, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, a list of Japanese and Chinese passengers who arrived at Ensenada from Mazatlan, Mexico, on August 26th, last, per S/S "Curacao."

Respectfully,

(Signed)Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

M-CWH

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/201-203

Si [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

September 15, 1909.

52142/3

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
SEP 18 1909
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration, a list of Japanese and Chinese passengers who arrived at Ensenada from Mazatlan, Mexico, August 26th, last, on the S. S. CURAÇAO. The list was received in a despatch of the 26th ultimo from the American Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

Enclosure in despatch of August 26, 1909, from Ensenada, Mexico.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
FORWARDED
SEP 16 1909
TO IMMIGRATION
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Peninsular Railway & Telegraph Co. of Mexico, Ltd.
M. C. Healion, General Manager.
Connecting with the lines of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Co., at San Diego, Cal., with cable service to all the world.

La Cia. Peninsular Ferrocarrilera y Telegráfica de México, Lda.
M. C. Healion, Gerente General.
Enlazándose con las lineas de la Compañia Telegráfica WESTERN UNION, en San Diego, Cal. con comunicación inmediata por medio del cable submarino para todas partes del mundo.

RECEIVER'S NO. NO. DEL RECEPTOR. | TIME FILED HORA DE SU PRESENTACIÓN | CHECK. NOTA.

SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON THE BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO.

TRASMITASE EL MENSAJE SIGUIENTE SUJETO A LAS CONDICIONES AL REVERSO DE ESTA HOJA, LAS CUALES SE ACEPTAN.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK RECEIVED SEP 16 1909 DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

August 26 1909

To H.H. Weddle
Inspector in Charge
San Diego Cal.

Japanese 6 Chinese 29 Curacao today

Bailey

Read the notice and agreement on back.——Léase el aviso y convenio al reverso.

TALLERES PTACNIK.

Lio Lio	21	"	"
Li Hi	36	"	"
Chin Mon	35	"	"
Sue Lon	24	"	"
Jose Juan	20	"	"
Ma Chi	21	"	"
Hon Son	14	"	"
Weng Chong	30	Guaymas	"
Weng Tong	41	"	"
Lui Long	30	"	"
Chung Kui	37	"	"
Li Hun	45	"	"
Lua Lung	25	"	"
Ha Mic	44	"	"
A Nec	47	"	"
Leo To	22	"	"
Li Lli	22	Mazatlan	"

29

ENSENADA, L. C., MEXICO. August 26, 1909

E. E. BAILEY.

AMERICAN CONSUL.

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SEP 16 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Passenger List

Arriving on Str Curacao from Mazatlan August 26, 1909

Japanese	age	Residence	Occupation
J Aran	22	Guaymas	Laborer
J Ada	21	"	"
S Ati	30	"	"
K Atado	35	"	"
Mas Ni	40	"	"
Chi Kurstoni	32	Mazatlan	"
	6		

Chinese	age	Residence	Occupation
Hai Fuen	21	Mazatlan	Laborer
Lui Len	24	"	"
Pin Ko	25	"	"
Juy Jen	26	"	"
Jey Hu	30	"	"
Chi Jen	21	"	"
Kuy Ko	22	"	"
Lui Ba	24	"	"
Leo Lem	25	"	"
Leo Ken	27	"	"
Leo Jun	28	"	"
Ham Chon	29	"	"
Lio Lio	21	"	"
Li Hi	36	"	"
Chin Mon	35	"	"
Jue Lon	24	"	"
Jose Juan	20	"	"
Ma Chi	21	"	"
Hon Son	14	"	"
Weng Chong	30	Guaymas	"
Weng Tong	41	"	"
Lui Long	30	"	"
Chung Kui	27	"	"
Lo Hun	45	"	"
Jua Lung	25	"	"
Ha Mic	44	"	"
A Nec	47	"	"
Leo To	22	"	"
Li Lli	22	Mazatlan	"
	29		

ENSENADA, L. C., MEXICO. August 26, 1909

E. E. BAILEY.

AMERICAN CONSUL.

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No.52142/5 September 2, 1909.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department of State letter of the 27th ultimo, No.223/197, inclosing copy of a despatch from the American Consul at Salina Cruz with reference to 300 Chinese who have been brought to that port per s/s "Montrose" on July 14, 1909.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg:

Acting Secretary.

FDD
DEM

CONSULAR.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.

223/197.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

August 27, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The H... Labor.

Sir: 5214/4

I ... herewith copy of a despa... from the American Consul a... three hundred Chinese l... S. MONTROSE on July ...

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

It is requested that all communications upon official matters forwarded to the Department of State should be addressed to

"The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington."

...t,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Salina Cruz, No. 59, July 30, 1909.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETA
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gust 27, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1909
DEP'T OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

5214 2/4

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which has been received from the American Consul at Salina Cruz with reference to three hundred Chinese brought to Salina Cruz by the S. S. MONTROSE on July 14, 1909.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Enclosure:

From Salina Cruz, No. 59, July 30, 1909.

C O P Y. L

Compared with D.

No. 59

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

Salina Cruz, Mexico, July 30, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that of the three hundred Chinese brought to Salina Cruz by the steamship MONTROSE, on July 14th, as reported in my despatch No. 57 of the 15th instant, thirty-one have been rejected for tracoma and thirty of those rejected have been returned on the same steamer to China, one of the number having escaped from the detention camp.

I havethe honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. LUDLOW LIVINGSTON

American Consul.

AUG 31
1909

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Washington

No. 52,142/5 August 28, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, in which you state that your Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, to the effect that twenty Chinese and two Japanese will arrive in Ensenada on the 26th instant, aboard the steamer "Curacao." This is in confirmation of a telephone message received from your Department on the 24th instant.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Ormsby McHarg.

Acting Secretary.

WJP/L

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Wa Ltr

WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
RECEIVED
AUG 26 1909
DEPT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

142/5

August 25, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you, for the information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, dated the 23d instant, reading as follows:

"Twenty Chinese, two Japanese, are on steamer CURACAO. Arrive at Ensenada August twenty-six."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

Form 7

Department of Commerce and Labor

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

MESSAGE ~~XXX~~ FROM State Department.

~~SENT~~ REC'D BY D.E.M.

DATE 8/24/09 TIME 11.00 A.M. DURATION

SUBJECT Chinese coming to Mexico

20 Chinese and 2 Japanese are aboard S/S Curacao to arrive at Ensenada August 26th, 1909.

ACTION TAKEN

GEN. CORR. FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
AUG 27 1909
BUREAU OF
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

11—2402